

Eileithyia assisting Zeus at the
Birth of Athens

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Tabloid — —



EILEITHYIA

Eileithyia the divine midwife " leaving Zeus after having assisted him at the birth of Athene from his brain Artemis with whom as a goddess of birth Eileithyia is closely associated, is seen on the right regarding the new-born deity

The Greek vase reproduced above is a 5th century B C pelike found at Vulci

EILEITHYIA, or ILITHYIA, was one of the foremost among the goddesses of birth to whom the Greek matron prayed "for ease of child-bearing."

Pre-eminent also among these were Hera and Artemis, with each of whom—in her aspect as birth divinity—Eileithyia was for long identified, we hear of Hera-Eileithyia and Artemis-Eileithyia in certain Greek communities. But, from being as it were an attribute of these deities, Eileithyia gradually evolved into a separate personality and became differentiated from them by her especial function of giving actual physical assistance to women and divinities in child-bed. She alone was the goddess who brought children into the world.

At will, according to her pleasure or displeasure, Eileithyia was able to hasten or retard the birth by the gesture of her hands—one of her most noticeable characteristics in tradition and in art. Raised and with the palm turned outwards, the birth was magically furthered, whereas the interlocking of her fingers constituted a charm for impeding it. Eileithyia punished the unchaste by increasing the pains at childbirth.

Pausanias records that an ancient sanctuary at Ægion contained an old wooden image of Eileithyia, and that the great artist Damophon had provided it with head, hands and feet of Pentelic marble. He tells us that she held a torch, and adds "Torches may be supposed to be an emblem of Eileithyia because the travail pangs of women are like fire. Or their meaning may be that Eileithyia is she who brings children to light." Another suggestion is that the raising of the torch, the emblem of light and life, may have had the same magical significance as the upraised hand.

Eileithyia is represented upon vases assisting Zeus at the birth of Athene, or Leto at the birth of Apollo and Artemis. The older scenes, based upon Homer's duplication of the goddess—"Eileithyæ, queens of child-bed, holding in their hands keen travail pains"—depict two Eileithyæ, while the later vases show but one.

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The chapter and other decorations in this book are based on Grecian vase designs of the 5th century. The main headings illustrate attitudes assumed by Eileithyia in relation to childbirth.

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NOTES

Acetanilide (*see* Antifebrin, *page* 17)

Acetomorphine Hydrochloride (*see* Heroin, *page* 68)

Acetylsalicylic Acid (*see* 'Empirin,' *page* 54, and Aspirin, *page* 21)

Aconite

Given internally in early stages of catarrhal inflammations and in febrile conditions

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT ACONITI, min $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.015 cc], min 1 [0.039 cc]; and min 5 [0.096 cc] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One of either of the lesser strengths, dissolved in a little water, every ten minutes until slowing of the pulse is observed, or one of the min 5 strength every two, three or four hours. The official maximum dose is five minims

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ FT ACONITI
(*see* Quinine, *page* 129)

Aconitine

The active principle of aconite, prescribed in neuralgia, asthma, rheumatism, gout and acute inflammations. 'Tabloid' products are prepared from a pure salt of the alkaloid. (*See also page* 11)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD ACONITINÆ NITRATIS, gr $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.0025 gm]; and 0.0001 gramme [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in warm water. The injection may be repeated, *with caution*, after not less than two hours

Adrenalin

The crystalline active principle of the suprarenal gland. 'WELLCOME' BRAND ADRENALIN not only conforms to the characters and tests of the British Pharmacopœia, but, in addition, is physiologically standardised

Adrenalin causes strengthening and slowing of the heart-beat and powerful constriction of the smaller arteries. These general effects are rapidly produced by intravenous or intramuscular injection. Applied to a mucous membrane, or

Adrenalin (*continued*)

given orally, rectally, or hypodermically, adrenalin quickly produces a local ischæmic effect, and is slowly absorbed

Hypodermically or intravenously, it is given in surgical shock, post-partum hæmorrhage, purpura and diphtheritic paralysis, it is used with conspicuous success in asthmatic paroxysm, 5-10 minims of Adrenalin Solution, B P, injected subcutaneously will often stop paroxysms in a few seconds, given hypodermically in spastic bronchitis

In epistaxis and operations on the nose, adrenalin causes the hæmorrhage to cease, and contracts the blood-vessels of the mucous membrane so that a clear view of the field of operation can be obtained

Solutions and sprays of 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 5000 are applied in conjunctivitis, acute coryza, hay fever, asthma, tonsillitis and stomatitis, cedema of the pharynx and larynx

Adrenalin may be added to large saline infusions given for shock or collapse

Injections of Adrenalin (0.001 gm) have been found useful in averting the complications (nausea and vomiting, falling blood-pressure, etc) which sometimes follow the use of organic arsenic preparations in relapsing fever

Remote toxic effects, e.g., glycosuria with polyuria, have followed injudicious administration. The urine should, therefore, be examined daily when adrenalin is being used, and intravenous and intramuscular injection be restricted to emergencies such as post-partum hæmorrhage. Adrenalin should never be given for hæmoptysis

Preparations

ADRENALIN, B P, 'WELLCOME' BRAND, in tubes of gr 1 [0.065 gm] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTIONS — *For extemporaneous use*—dissolve the Adrenalin in three minims of diluted Hydrochloric Acid for each grain of Adrenalin used, and dilute to the required volume with recently boiled and cooled distilled water. *For stock solutions*—proceed as directed in the B P

For strengths used, see Solution of Adrenalin, B P, below

SOLUTION OF ADRENALIN, B P, 'WELLCOME' BRAND, in bottles of 10 c.c. and 25 c.c. [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION —The strengths used vary from 1 in 100,000 to 1 in 1000. For internal administration, 0.6 c.c. to 1.8 c.c. (min. 10 to min. 30) of the 1 in 1000 solution may be given twice or thrice daily.

SOLUTION OF ADRENALIN AND COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, 'WELLCOME' BRAND, in bottles of 10 c.c. [B. W. & Co.]

Each c.c. contains Adrenalin, 0.0003 grammes [gr. 1/2200 approx.], and Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 grammes [gr. 1/50 approx.], or each ten minims contain Adrenalin, gr. 1/3650, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 2/11

DIRECTION —Half to 1 c.c. (min. 8 to min. 16) injected into the gums or subcutaneously for the production of local anaesthesia.

Adrenalin (*continued*)

'TABLOID' ADRENALINI, 0.0003 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{320}$ approx], and 0.001 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{80}$ approx] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three of the lesser, or one of the greater strength, taken with water, and repeated twice or thrice daily. The dose may be considerably increased according to the reaction of the patient.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAI (A) ADRENALINI, 0.0006 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{160}$ approx] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One may be placed on the conjunctiva, where it is immediately dissolved, or one in 0.6 c.c. [10 minims] of water forms a solution of 1 in 1000. Solutions of 1 in 1000 to 1 in 10,000, and even weaker, are employed for general ophthalmic use.

'SOLOID' ADRENALINI, 0.0012 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{80}$ approx], and 0.005 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{20}$ approx] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One of the 0.0012 gramme strength, dissolved in 12 c.c. [20 minims], or one of the 0.005 gramme strength, dissolved in 5 c.c. [84 minims], of distilled water, forms a solution containing one part of Adrenalin in 1000 of normal saline.

Solutions of 1 in 100,000 to 1 in 1000 are employed for general use.

'SOLOID' ADRENALINI COMP ET β -EUCAINÆ, No 1 [M B W & Co]

R Adrenalin,	0.001 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{64}$ approx]
Sodu Chloridi,	0.9 gramme [gr 23-1/2 approx.]
β Eucaine Lactate,	0.2 gramme [gr 3 approx.]

'SOLOID' ADRENALINI COMP ET β -EUCAINÆ, No 2
(*One-tenth the strength of No 1*) [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, of No 1, dissolved in 100 c.c. [approximately 3½ fl. oz.], or one of No 2, dissolved in 10 c.c. [approximately 170 minims], of distilled water, yields a saline solution containing Adrenalin, 1 in 100,000, and β -Eucaine Lactate, 2 in 1000, suitable for use as a local hæmostatic and anæsthetic.

'SOLOID' ADRENALINI ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [M B W. & Co]

R Adrenalin,	gr $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.0005 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloridi,	gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm.]

DIRECTION—The dry product is employed in dental practice to produce pressure anæsthesia. Solutions may also be made.

'SOLOID' ADRENALINI ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS [M B W & Co]

R Adrenalin,	0.0005 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{200}$ approx.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis,	0.001 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{64}$ approx.]

DIRECTIONS—*For intramuscular injection*—one dissolved in 1 c.c. to 2 c.c. of distilled water. *For intravenous injection*—one dissolved in 50 c.c. of physiological saline solution, and injected at a temperature of 100° F. (37.8° C). This product is for use in cases of emergency only.

'ENULE' ADRENALINI, 0.001 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{80}$ approx] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Remove the sheath. One, repeated as may be necessary.

'HYPOLOID' ADRENALINI, 1 in 1000 [M B W & Co]

DIRECTIONS—*For intravenous injection*—one c.c. in 500 c.c. (about a pint) of normal saline. *For hypodermic injection*—dilute with distilled water to the strength required.

Adrenalin (*continued*)**'HYPOLOID' ADRENALINI ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI** [J. B. W. & Co.]

℞ Adrenalin, 0.0003 gramme [gr 1/2000 approx]
 Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.05 gramme [gr 1/3 approx]
 Aquam, ad 1 c c

This formula is equivalent to Adrenalin, gr 1/3650, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr 2/11, in each ten minims

DIRECTION—Half to 1 c c (min 8 to min 16) injected hypodermically, for the production of local anesthesia in dental work

'HYPOLOID' ADRENALINI ET β-EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [J. B. W. & Co.]

℞ Adrenalin, 0.00016 gramme [gr 1/400 approx]
 β Eucainæ Hydrochloride, 0.05 gramme [gr 1/3 approx]
 Aquam, ad 1 c c

This formula is equivalent to Adrenalin, gr 1/675, and β-Eucaine Hydrochloride, gr 2/11, in each ten minims

DIRECTION—One c c (min 16), injected hypodermically for the production of local anesthesia

'Alaxa' BRAND AROMATIC ELIXIR OF CASCARA SAGRADA [J. B. W. & Co.]

Presents in a pleasant acceptable condition the tonic laxative properties of cascara sagrada, in combination with stomachic and carminative principles. Each fluid drachm contains the equivalent of twenty-four minims of Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada, B P

DOSE—One to two fluid drachms

Aloes

Hepatic stimulant and cathartic, acting principally on large intestine and rectum. Small doses used as stomachic tonic, large doses as emmenagogue, administered with iron in chlorosis accompanied by constipation

Preparations**'TABLOID' ALOES ET FERRI**, gr 4 [0.259 gm.] [J. B. W. & Co.]
(B P Pill) (*Sugar coated*)

DIRECTION—One to two, after food, or at bedtime, repeated as may be necessary

'TABLOID' ALOES ET MYRRHÆ, gr 4 [0.259 gm.] [J. B. W. & Co.]
(B P Pill) (*Plain or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION—One to two, after food, or at bedtime, repeated as may be necessary

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP (*see Colocynth, page 48*)**Alain**

The active principle of aloes (*See also page 11*)

Preparations**'TABLOID' ALOINI**, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm.], and gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.032 gm.]
(*Gr 1/2 is sugar coated*) [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—Alain is commonly prescribed in doses of gr $\frac{1}{10}$ several times daily, or in larger doses—up to two grains—before, with or

Aloin (*continued*)**'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP** [B W & Co]

℞ Aloin,	gr 1/5	[0.013 gm]
Strychnine Sulphatis,	gr 1/60	[0.0008 gm]
Ext. Belladonnæ Vir		
P B, 1898,	gr 1/8	[0.008 gm]
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ	gr 1/16	[0.004 gm]
<i>(Plain or sugar coated)</i>		

DIRECTION—One to two, after food, or one to three, at bedtime, in habitual constipation

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP (*see Nux Vomica, page 112*)

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET ALOINI (*see Iron, page 84*)

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) COMP (*see Iron, page 85*)

Alum

Astringent and hæmostatic, used as lotion, gargle, spray, mouth-wash and eye application.

Preparations**'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (T) ALUMINIS**, gr $\frac{1}{320}$ [0.0006 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, applied to the surface of the conjunctiva, in any case where the local application of Alum is indicated

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS, gr 10 [0.648 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTIONS—*As an injection*—one dissolved in one to three ounces of water, *as an eye-wash*—one in two to three ounces of warm (boiled) water, and, *as a gargle or mouth wash*—one in one ounce of water

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [B W & Co]

℞ Aluminis,	gr 15	[0.978 gm]
Zinci Sulphatis,	gr 15	[0.978 gm]

DIRECTION—*As a lotion or injection*—one to four, dissolved in a pint of warm water

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI COMP (FORT) [B W & Co]

℞ Aluminis,	gr 90	[5.944 gm]
Zinci Sulphatis,	gr 15	[0.978 gm]

DIRECTION—*As a douche or injection*—one to three, dissolved in a pint of warm water

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS ET ALUMINIS (*see Potassium Permanganate, page 127*)

Ammonia, Aromatic

For use as "Smelling Salts"

Preparation**'VAPOROLE' AROMATIC AMMONIA** [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The delicate glass capsule (surrounded by absorbent material and silken netting) should be broken, and the vapour inhaled, bearing in mind that it is fresh and therefore more powerful than ordinary smelling salts

(*See 'Vaporole' Products above 171*)

Ammoniated Quinine (*see* Quinine, *page* 128)

Ammonium Bromide

Nerve sedative and indirect hypnotic

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII BROMIDI, gr 5 [0.324 gm], gr 10 [0.648 gm], 0.5 gramme, and 1 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Five to thirty grains (or 0.5 gramme to 2 grammes), dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP (*see* Sodium Bromide, *page* 149)

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID EFFERVESC [B W & Co]

R Potassu Bromidi,	0.4 gramme	[gr 6 1/4 approx]
Sodu Bromidi	0.4 gramme	[gr 6 1/4 approx]
Ammonii Bromidi,	0.2 gramme	[gr 3 approx]
Salis Effervescentis,	qs	

DIRECTION—One to two, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food

Ammonium Carbonate

General stimulant, expectorant in small doses, emetic in doses of fifteen to thirty grains.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CARBONATIS, gr 3 [0.194 gm], and 0.25 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, of either strength, powdered, and dissolved in a wineglassful of water, every two to three hours

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' (*see* 'Coffee-Mint,' *page* 47)

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' (*see* 'Gingament,' *page* 64)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ AMMONIATÆ (*see* Quinine, *page* 128)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ AMMONIATÆ CUM CINNAMOMO (CAPSULA) (*see* Quinine, *page* 128)

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*see* Soda-Mint, *page* 147)

Ammonium Chloride

Stimulates mucous membranes and increases secretion of mucus. Used in subacute gastric and intestinal catarrh—especially in children, chronic bronchitis with thick tenacious mucus, painful dyspepsia due to excessive acidity, and, combined with borax or cubeb in sore throat

Ammonium Chloride (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI, gr 3 [0.194 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm];
gr 10 [0.648 gm], 0.25 gramme, and 0.5 gramme
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, thrice daily, after food, or (in catarrhal sore throat) allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth as often as may be necessary. The dose is from gr 3 to gr 20 (or 0.25 gramme to 1.5 grammes)

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP [B W & Co]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Potassii Chloratis,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Acidi Benzoici	gr 1/4	[0.016 gm]
Pulv Cubebæ	gr 1/4	[0.016 gm]
Ext Glycyrrhizæ,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, to relieve irritability of the pharynx or larynx.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET GLYCYRRHIZÆ
[B W & Co]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Ext Glycyrrhizæ,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, in catarrhal sore throat

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP (*see Apomorphine, page 18*)

'TABLOID' CUBEÆ COMP (*see Cubeb, page 49*)

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP (Compound Menthol Snuff,
B W & Co) (*see Menthol, page 100*)

Ammonium Chloride Vapour

Useful in catarrhal affections of respiratory passages. Only *neutral* vapour should be inhaled. Readily provided by 'Vaporole' Ammonium Chloride Inhaler (*see List at end*). Should be used for a few minutes about four times daily.

Ammonium Hippurate

Solvent of uric acid, stated to reduce blood-pressure

Preparation

'TABLOID' AMMONII HIPPURATIS, gr 1 [0.065 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water

Ammonium Valerianate (*see Valerianates*,

Amyl Nitrite

Powerful dilator of peripheral vessels, employed in angina pectoris, conditions due to heightened arterial tension, *e.g.*, thoracic aneurism, hæmoptysis, menorrhagia and other hæmorrhages, neuralgia, asthma, cocaine and strychnine poisoning, and to check excessive sweating

Preparations

'VAPOROLE' AMYL NITRITIS, min 3 [0 178 c c], and min 5 [0 296 c c] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The delicate glass capsule (surrounded by absorbent material and silken netting) should be broken, and the vapour inhaled
(See 'Vaporole' Products, page 171)

Anæsthesia (Local)

Hypodermic injections of cocaine and morphine, or of β -eucaine, in saline solution, are used to produce local anæsthesia. Addition of adrenalin or 'Epinine' aids action of a local anæsthetic by causing constriction of vessels—thus lessening hæmorrhage, absorption into the general circulation is also reduced to a minimum, so that toxic effects are less likely to be produced

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD ANÆSTHETIC COMP (A) [B W & Co]

R	Cocaine Hydrochlorid,	gr	1/10	[0 0065 gm]
	Morphine Hydrochlorid,	gr	1/50	[0 0013 gm]
	Sodii Chlorid	gr	9/10	[0 058 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in 110 minims of sterile water, and injected hypodermically

'TABLOID' HYPOD ANÆSTHETIC COMP (B) [B W & Co]

R	Cocaine Hydrochlorid,	gr	1/5	[0 013 gm]
	Morphine Hydrochlorid,	gr	1/50	[0 0013 gm]
	Sodii Chlorid,	gr	9/10	[0 058 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in 110 minims of sterile water, and injected hypodermically

'TABLOID' HYPOD ANÆSTHETIC COMP (C) [B W & Co]

R	β Eucaine Lactate,	gr	7/16	[0 028 gm]
	Sodii Chlorid	gr	3 15/16	[0 255 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in one ounce of sterile water, yields a solution containing 1 in 1000 β -Eucaine Lactate and 9 in 1000 Sodium Chloride

(See also Adrenalin, page 9, Benzamine [β -Eucaine], page 24, Cocaine, page 43, 'Epinine,' page 56, 'Epicaine,' page 57, and Ethyl Chloride, page 60)

Animal Substances (Medicinal)

[B. W. & Co.]

Burroughs Wellcome & Co were the first chemical and pharmaceutical workers in the field of organo-therapy. The glands and other substances employed are carefully selected, and large numbers, in some cases many thousands, of glands are worked in one batch, so that an average percentage of the

Animal Substances (Medicinal) (continued)

active constituents is obtained, and uniformity of therapeutic effect secured. Each 'Tabloid' product contains the complete activity of the substance from which it is prepared and represents a stated weight of fresh gland substance.

Preparations

See Therapeutic Notes. Adrenalin, *page 9*, Bone Medulla, *page 29*, Cerebrin, *page 40*, Didymin, *page 50*, 'Intundin,' *page 75*, Insulin, *page 77*; Kidney Substance, *page 90*, Lymphatic Gland, *page 95*, 'Mamos,' *page 98*, Mixed Glands (*see* Pluri-glandular Therapy, *page 124*), Ox Bile, *page 115*, Parathyroid Gland, *page 115*, Pig Bile, *page 121*, Pituitary Gland, *page 123*, Pluri-glandular Products, *page 124*, Residuum Rubrum, *page 132*, Spleen Substance, *page 153*; Suprarenal Gland, *page 157*, Three Glands, *page 124*, Thymus Gland, *page 160*, Thyroid Gland, *page 160*, 'Varium,' *page 114*, and also 'Tabloid' Brand Products, *in List at end*

Antifebrin (Acetanilide)

Used in headache, neuralgia, acute rheumatism, acute catarrh and follicular tonsillitis. Combined with caffeine citrate and camphor monobromate, is of great value in obstinate vomiting and in sea-sickness. Antifebrin should be used *with great caution*.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI, gr 2 [0.13 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm],
o 1 gramme, and o 25 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One of the required strength, taken with a little water.
The official maximum dose is five grains [0.324 gm]

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP [B W & Co]

R. Antifebrin (Acetanilide P B)	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Camphora Monobromatæ,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Caffeine Citratæ,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, or allowed to dissolve in the mouth, and repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP (*see* Quinine, *page 128*)

Antimony, Tartarated

Diaphoretic, expectorant, alterative, in larger doses, emetic. Administer with caution.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIMONII TARTARATI, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0013 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, repeated as may be necessary, to produce free expectoration or diaphoresis.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ ET ANTIMONII TARTARATI
(*see* Ipecacuanha, *page 81*)

For preparations for intravenous injection in Bilharziosis,
etc. *see* Sodium Antimony Tartrate *above 148*

Antipyrine (Phenazone)

Depresses circulation, reduces temperature, lessens pain, relieves—most conspicuously when combined with caffeine—many forms of headache, especially those of migraine and gout

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINI, gr $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.160 gm], and gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water The official maximum dose is fifteen grains

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINI, 0.25 gramme, and 0.5 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four of the lesser strength, or one to two of the greater strength, taken with a little water

It is often better to give repeated small doses than a full dose at once

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ COMP (*see* Caffeine, page 32)

Apomorphine Hydrochloride

Administered hypodermically, produces prompt emesis without irritating the stomach. As emetic in *all* cases of alkaloid poisoning. Used internally as an expectorant in small doses, alone or in combination, in bronchitis and pertussis (*See also* page 11)

Preparations

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0013 gm], and 0.0025 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, repeated until free expectoration is induced

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP [B W & Co]

R Apomorphine Hydrochloridi gr $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.0013 gm]
Ammonii Chloridi gr 3 [0.194 gm]
Ext Glycyrrhizæ gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, or taken with a little water, every hour, or every other hour

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [B W & Co]

R Apomorphine Hydrochloridi, 0.005 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{20}$ approx]
Morphine Hydrochloridi, 0.005 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{20}$ approx]

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water

'TABLOID' HYPOD APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0013 gm], gr $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.0043 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.0065 gm], 0.0025 gramme, and 0.005 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, of the required strength, injected hypodermically,

'TABLOID' HYPOD APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [B W & Co]

R Apomorphine Hydrochloridi gr $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0065 gm]
Strychnine Hydrochloridi, gr $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.00208 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically, to produce emesis. The Strychnine prevents the prostration which occasionally follows the use of Apomorphine

'HYPOLOID' APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.005 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{20}$ approx], in i c c [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One c c injected hypodermically, to produce emesis

Argyrol

An organic silver compound, strongly antiseptic, non-irritating and non-toxic in the strengths usually employed. Five to fifty per cent solutions used in gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, twenty-five per cent solution as a preventive of ophthalmia neonatorum, five per cent solution, gradually increasing in strength, in acute gonorrhoea. Rectal injections of one to five pints of a one per cent solution employed in mucous and ulcerative colitis.

Preparations

'SOLOID' ARGYROL, gr 1 [0.065 gm], and gr 5.45 [0.353 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One product of the gr 1 strength, dissolved in eleven minims, or one of the gr 5.45 strength, dissolved in one drachm, of distilled water, yields a ten per cent solution.

Owing to the hygroscopic nature of Argyrol, the containers should be securely corked after use.

Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium (see Opium, page 114.)

Arsenious Acid (Arsenic)

Nerve tonic, anti-periodic, stimulates production of red corpuscles. Used (chiefly in organic preparations*) in malaria, trypanosomiasis, syphilis, anaemia and lymphadenoma. Arsenious acid is also used in diabetes, chorea, myocardial disease, chronic gastritis, and in psoriasis, pemphigus and other subacute or chronic skin disorders. Combined with iron, prescribed in anaemia and chlorosis. Used with thyroid preparations it diminishes liability to thyroidism.

*For organic preparations of Arsenic, see 'Kharsivan' and 'Neokharsivan,' page 87, 'Soamin,' page 147, Sodium Cacodylate, page 149.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI ARSENIOSI, gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm], gr $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.003 gm], gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm], 0.001 gramme, 0.0025 gramme, and 0.005 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Gr $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$ (or 0.001 gramme to 0.005 gramme), taken with a little water. If local action on the stomach be desired, the drug should be taken before meals, if a general action, after meals.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP [B W & Co]

R Acidi Arseniosi	gr $\frac{1}{100}$	[0.00065 gm.]
Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr 1	[0.065 gm.]
Calci Sulphidi,	gr $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm.]
Ext. Gentianae,	gr 2	[0.13 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN COMP (see Iron, page 82)

Arsenious Acid (Arsenic) (continued)

- 'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET ARSEN (*see* Iron, *page* 84)
 'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET ARSEN ET STRYCH (*see* Iron, *page* 85)
 'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) COMP (*see* Iron, *page* 85)
 'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP (*see* Iron, *page* 82)
 'TABLOID' FERRI PERCHLORIDI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI (*see* Iron, *page* 83)
 'TABLOID' FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET DIGITALINI (*see* Iron, *page* 82)
 'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI (*see* Valerianates, *page* 170)
 'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET STRYCHNINÆ (*see* Quinine, *page* 130)
 'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET FERRI (*see* Quinine, *page* 131)
 'HYPOIROID' FERRI ET ARSEN (*see* Iron, *page* 86)

Arsenious Iodide

A soluble salt, exerting the combined therapeutic properties of arsenic and iodine

Preparation

- 'TABLOID' ARSENI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI (Donovan Solution), min 5 [0.296 c c] [J B W & Co]

Each contains Arsenious Iodide and Mercuric Iodide, of each gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.003 gr], and represents min 5 [0.296 c c] of Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi, P B

DIRECTION—One to four, dissolved in a wineglassful of water

Arylarsonates (*see* 'Soamin,' *page* 147)**Asafetida**

Anti-spasmodic, stimulant and carminative, useful in hysteria and in malingering, particularly if combined with valerianates, and in the nervous derangements of the menopause

Preparations

- 'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP [J B W & Co]

R Asafetidæ,	gr 1	[0.065 gm.]
Camphoræ	gr 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv Opi,	gr 1	[0.065 gm.]
Pulv Piperis Nigr,	gr 1	[0.003 gm.]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, when required
 In India, this product is used in cases of cholera

- 'TABLOID' GALBANI COMP (*see* Galbanum, *page* 63)
 'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP (*see* Valerianates, *page* 170)

Aspirin

'TABLOID' ASPIRIN is manufactured throughout at the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, England, from Acetylsalicylic Acid of the highest possible purity, having the correct melting point of the pure acid, and being *absolutely free from Salicylic or Acetic Acid*. Anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and analgesic, prescribed in conditions in which salicylic acid and salicylates are commonly employed (*See also 'Empirin,' page 54*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ASPIRIN, gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.5 gramme [38 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three of the gr 5 strength, or one to two of the 0.5 gramme strength, taken with water, twice or thrice daily, after food. For the relief of pain, fifteen grains or one gramme may be prescribed as a first dose, with further doses, if necessary, of ten grains at intervals, until three or four doses in all have been taken

Astringent Mixture

Of value in dysentery, cholera and other affections where diarrhoea is present

Preparation

'TABLOID' ASTRINGENT MIXTURE [38 B W & Co]

R Conf Aromat (P B, 1885)	gr 2 1/4	[0.146 gm]
Pulv pro Mixt Cretæ	gr 10	[0.648 gm]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis	gr 1/4	[0.016 gm]
Tinct Cardamomi Co (P B, 1914)	min 4 1/2	[0.266 c c]
Tinct Catechu, (P B, 1914)	min 7 1/2	[0.444 c c]
Tinct Opii (P B, 1914)	min 3/4	[0.044 c c]
Ol Cinnamon,	min 1/16	[0.003 c c]

DIRECTION—Two to four, powdered, and mixed with water, and repeated as may be necessary

Atomisation

(*See 'Paroleine,' page 116, and Atomisers, in List at end*)

Atropine

Atropine lessens all secretions of the body, except urine. Dilates the pupil and paralyzes the accommodation, allowing examination of the fundus of the eye and estimation of refraction. Paralyzes ending of the vagus in the heart, and is therefore often administered before chloroform anaesthesia, to check excessive inhibition of the heart and to diminish secretion of saliva and mucus generally. Antagonises depressant effects of morphine on respiratory centre. Given previous to general anaesthesia, either alone or with morphine, or in combination with morphine and hyoscine, as in 'Tabloid' Hypod Hyoscine Comp.

'Wellcome' Brand Atropine, from which 'Tabloid' products are prepared, is free from hyoscyamine and hyoscine, and is optically inactive (*See also page 11*)

Preparations

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, 0.0005 gramme [gr 1 1/10 approx] [38 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, increased if necessary, may be taken at bedtime to prevent sweating in phthisis

Atropine (continued)**For Hypodermic Use**

'TABLOID' HYPOD ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0032 gm],
gr $\frac{1}{160}$ [0.0016 gm], gr $\frac{1}{320}$ [0.0008 gm], gr $\frac{1}{640}$ [0.0004 gm],
gr $\frac{1}{1280}$ [0.0002 gm], 0.0005 gramme, and 0.001 gramme
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more if required, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically. The full dose has been commonly held to be about gr $\frac{1}{32}$, but the official maximum dose is gr $\frac{1}{16}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0032 gm],
ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{160}$ [0.0006 gm]
[B W & Co]

'TABLOID' HYPOD ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0032 gm],
ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{320}$ [0.0003 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, of either strength, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically, used in cases of inebriety.

'TABLOID' HYPOD HYOSCINÆ COMP (A) AND (B) (see Hyoscine, page 72)

'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS (see Morphine Hydrochloride, page 107)

'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS (see Morphine Sulphate, page 108)

'HYPOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, 0.0005 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{320}$ approx], in 1 c c [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One c c, injected hypodermically.

For Ophthalmic Use

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (X) ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0032 gm]; (A) gr $\frac{1}{160}$ [0.0016 gm], (LL) 0.0003 gramme, and (MM) 0.003 gramme [B W & Co]

Used for rapid dilatation to prevent adhesion of the iris in cases of corneal ulcer.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (B) ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0032 gm], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.0032 gm] [B W & Co]

In estimating refraction in patients under fifteen, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three to five days previous to the examination. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty five, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) need be used only two or three times about twenty four hours before the examination, but as the effect takes some days to pass off, in cases where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) (see page 70), may be used instead, and repeated in twenty minutes. One hour after the first application the effect will be sufficiently developed for the eyes to be examined. In patients over twenty five years of age, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) should be administered one hour before the examination.

Atropine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' OPTHAL (KK) ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI,
0 0003 gramme, ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
0 0003 gramme [B W & Co]

The Cocaine increases the mydriatic effect of the Atropine

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr 0 545 [0 035 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a one per cent solution

For Intramuscular or Intravenous Injection

'SOLOID' ADRENALINI ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS (*see*
Adienalin, *page* 11)

Bacteriological Case, No. 505

'Soloid' Brand

(*See* Chests and Cases, *in List at end*)

Bandages, Pleated Compressed,
'Tabloid' Brand

(*See* Dressings, *in List at end*)

Beef and Iron Wine, 'Bivo'

(*see* 'Bivo,' *page* 28)

Belladonna

Used in enuresis of children, epilepsy, early stages of catarrh, and as an anti-spasmodic, anodyne and narcotic. Of especial value in bronchitis of children (*See also pages* 111, 114 *and* 115)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT BELLADONNÆ, min 1 [0 059 cc], and
min 5 [0 296 cc] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —The dose ranges from one to fifteen minims, once, twice or thrice daily, always beginning with a small dose

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ (*see*
Quinine, *page* 131)

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ
(*see* Morphine, *page* 108)

'TABLOID' CUBEÆ ET BELLADONNÆ (Effervescentis) (*see*
Cubeb, *page* 50)

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP (*see* Aloin, *page* 13)

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET BELLADONNÆ (*see page* 39)

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP
(*see page* 39)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP (*see page* 170)

'ENULE' EXT BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLIC, P B, 1898, gr $\frac{1}{2}$
[0 016 gm], gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0 008 gm], and gr 1 [0 055 gm.] [B W & Co]

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ (*see page* 107)

(*See note on* 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, *page* 55)

Benedict's Test—FOR QUALITATIVE ESTIMATION OF SUGAR IN URINE (*see* Urine, *page* 166)

Benzamine (β -Eucaine)

Equal to cocaine as an anæsthetic. Solutions of the hydrochloride and the lactate may be sterilised by boiling, without undergoing decomposition. Two per cent solutions used for ophthalmic purposes, laryngoscopy and rhinoscopy, two to four per cent for catheterisation and endoscopic examinations, four to eight per cent for the nose, previous to the use of the galvano-cautery, and six to eight per cent for removal of tonsils. In dental work, two per cent solutions are commonly used, though much stronger ones may be employed. In general surgery, β -eucaine is used as a local anæsthetic by hypodermic injection of four per cent solutions.

The action of β -eucaine is enhanced by association with adrenalin or 'Epinine'.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD β -EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm], and gr I [0.065 gm] [B W & Co]

'TABLOID' HYPOD β -EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, gr $\frac{1}{3}$ [0.022 gm], and gr I [0.065 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One third grain, dissolved in fifteen minims, or one grain in forty four minims, of sterile water, forms, approximately, a two-and-a-half per cent solution for hypodermic injection, or for injection into the gums, to produce local anæsthesia. The official maximum dose is gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm].

'TABLOID' HYPOD ANÆSTHETIC COMP (C) [*see* Anæsthesia (Local), *page* 16]

'SOLOID' β -EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr I [0.065 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], 0.05 gramme, and 0.25 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One grain, dissolved in twenty minims, gr 5 in 100 minims, 0.05 gramme in 1 c.c., or 0.25 gramme in 5 c.c. of water, will form approximately, a five per cent solution. β -Eucaine Hydrochloride should be dissolved in *hot* water, which does not decompose it, or lessen its anæsthetic value. The most convenient method is to add the 'Soloid' product to the water in a small test tube, and dissolve and sterilise by boiling.

'SOLOID' β -EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, gr I [0.065 gm], and gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One grain, dissolved in ten minims, or gr 5 in 50 minims, of water, will form, approximately, a ten per cent solution.

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET β -EUCAINÆ LACTATIS (*see* Cocaine, *page* 44)

'SOLOID' ADRENALINI COMP ET β -EUCAINÆ (*see* *page* 11)

'HYPOLOID' ADRENALINI ET β -EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see* Adrenalin, *page* 12)

Benzamine (β -Eucaine) (continued)

'HYPOLOID' β -EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, 0.01 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{8}$ approx],
in 1 cc [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One cc, injected hypodermically, for the production of
local anesthesia

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP (Compound Menthol Snuff,
B W & Co) (see Menthol, page 100)

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL (β -EUCAINÆ) COMP
(see page 111)

Benzoic Acid

Externally—stimulant, antiseptic, internally—stimulant,
expectorant, antiseptic, antipyretic and diuretic Also
administered in cystitis and tends urine acid

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to three, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice
or thrice daily, after food The official maximum dose is fifteen grains

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP [M B W & Co]

R Acidi Benzoici,	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm]
Codeinæ,	gr $\frac{1}{10}$	[0.0065 gm]
Menthol,	gr $\frac{1}{10}$	[0.0065 gm]
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ,	gr $\frac{1}{10}$	[0.0065 gm]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi	gr $\frac{1}{40}$	[0.0016 gm]
Ol Menthæ Piperitæ,	min $\frac{1}{16}$	[0.0036 c c]
Gummi Rubri,	q s	

DIRECTION —One, dissolved in the mouth, frequently, in irritable cough
associated with pharyngitis

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI (β -EUCAINÆ) COMP
[M B W & Co]

R Acidi Benzoici,	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm]
Codeinæ,	gr $\frac{1}{10}$	[0.0065 gm]
Menthol,	gr $\frac{1}{10}$	[0.0065 gm]
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ	gr $\frac{1}{10}$	[0.0065 gm]
β Eucainæ Hydrochloridi	gr $\frac{1}{40}$	[0.0016 gm]
Ol Menthæ Piperitæ,	min $\frac{1}{16}$	[0.0036 c c]
Gummi Rubri,	q s	

DIRECTION —One, dissolved in the mouth, frequently

This preparation is useful in cases where it is inadvisable to prescribe
cocaine

'TABLOID' PASTILLÆ BENZOIC ACID COMP (see page 116)

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP
(see Ammonium Chloride, page 15)

'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP (see 'Epinine,' page 57)

Benzo-naphthol

Antiseptic, diuretic, used in typhoid fever, fermentative
dyspepsia and where an intestinal antiseptic is indicated

Preparation

'TABLOID' BENZO-NAPHTHOL, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice
daily, after food

Beta-Eucaine (see Benzamine, page 24)

Beta-naphthol

Antiseptic and germicide, used in enteric fever, dilated stomach and fermentative dyspepsia, and as a vermifuge, especially for hookworm. Commonly given in these cases with charcoal and peppermint, as in 'Tabloid' Beta-naphthol Compound. Contra-indicated in Bright's disease.

Preparations

'TABLOID' BETA-NAPHTHOL, gr 3 [0.194 gm], and 0.25 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three of the gr 3 strength, or one to two of the 0.25 gramme strength, taken with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' BETA-NAPHTHOL COMP [B W & Co]

R	Beta naphthol	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
	Carbonis Ligni	gr 4	[0.259 gm]
	Oil Menthus Pipent	min 1/2	[0.03 c c]

(Gelatin coated)

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, after food.

'Bicreol' BRAND BISMUTH CREAM (see below)

Bile (see Ox Bile, page 115, and Pig Bile, page 121)

Bismuth

Astringent, sedative. Used in gastric catarrh and ulcer for its protective action on the mucous membrane, and, for the same reason, in diarrhoea and inflammatory conditions of the intestine. Intramuscularly, bismuth is used in the treatment of syphilis. Also for injection into sinuses and cavities before X-raying.

Preparations

'BICREOL' BRAND BISMUTH CREAM [B W & Co]

Contains 0.25 gm metallic Bismuth per c c in a cream of phosphorus.

DIRECTION—For use, by intramuscular injection, in syphilis, etc.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI CARBONATIS, gr 5 [0.316 gm], and 0.5 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four of the gr 5 strength, or one to three of the 0.5 gramme strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' CALCII CARBONATIS COMP (see page 33)

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI (see Pepsin, page 118)

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINAE (see Pepsin, page 118)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SALICYLATIS, gr 5 [0.316 gm], and 0.5 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four of the gr 5 strength, or one to three of the 0.5 gramme strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Tabloid' Bismuth Salicylate is prepared with *physiologically pure* Bismuth Salicylate.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBGALLATIS, gr 5 [0.316 gm]

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Bismuth (continued)

'ENULE' BISMUTHI SUBGALLATIS, gr 10 [0.648 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Remove the sheath. One, administered three or four times daily, as required

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 55)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm], gr 10 [0.648 gm], 0.3 gramme, and 0.5 gramme [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four of the gr 5 or 0.3 gramme strength, one to two of the gr 10 strength, or one or more of the 0.5 gramme strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS [M B W & Co]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratæ,	gr 2 1/2	[0.162 gm]
Sodii Bicarbonatis	gr 2 1/2	[0.162 gm]

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS, No 2 [M B W & Co]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratæ	0.25 gramme
Sodii Bicarbonatis	0.25 gramme

DIRECTION—One to four, or more, of either strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

This combination acts powerfully in gastric catarrh following the abuse of alcohol

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [M B W & Co]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratæ	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Pulv Rhei	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI ET PULV IPECAC COMP [M B W & Co]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratæ	gr 2 1/2	[0.162 gm]
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ Comp	gr 1 1/2	[0.162 gm]

DIRECTION—One to six. In diarrhoea and dysentery, good results are often obtained by the frequent administration of small doses of these combined drugs

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI BETA-NAPHTHOLATIS COMP [M B W & Co]

℞ Bismuthi Beta naphtholatis,	gr 1 1/2	[0.097 gm]
Bismuthi Subnitratæ	gr 2 1/2	[0.162 gm]
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ Comp,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—One or more, taken with water

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBSANTONATIS COMP (see Bismuth Subsantonate, page 28)

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET NUCIS VOMICÆ (see Pepsin, page 118)

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET ZYMINE (see Pepsin, page 118)

'PEPULE' ZYMINE COMP (see 'Zymine,' page 174)

Bismuth Gauze, 'Tabloid' Brand

[**B W & Co**]

Used with success in place of iodoform gauze. Has the advantages of being odourless and non-toxic. Has given very good results in operative work (especially in nasal and aural surgery), as a dressing for wounds, burns, etc., and as a packing for the uterus (*See also Dressings, in List at end*)

Bismuth Substantonate

A useful, safe and effective form of prescribing santonin, especially for children. Does not cause nausea or sickness, which often follow administration of ordinary preparations of santonin.

Preparation

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBSANTONATIS COMP [**B W & Co**]

R Bismuthi Substantonatis,	gr 4	[0.259 gm]
Phenolphthalein	gr 1 1/2	[0.097 gm]

(Chocolate basis)

DIRECTION —For children, one to two, taken whole, chewed or sucked, at bedtime. For adults, correspondingly larger doses may be given.

Bismuth Tartrate (Soluble)

A scale preparation of bismuth, readily soluble in water. Slightly acid, and therefore both chemically and physiologically compatible with pepsin, with which it is frequently prescribed (*See also page 11*)

Preparation

BISMUTH TARTRATE (SOLUBLE), 'WELLCOME' BRAND

(*see 'Wellcome' Chemicals List*)

DIRECTION —A solution corresponding in strength to the official Liquor Bismuthi may be made by dissolving 185 grains [12 grammes] of 'Wellcome' Brand Bismuth Tartrate (Soluble) in distilled water to make 3j fluid ounces [100 c.c.]

DOSE —Gr 2 [0.13 gm] to gr 5 [0.324 gm]

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine

[**B W & Co**]

Restorative and stimulant. The iron salt is dissolved in a pure detannated wine, thus avoiding the precipitation of albuminous bodies, to this solution the soluble and non-coagulable nitrogenous constituents of beef are added. Taken alone or with other foods, it is an excellent general tonic, improving appetite and increasing strength in convalescence.

Each fluid ounce represents two ounces of lean beef and one gram of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form.

DIRECTION —From one teaspoonful for children to one tablespoonful or more for adults, twice or thrice daily.

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine with Quinine [M B W & Co]

A pleasant means of administering quinine and iron in combination with other restoratives

Each fluid ounce contains the equivalent of one grain of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form, and two fifths of a grain of quinine sulphate

DIRECTION—One table-spoonful, or more, plain, or diluted with water, twice or thrice daily

Black Wash (*see* Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra, *page* 95)

Blaud Pill (*see* Iron, *pages* 84 and 85)

Blood Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand
(*see* Chests and Cases, *in List at end*)

Blue Pill

Alterative, purgative (*See also* Mercury, *pages* 100-104)

Preparations

'TABLOID' PIL HYDRARGYRI, P B, gr 4 [0.259 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, after food, or (preferably) at bedtime

'TABLOID' PIL HYDRARGYRI ET RHEI COMP [M B W & Co]

R Pil Hydrargyri, P B, gr 2 1/2 [0.169 gm]
Pil Rhei Comp P B, gr 2 1/2 [0.163 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two, at bedtime, as a laxative or mild purgative

'TABLOID' PIL HYDRARGYRI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS LI
HYOSCYAMI [M B W & Co]

R Pil Hydrargyri, P B, gr 2 [0.13 gm]
Pil Colocynthis et Hyoscyami P B, gr 4 [0.059 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative

'TABLOID' PIL HYDRARGYRI ET SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS [M B W & Co]

R Pil Hydrargyri, P B, gr 1 [0.055 gm]
Pulv Scillæ, gr 1 1/2 [0.097 gm]
Pulv Digitalis, gr 1 [0.005 gm]

(*Sugar coated*)

DIRECTION—One, after food, twice or thrice daily, or one to two at bedtime

Bone Medulla

Used in chlorosis, pernicious anæmia, lymphadenoma, leukæmia, leucocythæmia and rickets, in various cachexias, inflammations of bone and osteo-arthritis

Preparations

'TABLOID' MEDULLÆ (CAPSULA), gr 5 [0.324 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water, after food

'VALULE' MEDULLÆ [M B W & Co]

Each represents gr 5 [0.324 gm] of fresh substance

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water, after food

Borax

An antiseptic, used for mouth-washes, lotions, gargles. Also given internally in epilepsy

Preparations

'TABLOID' BORACIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTIONS — *For internal administration*—one to three or more, twice or thrice daily, always after food. The initial dose should be small. *Where a local effect is desired*—'Tabloid' Borax is preferable to a gargle, as it may be dissolved slowly in the mouth, and a concentrated solution of the drug thus brought into prolonged contact with the mucous membrane of the throat

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS (*see* Potassium Chlorate, page 126)

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS ET COCAINÆ COMP (VOICE), (*see* Potassium Chlorate, page 126)

(*See also* Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, pages 110 and 111)

Boric Acid

Internally, stomachic and intestinal and urinary antiseptic. Externally, largely used in general surgery. A saturated solution in 'Hazeline' relieves irritation of many skin conditions, especially pruritus ani and pruritus vulvæ. Used in urethral surgery in strength of 10 grains to the ounce of warm water, to maintain aseptic condition of bladder when repeated catheterisation is needed. Also used as powder insufflation in uterine and aural surgery, as lotion in conjunctivitis and catarrhal ophthalmia, and in various conditions of nose, throat and ear (chronic otorrhoea)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION — One to three, taken with a little water, three to four times daily, after food

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr 6 [0.369 gm] [B W & Co]
(*Scented with Otto of Rose*)

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr 15 [0.972 gm], and 1 gramme
(*Unscented*) [B W & Co]

DIRECTIONS — *As a collyrium*—'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr 6, powdered and dissolved in one ounce of warm (boiled) water, may be applied frequently. *For injection into the rectum*—a solution of 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr 15, or 1 gramme, in five ounces, or 150 c.c., of water, may be employed. *For mucous surfaces generally*—solutions of 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr 15, or 1 gramme, may be applied, varying in strength from one to three products in five ounces, or 150 c.c., of water

Boric Acid (*continued*)

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [B W & Co]
(Scented with Otto of Rose)

℞ Acidi Borici gr 6 [o 389 grm]
Zinci Sulphatis gr 1/2 [o 032 grm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in one ounce of warm (boiled) water, to make a lotion or injection, or as an astringent antiseptic application to the eye

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND (*see* Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, *page* 111)

'SOLOID' OPHTHAL (AF) ZINCI SULPHATIS COMP (*see* Zinc, *page* 173)

PLEATED COMPRESSED BORIC COTTON, 'TABLOID' BRAND

PLEATED COMPRESSED BORIC GAUZE, 'TABLOID' BRAND

PLEATED COMPRESSED BORIC LINT, 'TABLOID' BRAND
(*see* Dressings, *in List at end*)

'Borofax' BRAND BORIC ACID OINTMENT
[B W & Co]

Antiseptic, emollient, sedative, superior to the ointment or glycerin of boric acid. Contains ten per cent boric acid. Uniform in consistence and composition, never becomes rancid.

DIRECTION—To be applied alone, or on lint

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate

Prescribed in migraine, tic douloureux, headache due to eye-strain, whooping cough, incontinence of urine and as a hypnotic in *simple* insomnia. Its usefulness is believed to be enhanced, especially in trigeminal neuralgia, when combined with gelsemium or gelsemine hydrochloride.

Preparation

'TABLOID' BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATIS ET GELSEMINÆ
[B W & Co]

℞ Butyl Chloral Hydratis gr 3 [o 194 grm]
Gelsemine Hydrochloridi gr 1/200 [o 00032 grm]

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, and repeated, with caution, as may be necessary

Caffeine

Cardiac tonic, diuretic, used in opium poisoning, migraine, and cardiac dropsy. Especially when combined with phenacetin or antipyrine, it relieves some forms of headache and the pain of dysmenorrhœa. Caffeine sodio-salicylate and sodio-benzoate are used hypodermically in nervous or migrainous headache, and in rheumatism and neuralgia (*See also page* 11)

Caffeine (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS, gr 2 [0.13 gm], 0.01 gramme, and 0.1 gramme [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to three of the gr 2 strength, or one to four of the 0.1 gramme strength, repeated after an interval, if necessary. The official maximum dose is gr 10 [0.648 gm].

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P. B., gr 60 [3.89 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

Represents the Effervescent Caffeine Citrate of the British Pharmacopoeia, and contains about two and a half grains of Caffeine Citrate in each drachm.

DIRECTION—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ COMP [J. B. W. & Co.]

℞ Caffeine	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Antipyrin (Phenazoni, P. B.)	gr 3	[0.194 gm]

DIRECTION—One to four, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ COMP, No 2 [J. B. W. & Co.]

℞ Caffeine	0.05 gramme
Antipyrin (Phenazoni, P. B.)	0.25 gramme

DIRECTION—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP (*see* Antifebrin, *page* 17)

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI COMP (*see* Phenacetin, *page* 119)

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP (*see* Phenacetin, *page* 119)

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' ET CAFFEINÆ (*see* 'Empirin,' *page* 55)

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' COMP (*see* 'Empirin,' *page* 55)

'TABLOID' HYPOD CAFFEINÆ SODIO-SALICYLATIS, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm], 0.03 gramme, and 0.1 gramme [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to two, of the required strength, repeated, if necessary, for the relief of pain. The full hypodermic dose is gr 4 [0.259 gm].

'HYPOLOID' CAFFEINÆ SODIO-BENZOATIS, 0.25 gramme [gr 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ approx], M. I. C. C. [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One c c, injected hypodermically.

Cajuput Oil

A powerful general stimulant anti-spasmodic and carminative, used in flatulence and colic, especially of the aged. Externally, it has a counter-irritant effect, and is thus used for rubbing in chronic rheumatism, myalgia.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PHENOL ET MENTHOL COMP (CAPSULA) (*see* Carbolic Acid, *page* 38)

'MENTHOFAX' (*see page* 99)

Calcium Carbonate

Used in acid dyspepsia, heartburn and rickets, the therapeutic effect being enhanced by addition of magnesium carbonate. Also used as astringent in certain forms of diarrhoea and dysentery, generally along with aromatics and an anodyne, as in 'Tabloid' Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CALCII CARBONATIS COMP [J.B.W. & Co.]

℞ Calci Carbonatis Præcipitati,	gr 3 1/2	[0.227 gm]
Magnesi Carbonatis Ponderosi	gr 2 1/2	[0.166 gm]
Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, a quarter of an hour before meals, or one dissolved in the mouth occasionally.

'Tabloid' Calcium Carbonate Compound was formerly known as 'Tabloid' Antacid.

'TABLOID' PULV CRETÆ AROMATICI CUM OPIO, P.B., gr 5 [0.324 gm] [J.B.W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—Five to ten grains for repeated administration, for a single dose, ten to sixty grains.

'TABLOID' ASTRINGENT MIXTURE (*see* Astringent Mixture, page 21)

Calcium Chloride

Used with sodium chloride in the preparation of hypertonic saline solutions for intravenous injection in cholera. Hæmostatic.

Preparation

'SOLOID' CALCII CHLORIDI COMP [J.B.W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Chloridi,	gr 30	[1.944 gm]
Calcii Chloridi,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—Four, dissolved in one pint of sterile water, make a hypertonic saline solution.

Calcium Formate (*see* Formates, page 63)

Calcium Glycerophosphates

(*See* Glycerophosphates, pages 65 and 66, also *List at end*)

Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate

(*see* 'Iodicin,' page 79)

Calcium Lactate

Administered to increase blood coagulability. Has been given for this reason in hæmoptysis and certain other affections. Less irritating than the chloride, non-deliquescent. Success fully used in urticaria, chilblains, some forms of albuminuria,

Calcium Lactate (*continued*)

in pneumonia and serum rashes. Also used in aneurysm and various conditions of hæmorrhage, including hæmorrhagic forms of infectious diseases, in hæmophilia, purpura, uterine hæmorrhages, and preliminary to surgical procedure where undue hæmorrhage is feared, as with jaundiced patients.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CALCII LACTATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to six, powdered, and dissolved in a large wine glassful of water, twice or thrice daily, one hour before food.

Calcium Sulphide (*Calx Sulphurata, P B*)

Used for boils, suppurating glands, scrofulous sores and acne. Commercial calcium sulphide is often impure, but confidence may be placed in the purity of 'Tabloid' Calcium Sulphide.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CALCII SULPHIDI, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.016 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm], and gr 1 [0.065 gm] [B W & Co]

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One tenth grain to one grain, three to four times daily, one hour after food.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP (*see Arsenious Acid, page 19*)

Calomel

Alterative, cholagogue, purgative and anti-syphilitic. Externally, anti-pruritic in piles. The 'Tabloid' products are prepared with pure sublimed mercurous chloride (*See also page 111*).

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0032 gm], gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.011 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.016 gm]; gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm], gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr 2 [0.13 gm], gr 3 [0.194 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], 0.005 gramme, 0.01 gramme, and 0.1 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The smaller doses as alteratives, the larger as purgatives. A small dose of Calomel, say gr $\frac{1}{10}$, gr $\frac{1}{2}$, or 0.005 gramme, repeated every half hour or hour, is often found to have a more marked effect than one large dose. In certain conditions, especially following head injuries, doses of ten grains and more are given with great advantage. 'Tabloid' Calomel, gr 5, is exceedingly useful in tropical countries, where large doses are more commonly used. It should be noted that children and infants tolerate comparatively large doses of Calomel.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMP, gr 4 [0.259 gm] (Plummer Pill, B P) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, at bedtime, as an alterative and mild aperient.

Calomel (continued)**'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP [M B W & Co]**

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi	gr 1 1/2	[0 097 gm]
℞ Colocynthis et Hyosciami	gr 3	[0 194 gm]
Pulv Zingiberis	gr 1/2	[0 032 gm]

DIRECTION —One to two, taken with a little water, at bedtime

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET CREOSOTI [M B W & Co]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr 1/6	[0 011 gm]
Creosoti,	min 1	[0 059 c c]

DIRECTION —One to five, taken with a little water, after food

Used in pulmonary phthisis, and in lupus and other skin diseases

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET JALAPÆ [M B W & Co]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr 1	[0 065 gm]
Pulv Jalapæ,	gr 2	[0 13 gm]

DIRECTION —One, or more if necessary, at bedtime, as a purgative

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET PIPERINÆ [M B W & Co]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr 1/2	[0 032 gm]
Piperinæ,	gr 1/2	[0 032 gm]

DIRECTION —One, or more, taken with water

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [M B W & Co]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr 1/2	[0 032 gm]
Sodii Bicarbonatis	gr 2 1/2	[0 162 gm]

DIRECTION —One, or more, taken with water

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [M B W & Co]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr 1	[0 065 gm]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 5	[0 324 gm]

DIRECTION —One, or more, taken with water

'TABLOID' SANTONINI ET HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI (see Santonin, page 136)**'TABLOID' CATHARTIC COMP (see Cathartic Compound, page 40)****'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP (see Quinine, page 130)****'SOLOID' LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRÆ (see Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra, page 95)****'HYPOLOID' CALOMEL, 0.05 gramme [gr 3/4 approx], in 1 c c [M B W & Co]**

A sterile suspension of Calomel in a neutral fatty basis with Creosote and Camphor, for use in the treatment of syphilis

DIRECTION —One c c, injected intramuscularly

CALOMEL CREAM, 'WEILCOME' BRAND, 2 oz bottles [M B W & Co]

Contains 5 per cent of Calomel, for use in the treatment of syphilis

DIRECTION —Min 16, injected intramuscularly

Cambogia (*see* Gamboge, *page* 63)

Camphor

Diaphoretic, mild expectorant, gastric stimulant, carminative, general sedative (*See also page* v)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT CAMPHORÆ COMP, min 2 [0.118 c.c.],
min 5 [0.56 c.c.], and min 15 [0.888 c.c.] [M B W & Co]
(*see also* *continued*)

DIRECTION —The pharmacopœial dose is half to one drachm. Smaller doses may be taken at frequent intervals

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ
(*see* Quinine, *page* 131)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ (*see* Quinine, *page* 129)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITII
(*see* Quinine, *page* 129)

'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP (*see* Asafetida, *page* 20)

'HYPOLOID' CAMPHOR, 0.1 gramme [gr 1½ approx], in 1 c.c.,
and 0.2 gramme [gr 3 approx], in 1 c.c. [M B W & Co]
A sterile solution in Olive Oil for use in cardiac failure during anaesthesia,
and as a general stimulant

DIRECTION —One c.c., injected hypodermically

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP (Compound Menthol Snuff,
B W & Co) (*see* Menthol, *page* 100)

'WELLCOME' CREOSOTE AND CAMPHOR BASIS (*see* Creosote,
page 49)

Camphor, Monobromated

Sedative, hypnotic

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP (*see* Antifebrin, *page* 17)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP (*see* Quinine, *page* 128)

Cannabine Tannate

Employed with hydrastine and ergot extract in uterine hæmorrhages and dysmenorrhœa

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP (*see* Hydrastine Hydrochloride,
page 71)

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP ET COLAERNINÆ HYDRO-
CHLORIDI (*see* Hydrastine Hydrochloride, *page* 71)

Cannabis Indica

Narcotic, analgesic, of value in migraine and neuralgia, also in dysmenorrhœa (*See also pages III, IV and V*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT CANNABIS INDICÆ, P B, min 5 [0.296 cc], and 0.1 gramme (1 in 10) [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, of either strength. As there is occasionally marked idiosyncrasy to this drug, it is better to employ small doses until the response of the patient has been observed.

The 'Tabloid' product is prepared from *physiologically controlled* Est Cannabis Indicæ

Capsicum

Stimulant of mucous membranes, stomachic and carminative, used in relaxed sore throat, and in anorexia, flatulence, spasm and in dyspepsia (*See also pages II and V*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT CAPSICI, min 5 [0.296 cc] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, dissolved in water, between or after meals. The official maximum dose is 15 minims.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) COMP (*see* *Iron*, page 85)

Capsules (*see* 'Tabloid' Brand Capsules, page 158)

Carbolic Acid (Phenol)

Local antiseptic and anæsthetic for mouth and throat, internally, prescribed in flatulent distension, typhoid fever, diarrhœa and vomiting. For immediate preparation of antiseptic solutions, 'Soloid' Carbolic Acid is convenient.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL), gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.016 gm], gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.008 gm], and 0.015 gramme [M B W & Co]

(*Prepared with a demulcent base*)

DIRECTION—One to two, of the required strength, taken with a little water, or slowly sucked, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL) (CAPSULA), gr 1 [0.065 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Carbolic Acid (Phenol) (continued)**'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL) LI ULVI FULVÆ**
(SLIPPERY ELM) [B W & Co]*(Prepared with a dentulcræ base)*Each contains Carbolic Acid, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm]

DIRECTION—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth, or one to two, taken with water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'SOLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL), gr 5 [0.324 gm], gr 20 [1.296 gm], gr 60 [3.888 gm], and 1 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Twenty grains, dissolved in five ounces, or one gramme in 100 c c of (preferably soft) water, yield, approximately, a one per cent solution. Five grains dissolved in five ounces, or twenty grains dissolved in a pint of water, make a solution suitable for use as a mild disinfectant, or as an antiseptic spray for the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose and throat. Sixty grains, dissolved in 2½ ounces of water, form a 1 in 20 solution. Care should be taken to ensure that solution is complete, and that no undissolved acid remains at the bottom of the vessel.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ANTISEPTIC AND ALKALINE COMPOUND
(See Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, page 110)**'SOLOID' (NASAL) PHENOL COMPOUND** (see Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, page 110)**'TABLOID' PHENOL ET MENTHOL COMP (CAPSULÆ)**
[B W & Co]

R Phenol	gr $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm]
Menthol,	gr $\frac{1}{10}$	[0.032 gm]
Ol Cajuputi,	min 1	[0.033 c c]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken whole, with a little water, after food

'PHENOFAX' BRAND CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT
(see 'Phenofax,' page 120)**COMPRESSED CARBOLISED LING, 'TABLOID' BRAND**
[B W & Co]

(See Dressings, in List at end)

Carlsbad Mineral Water Salt

Useful in gout, constipation, congestion of abdominal and pelvic organs, diabetes and obesity

Preparation**'TABLOID' CARLSBAD SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL**
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in two ounces of water, represents an equal volume of Carlsbad Sprudel water in all its essential constituents. One, two or three, as required, should be dissolved in a tumblerful of hot water, and sipped slowly whilst dressing or they may be placed in cold water, and taken when the effervescence has subsided.

Cascara Sagrada

Probably the most valuable of all drugs in habitual constipation. Dose should begin with two grains (0.15 gramme) of extract, after food, once daily, and be increased, if necessary, until six grains (0.4 gramme) are taken thrice daily. This quantity should be maintained until habit of regular action is established, when the dose should be gradually reduced, and eventually discontinued.

'TABLOID' Cascara Sagrada produces the full physiological effects of the true drug, and is preferred by the Profession because of its uniform reliability. 'TABLOID' Cascara Sagrada should therefore be specified in prescribing. (*See also pages 111 and 114*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ, gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr 2 [0.13 gm], gr 3 [0.194 gm], gr 4 [0.259 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], 0.15 gramme, and 0.25 gramme [M B W & Co.]

(Platin or sugar coated.)

DIRECTION—Cascara Sagrada is best taken in the way indicated above. The official maximum dose is eight grains (approximately 0.5 gramme).

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP [M B W & Co.]

R	Ext Cascara Sagrada	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
	Ext Euonymi	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
	Indini	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
	Ext Nucis Vomice	gr 1/16	[0.004 gm]
	Ext Hyoscyami Vir	P B, 1898	gr 1/3 [0.033 gm]

(Platin or sugar coated.)

DIRECTION—One to four, once, twice, or thrice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET BELLADONNÆ

[M B W & Co.]

R	Ext Cascara Sagrada	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
	Ext Nucis Vomice	gr 1/4	[0.016 gm]
	Ext Belladonnæ Vir	P B, 1898	gr 1/3 [0.033 gm]
	Capricini	gr 1/5	[0.013 gm]

(Sugar coated.)

DIRECTION—One, or more, as required, at bedtime.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP

[M B W & Co.]

R	Ext Cascara Sagrada	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
	Ext Nucis Vomice	gr 1/5	[0.013 gm]
	Ext Belladonnæ Vir	P B, 1898	gr 1/10 [0.0065 gm]
	Ext Gentianæ	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
	Capricini	gr 1/10	[0.0065 gm]

(Sugar coated.)

DIRECTION—One to three, once, twice, or thrice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ

(see Iron, page 85)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP (see Quinine, page 128)

'ALAXA' BRAND AROMATIC ELIXIR OF CASCARA SAGRADA

(see 'Alaxa,' page 12)

Cascara Sagrada (*continued*)

'VALOID' AROMATIC CASCARA SAGRADA [M B W & Co]

One fluid ounce of this preparation is equivalent to one ounce of carefully-selected *true* cascara bark

Dose —Fifteen minims to one fluid drachm

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CASCARA SAGRADA (*see* Malt Extract, *page* 97)

Castor Oil

A mild, safe, and speedy cathartic

Preparation

'TABLOID' OLEI RICINI (CAPSULA), min 5 [0.296 cc] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION —The official dose is dr 1 to dr 8

Cathartic Compound

An excellent cholagogue and purgative combination

Preparation

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC COMP [M B W & Co]

R	Ext. Colocynthis Comp.	gr 1 1/3	[0.086 gm]
	Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
	Lxt Jalape	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
	Pulv Cambogia,	gr 1/4	[0.016 gm]

(*Plain or sugar coated*)

DIRECTION —One to two, at bedtime, as a purgative

Cerebrin (Cerebral Substance)

A preparation of brain substance, used as a sedative in chorea, hysteria, melancholia, epilepsy and insanity

Preparations

'TABLOID' CEREBRINI, gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.3 gramme [M B W & Co]

Each product represents the stated weight of cerebral substance

DIRECTION —One, of either strength, gradually increased if necessary, three to four times daily, preferably after food

'TABLOID' GLANDUL MIXT (*see* Pluri-glandular Therapy, *page* 124)

Cerium Oxalate

Used in sea-sickness, vomiting of pregnancy, inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, hyperchlorhydria, hunger pain, etc

Preparations

'TABLOID' CERII OXALATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to two This drug is given in doses of two to ten grains, the larger doses often succeeding when the small ones fail

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' (*see* 'Coffee-Mint,' *page* 47)

Chalk Powder, Aromatic, with Opium (*see* Opium, *page* 114.)

Charcoal

Absorbent, used, alone or in combination, in flatulent dyspepsia and gastralgia. Is an antidote against most vegetable poisons, *e g*, aconite, *nux vomica*, opium

Preparations

'TABLOID' CARBONIS LIGNI, gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.25 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four of the gr 5, or one to six of the 0.25 gramme, strength, taken dry or with a little water

'TABLOID' BETA-NAPHTHOL COMP (*see* Beta-naphthol, page 26)

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI (*see* Pepsin, page 118)

Chemical Food (*see* Iron, page 86)

Chenopodium Oil

An anthelmintic, valuable in the treatment of ankylostomiasis, round-worms, and certain other worm infections. It should be followed by a cathartic, *e g*, magnesium sulphate after an interval of from one to two hours, or castor oil after an interval of not less than two hours

'WELLCOME' BRAND CHENOPODIUM OIL is an improved preparation consisting entirely of ascaridole in a state of exceptional purity and freedom from inactive and deleterious ingredients. It is, therefore, constant in composition and reliable in action. 'TABLOID' CHENOPODIUM OIL (CAPSULE) presents accurate and easily administered doses of this preparation

Preparations

'TABLOID' OLEI CHENOPODII (CAPSULA), min 3 [0.18 cc], min 5 [0.296 cc], and min 10 [0.592 cc] [B W & Co]
CHENOPODIUM OIL, 'WELLCOME' BRAND. In bottles containing 100 cc [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—*In hookworm infection* Adult dose—From min 12 to min 20 with maximum of min 30. Total dose should be given in three portions at intervals of one hour. *For children*—Min $\frac{1}{2}$ to min $\frac{3}{4}$ for a child of two years, increasing by min $\frac{1}{2}$ for every year of age up to 12, then by min 1 for each year until adult age

In round worm infection—Adult dose—Min 6 to min 10, given in three portions. *For children*—As for hookworm infection

Chinosol

An antiseptic much stronger than carbolic acid and equal to mercury perchloride. Non-caustic, non-hygroscopic, powerful deodoriser, non-poisonous in quantities ordinarily employed. Does not coagulate albumin. For sterilising instruments, may be used in solutions of 1 in 1500. Internally, used in phthisis and sprue

Preparations

'TABLOID' CHINOSOL, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]
(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, three to five times daily, after food

Chinosol (continued)

'SOLOID' CHINOSOL, gr 1 75 [0 113 gm], and gr 8 75 [0 567 gm] [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—A solution of 1 in 1000, made by dissolving gr 8 75 in one pint of water or gr 1 75 in four ounces of water, is of suitable strength for general surgical work and midwifery

Chloralamide

Hypnotic in heart disease and nervous affections, sedative in sea-sickness

Preparation

'TABLOID' CHLORALAMIDI, gr 5 [0 324 gm] [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Three to nine, taken with a little water. Doses up to sixty grains are occasionally prescribed

Chloral Formamide (see Chloralamide, above)**Chloral Hydrate**

Hypnotic

Preparations

'TABLOID' CHLORAL HYDRATIS, gr 5 [0 324 gm], and gr 10 [0 648 gm] [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Five to twenty grains, as required, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water

'TABLOID' CHLORAL HYDRATIS, 0 25 gramme, and 1 gramme [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to five of the lesser, or one of the greater strength, as required, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water

Chlorinated Lime, 'Tabloid' Brand
(See 'Tabloid' Water Steriliser, in *List at end*)**Chloroform**

It has been found that the small quantity of ethyl chloride often present in chloroform has a marked beneficial influence on its action as an anæsthetic. 'WELLCOME' Brand Chloroform is particularly characterised by containing a small but definite amount of ethyl chloride. In its production, great care is taken to ensure purity and freedom from irritating products of decomposition.

Inhalations of chloroform have been used with good results in hæmoptysis, and the vapour employed to relieve ear-ache.

Preparations

CHLOROFORM, 'WELLCOME' BRAND. In bottles containing 2 oz, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb, 1 lb, 100 grammes, 500 grammes and 1000 grammes. In hermetically-sealed tubes of 30 cc, 60 cc and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb (see 'Wellcome' Chemicals List)

'VAPOROLE' CHLOROFORMI, min 3 [0 178 cc] [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, to be crushed in a small vessel and the vapour allowed to enter the ear. *The product must not be put into the ear, and should not be used for a suppurating ear.*

For the relief of the paroxysmal cough of tuberculosis, asthma and spasmodic laryngitis, one may be crushed between the thumb and finger and the vapour inhaled.

Chloroform (*continued*)

'VAPOROLL' CHLOROFORMI LI ETHYL IODIDI COMP

(*see Ethyl Iodide, page 61*)

Cinchona

Tonic, anti-malarial, antipyretic, stomachic, 'Tabloid' Cinchona Tincture is especially useful in the equipment of expeditions (*See also pages iv and v*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT CINCHONÆ, min 30 [1770 cc] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION — One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily

'TABLOID' TINCT CINCHONÆ COMP, min 30 [1770 cc]

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION — One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP (*see Quinine, page 128*)

Citric Acid

Used in acute and chronic rheumatism, scurvy, hepatic inactivity, catarrhal jaundice, and to decrease blood coagulability

Preparation

'TABLOID' ACIDI CITRICI, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION — Two to four, powdered, and dissolved in a draught of water

Coca

Stimulant, tonic, restorative, decreases sensation of fatigue in prolonged muscular exertion or mental effort 'Tabloid' Kola Compound contains the active principles of kola nut and coca leaves. Allays thirst and hunger, and sustains strength under mental or physical strain. Each 'Tabloid' product represents about ten grains of coca leaves (*See also page iv*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' KOLA COMP [B W & Co]

(Formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March')

DIRECTION — One, dissolved in the mouth every hour, when undergoing continued mental strain or physical exertion

Cocaine

Local anæsthetic for ophthalmic, dental, nasal, laryngeal, urethral, rectal and general surgical practice. Unless kept under special precautions, solutions of cocaine hydrochloride lose their anæsthetic action (*see note on 'Hypoloid' container, page 45*). In the absence of precautions, solutions should be freshly prepared with 'Soloid' Cocaine Hydrochloride (*See also page ii*)

Cocaine (continued)**Preparations***For Internal Use*

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS ET COCAINÆ COMP (VOICE) (*see* Potassium Chlorate, *page* 126)

'TABLOID' KRAMERIE ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see* Krameria, *page* 91)

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP (*see* Benzoic Acid, *page* 25)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP

(*See* Pastilles, *page* 116)

For External and Local Use

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm], gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], 0.05 gramme, and 0.25 gramme [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One product of five grains in 100 minims, one grain in twenty minims, half grain in ten minims, 0.05 gramme in 1 c.c., or 0.25 gramme in 5 c.c. of water, forms, approximately, a five per cent solution

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET β -EUCAINÆ LACTATIS [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm]
 β Eucainæ Lactatis gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm]

DIRECTION—One, in twenty minims of distilled water, forms, approximately, a five per cent solution of the combined drugs

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET β -EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, No 2 [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi 0.005 gramme
 β Eucainæ Lactatis 0.005 gramme

DIRECTION—One, in 1 c.c. of distilled water, forms, approximately, a five per cent solution of the combined drugs

SOLUTION OF ADRENALIN AND COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, 'WELLCOME' BRAND (*see* Adrenalin, *page* 10)

'EPICAINÆ' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride) (*see* 'Epinine,' *page* 56)

'SOLOID' ADRENALINI ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see* Adrenalin, *page* 11)

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND (*see* Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, *page* 111)

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ALKALINE COMPOUND WITH COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE (*see* Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, *page* 110)

Cocaine (continued)**For Ophthalmic Use**

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed on the conjunctiva (*see page 113*)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (AA) COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.003 gm], (C) gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.003 gm], and (NN) 0.003 gramme [B W & Co]

Local anæsthetic and slight mydriatic

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see Atropine, page 22*)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see Homatropine, page 70*)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see Pilocarpine, page 122*)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL ZINCI SULPHATIS ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see Zinc Sulphate, page 173*)

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see Homatropine, page 70*)

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ METHYLBROMIDI ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see Homatropine, page 70*)

For Hypodermic Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.005 gm], gr $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.01 gm], gr $\frac{1}{40}$ [0.015 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.03 gm], 0.01 gramme, 0.015 gramme, 0.02 gramme, and 0.03 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The hypodermic dose is gr $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr $\frac{1}{4}$, repeated with caution, when necessary

'TABLOID' HYPOD ANÆSTHETIC COMP (A) AND (B) (*see Anæsthesia [Local], page 16*)

'HYPOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.01 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{20}$ approx], in 1 c c, and 0.02 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{10}$ approx], in 1 c c [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One c c of the required strength injected hypodermically, for the production of local anæsthesia

'HYPOLOID' 'EPICAINE' ('Epinine' et Cocainæ Hydrochloridi) (*see 'Epinine,' page 57*)

'HYPOLOID' ADRENALINI ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see Adrenalin, page 12*)

NOTE—Special glass is used for these 'Hypoloid' containers in order to preserve the anæsthetic action of the Cocaine

For Rectal Use

'ENULE' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.03 gm] [B W. & Co]

DIRECTION—Remove the sheath. One, inserted into the rectum, to relieve local pain or irritation (*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 55*)

Cod Liver Oil

In prescribing cod liver oil, alone or in combination, the initial doses should always be small. If full doses be given at once, the oil may not "agree." The assimilation of cod liver oil is greatly facilitated when it is administered as 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract (*see below*)

Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract ('Kepler'), and its Combinations

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT presents the finest cod liver oil so incorporated in 'Kepler' Malt Extract that easy assimilation is ensured. It is so palatable that even fastidious patients and children take it readily. Physiological tests indicate that Vitamins A and B are present in active condition. Gives exceptional results in rickets, malnutrition, neurotic conditions and convalescence. The dose should be small at first, and only gradually increased. The value of 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract is quickly shown by the patient's increase in strength and weight.

Preparations

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food, taken alone or spread on bread, or mixed with a little milk or water.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND CHEMICAL FOOD (Phosphates Compound)

[B W & Co]

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Phosphate, gr 2, Calcium Phosphate, gr 3, Sodium Phosphate, gr $\frac{1}{2}$, and Potassium Phosphate, gr 1.

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

[B W & Co]

Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Hypophosphite, gr 4, Potassium Hypophosphite, gr 2, and Sodium Hypophosphite, gr 2.

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND IRON IODIDE

[B W & Co]

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Iodide, gr 2.

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND PHOSPHORUS

[B W & Co]

Each fluid ounce contains pure Phosphorus, gr $\frac{1}{4}$.

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Codeine

Given alone or with tar in bronchial irritation and cough, especially in the hacking cough of phthisis Useful in ovarian pain and in cystitis (*See also page 11*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.06 gm], and gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.03 gm]
[J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, gradually increased as may be necessary, taken after food, once, twice, or thrice daily, or at bedtime The official maximum dose is one grain

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS, 0.03 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{4}$ approx]
[J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, taken after food, once, twice, or thrice daily, or at bedtime The official maximum dose is 0.06 gramme

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Codeinæ Phosphatis,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Ext Nucis Vomice,	gr $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.06 gm]

DIRECTION—One, after food, or at bedtime

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP (*see Benzoic Acid, page 25*)

'TABLOID' PICIS ET CODEINÆ (*see Pine Tar, page 122*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.06 gm],
and 0.015 gramme [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One or more The full dose is one grain, or 0.06 gramme

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP (*see Pastilles, page 116*)

'Coffee-Mint'

Relieves flatulence and the resulting insomnia and palpitation, given in nausea accompanying liver derangement The presence of cerium oxalate makes it of special value in the vomiting of pregnancy

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr $\frac{1}{16}$	[0.004 gm]
Ext Coffee	gr $\frac{1}{8}$	[0.032 gm]
Ceru Oxalatis,	gr $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.026 gm]
Ol. Menthe Piperitæ,	q s	

DIRECTION—One to four, or more, taken with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth, from time to time

Colchicine

The active principle of colchicum corm

Preparations

'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.003 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One or two taken with a little water

'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP [B W & Co]

Colchicinæ,	gr $\frac{1}{70}$	[0.0003 gm]
Ext Nucis Vomice	gr $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm]
Ext Hyoscyami Vir	P B 1898, gr $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm]
Ext Gentianæ,	gr 5	

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, every three or four hours

Colchicum

Relieves tension and pain in gout May be combined with salicylic acid In large doses powerfully stimulates liver and intestines (See also pages 111, 14 and 7)

Preparation

'TABLOID' COLCHICI COMP [B W & Co]

R Ext Colchici,	gr $\frac{1}{-}$	[0.032 gm]
Acidi Salicylici,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

Colocynth

A drastic hydragogue cathartic, usually prescribed with other aperients (See also page 111)

Preparations

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP, gr 4 [0.59 gm] (B P Pill) (Plain or sugar coated) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One or two, at bedtime, as a purgative

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI, gr 4 [0.59 gm] (B P Pill) (Plain or sugar coated) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One or two, at bedtime, as a purgative

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (see page 92)

'TABLOID' PIL HYDRARGYRI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI (see Blue Pill, page 29)

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC COMP (see Cathartic Compound, page 40)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHIORIDI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP (see Calomel, page 35)

Corrosive Sublimate

(see Mercury Perchloride, pages 101 and 102)

Coryza Vaccines, 'Wellcome'

(see pages 167 and 168)

Cotarnine Hydrochloride

Hæmostatic and uterine sedative, employed in dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis. Contra-indicated in threatened abortion (*See also page 11*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.049 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, repeated as may be necessary

'TABLOID' HYPOD COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.049 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, repeated if necessary

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see Hydrastine Hydrochloride, page 71*)

Creosote

Creosote, alone or combined with calomel, is used in phthisis, as a deodorant, anti-putrescent and antiseptic, in fermentative dyspepsia and in lupus and other skin diseases. It is also useful in gastro enteritis

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET CREOSOTI (*see Calomel, page 35*)

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP ET CREOSOTI (*see Hypophosphites, page 74*)

'WELLCOME' CREOSOTE AND CAMPHOR BASIS [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —For the intramuscular or deep subcutaneous injection of 'Neokarsivan,' the dose of which may be dissolved in distilled water in the syringe barrel and made up to 2 c.c. with Creosote and Camphor Basis, 'Wellcome' Brand, liquefied if necessary by warming to body temperature

Creta Præparata (*see Calcium Carbonate, page 33*)

Cubeb

Employed in bronchorrhœa, relaxed or inflamed throat, and pharyngeal catarrh, and as a diuretic, sedative and antiseptic in gonorrhœa and cystitis (*See also page v*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CUBEÆ COMP [B W & Co]

℞ Oleo resine Cubebæ,	gr $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm]
Ammonii Chloridi,	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm]
Glycyrrhizini Ammoniaci,	gr $\frac{1}{4}$	[0.016 gm]

DIRECTION —One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in catarrhal sore throat and hoarseness

Cubeb (*continued*)

'TABLOID' CUBEBA ET BELLADONNAE (Effervescentis)
[B W & Co]

R Pulv Cubebae, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm]
Ext Belladonnae Vir P B, 1898 gr $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.0032 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in the mouth, three to six times daily

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP (*see page 15*)

Culture Media, 'Soloid' Brand

(*see List at end*)

Curara

Paralyses the peripheral terminations of motor nerves, and has been employed to control the spasms in hydrophobia, tetanus and strychnine poisoning

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD CURARAE, gr $\frac{1}{12}$ [0.0054 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, injected hypodermically The maximum dose is gr $\frac{1}{2}$

Dialysed Iron (B. W. & Co.)

A neutral solution of highly basic oxychloride of iron, without the astringent taste or the constipating effect of the normal salts

DIRECTION—Five to thirty minims, in water or on sugar, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

Didymin (Orchitic Substance)

This substance has been used in premature senility, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, sterility, arrested growth, hypertrophy of the prostate, and various neuroses

Preparations

'TABLOID' DIDYMIN, gr 5 [0.32 gm], and 0.3 gramme
[B W & Co]

Each product represents the stated weight of orchitic substance

DIRECTION—One, of either strength, gradually increased to four, may be given three to four times daily, preferably after food

'TABLOID' GLANDUL MIXT (*see Pluri-glandular Therapy, page 124*)

Digitalin (Amorphous)

Increases the force of the heart's action, and steadies and slows the pulse

Preparations

'TABLOID' DIGITALINI (AMORPH), gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0005 gm]
[B W & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, repeated if necessary It is stated on reliable authority that the dose to be given by the mouth at one administration is from gr $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr $\frac{1}{50}$, and that the total quantity given in twenty-four hours should not exceed gr $\frac{1}{2}$

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET DIGITALINI
(*see Iron, page 82*)

Digitalin' (Amorphous) (continued)

'TABLOID' HYPOD DIGITALINI (AMORPH), gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to two The maximum dose is gr $\frac{1}{30}$

'TABLOID' HYPOD DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS
[B W & Co]

R Digitalini (Amorph), gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm]

DIRECTION —One to two, repeated if necessary

'TABLOID' HYPOD DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS
ET TRINITRINI [B W & Co]

R Digitalini (Amorph) gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm]
Strychninæ Sulphatis gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm]
Trinitrini gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm]

DIRECTION —One to two

Digitalin (Crystalline)

Official in the French Codex. Much more potent than amorphous digitalin, and corresponds to the glucoside known as "digitoxin." The administration of this drug requires to be *most carefully* watched.

Preparations

'TABLOID' DIGITALINI (CRYST), gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, repeated as may be necessary, *with great caution*

'TABLOID' HYPOD DIGITALINI (CRYST), 0.0005 gramme
[gr $\frac{1}{200}$ approx] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, repeated as may be necessary, *with great caution*

'HYPOLOID' DIGITALINI (CRYST), 0.0001 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{10000}$
approx], in i c c [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One c c, injected hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary, *with great caution*

Digitalis

Increases force and regularity, and lessens rate of heart-beat. Diuretic action of special value in cardiac dropsy (See also pages iv and v)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT DIGITALIS, min i [0.059 c c], min 5 [0.296 c c],
and 0.1 gramme (1 in 10) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One of the one minim strength, frequently, one to three of the five min m or of the 0.1 gramme strength, thrice daily. The 'Tabloid' product is prepared from *physiologically standardised* Digitalis Tincture

'TABLOID' PIL HYDRARGYRI ET SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS
(see Blue Pill, page 29)

Digitoxin (see Digitalin [Crystalline], above)

Dionin (*see* Ethyl-Morphine Hydrochloride, *page* 61)

Diphtheria Antitoxin,
'Wellcome'
 (*See* Sera and Serum-Therapy, *page* 138)

Diphtheria Prophylactic,
'Wellcome' (*see page* 144)

Donovan Solution (*see* Arsenious Iodide, *page* 20)

Dover Powder (*see* Ipecacuanha, *page* 81)

Duboisine

Mydriatic alkaloid of same class as atropine and hyoscyamine

Preparation

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (OO) DUBOISINÆ SULPHATIS,
 0.00025 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{280}$ approx.] [J. B. W. & Co.]

Easton Syrup (*see* Iron, *page* 83)

Effervescent, ^{TABLET} 'Tabloid' BRAND
Products [J. B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' EFFERVESCENT PRODUCTS are accurate in dosage, portable, convenient and compact, offering a relatively small surface for deterioration

Preparations

See Therapeutic Notes Ammonium Bromide (Three Bromides Effervescent), *page* 14, Caffeine, *page* 32, Lithium, *page* 94, Magnesium, *page* 95, Piperazine, *page* 123, Sodium Phosphate, *page* 150, Sodium Salicylate, *page* 151, Sodium Sulphate, *page* 151, and also 'Tabloid' Brand Products, in *List at end*
 (*See also* Mineral Water Salts, Effervescent, *page* 104)

Elaterin

A crystalline product obtained from elatium. A powerful hydragogue cathartic, used in renal and cardiac dropsies, especially those of the abdominal cavity due to hepatic cirrhosis. Should be given in small doses at first

Preparation

'TABLOID' ELATERINI, gr $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.005 gm.] [J. B. W. & Co.]
 DIRECTION—One to four

TRADE MARK 'Elixoid' BRAND Products [B.W. & Co.]

Fluid preparations of drugs agreeably flavoured, which will keep perfectly in any climate

See Therapeutic Notes Formates, *page 63*, Glycerophosphates, *page 66*, Heroin, *page 69*, Mucin, *page 109*, Pine Tar, *page 122*, Valerianates, *page 170*

Emetine Bismuthous Iodide

There are two classes of cases of amoebic dysentery in which the oral administration of this salt promises more favourable results than those obtainable by the hypodermic injection of emetine hydrochloride —

1 Patients who have undergone relapse after treatment and have become chronic "carriers"

2 Those who are apparently "contact carriers" without a previous history of dysentery or treatment

The original investigations with Emetine Bismuthous Iodide were carried out with material supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co (See also Emetine Hydrochloride, *below*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' EMETINÆ ET BISMUTHI IODIDI, gr I [0.065 gm] [B.W. & Co.]

DIRECTION — One to three, after meals The average daily dose is three gr uns

Emetine Hydrobromide

A salt of the essential alkaloid of ipecacuanha (not the mixed alkaloids formerly known as emetine), expectorant and diaphoretic in small doses, emetic in large doses (See also *page 11*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET EMPFINÆ (see Morphine, *page 108*)

Emetine Hydrochloride

The salts of emetine, injected hypodermically, produce good results in amoebic dysentery, hepatitis and liver abscess. The hydrochloride is much more soluble than the hydrobromide, and is therefore better suited to this purpose. Hypodermically, it does not produce nausea or vomiting, so that it is of particular value where ipecacuanha cannot be tolerated. Has also been given intramuscularly and by the mouth.

Emetine hydrochloride has proved of value in hæmorrhages, e.g., tubercular hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, fever, epistaxis, etc

Emetine Hydrochloride (*continued*)

also in bronchitis, phthisis, pneumonia, pyorrhoea alveolaris, dysentery, amoebic dermatitis, liver abscess and sprue

Certain products issued as emetine hydrochloride have been found so variable in composition and toxicity as to constitute a serious danger *

'Tabloid' Emetine products are prepared from 'Wellcome' Emetine salts which contain less than 0.5 per cent of the accompanying alkaloids of ipecacuanha (*See also page 11*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' EMETINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm] (*Keratin coated*) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, by the mouth, the last thing at night, or from two to three hours after the last meal

'TABLOID' HYPOD EMETINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm], gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm], and gr I [0.065 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically

'HYPOLOID' EMETINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.02 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{2}$ approx], in i c c, 0.03 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{3}$ approx], in i c c, and 0.065 gramme [gr I approx], in i c c [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The contents of one container, injected hypodermically

'Empirin'

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' is manufactured throughout at the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, England, from Acetylsalicylic Acid of the highest possible purity, which has the correct melting point of the pure acid, and is *absolutely free from Salicylic or Acetic Acid*, it is identical—chemically, physically and therapeutically—with Aspirin of German origin. Largely prescribed as an anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and analgesic, causes no gastric disturbance. Disintegrates easily, absorbed from intestine. The therapeutic effect of 'Empirin,' especially in influenza and other febrile affections, and in painful conditions, is enhanced by combination with Dover powder or phenacetin. 'Tabloid' Quinine Acetylsalicylate combines the action of 'Empirin' with the powerful antiseptic, anti-malarial and antipyretic properties of quinine (*See also Quinine Acetylsalicylate, page 131*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' Acetylsalicylic Acid, gr. 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.5 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three of the gr. 5, or one to two of the 0.5 gramme strength, taken with water, twice or thrice daily, after food. For the relief of pain, fifteen grains, or one gramme, may be prescribed as a first dose, with further doses if necessary, of ten grains, or 0.5 gramme, at intervals, until three or four doses in all have been taken

* *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April 22, 1916

'Empirin' (continued)**'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' ET CAFFEINÆ [B W & Co]**

℞ 'Empirin,'	gr 4	[o 230 gm]
Caffeinæ,	gr 1	[o 065 gm]

DIRECTION—One to five, taken with a little water

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' ET PHENACETINI, āā gr 2½ [o 160 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' COMP [B W & Co]

℞ 'Empirin,'	gr 3 1/2	[o 227 gm]
Phenacetini,	gr 2 1/2	[o 160 gm]
Caffeinæ,	gr 1/2	[o 032 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' ET PULV IPECAC COMP, āā gr 2½
[o 160 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water The full dose should never be taken except at bedtime, at the commencement of an acute catarrh

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ACETYSALICYLATIS (see Quinine Acetylsalicylate, page 132)**Enemata, Nutrient**

'Enule' Rectal Suppositories of predigested foods are invaluable where continued rectal feeding is necessary. These preparations keep indefinitely in all climates. When the patient is unable to swallow, three to six ounces of warm water should be injected and retained occasionally, to combat the thirst common in cases requiring rectal feeding. The rectum may be emptied periodically by the use of a Glycerin 'Enule' Suppository.

TRADE MARK 'Enule' BRAND Rectal Suppositories
[B W & Co]

'Enule' Suppositories are encased in sheaths of pure tinfoil, easily stripped off at the moment of using, they are easy to administer, cleanly and comfortable in use and are retained with certainty. Before introduction they preserve their shape and consistence, and are convenient to handle, in the rectum the active constituents are liberated at the normal temperature and produce a continuous uniform effect. The lower bowel should be emptied before the insertion of nutrient or medicated suppositories.

See Therapeutic Notes Adrenalin, page 11, Belladonna, page 23, Bismuth, page 27, Cocaine, page 45, 'Epinine' Hydrochloride, page 57, Glycerin, page 65, 'Hazeline,' page 68, Lead Acetate, page 92, Morphine, page 107, Morphine and Belladonna, page 107, Opium, page 114, Quassin, page 128, Quinine Bisulphate, page 130, Santonin, page 136, Soap, page 147, Tannic Acid, page 159.

For full list, see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, in List at end

'Epinine'

'Epinine' is a synthetic substance (3,4-dihydroxyphenyl-ethylmethylamine) first isolated at the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, Dartford, England (Pyman, *Journ Chem Soc Trans*, 1910, Vol XCVII, p 266), it possesses in a marked degree the pharmacological and therapeutic properties of the natural suprarenal active principle

The advantage of 'Epinine' over natural suprarenal extracts is that its solutions (if similarly maintained in a slightly acid condition) are more stable and less liable to deterioration. Being a pure synthetic preparation, its composition and characters are constant.

It should be noted that 'Epinine' is incompatible with alkalis, and solutions will not remain permanent unless slightly acidified with either hydrochloric or sulphurous acid—preferably the latter.

When stronger solutions than 1 in 100 are required, they may be prepared by means of 'Epinine' Hydrochloride. Solutions thus prepared should be acidified, as already mentioned, with Sulphurous Acid (H_2SO_3), in the proportion of 3 to 6 drops of acid to each 100 c c.

For the production of local anaesthesia, 'Epicaïne'—a combination of 'Epinine' and cocaine—will be found very useful.

'Epicaïne' is also recommended for use with Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride in prevention of shock in amputations.*

'Tabloid' 'Epinine' Compound is issued for controlling congestion of the pharynx and larynx, and for the relief of post-influenzal cough. This product will also be found particularly useful to singers and public speakers.

Preparations

'EPININE' HYDROCHLORIDE, tubes of 1 gramme
[gr 15½ approx] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—For preparing solutions of 'Epinine', for strengths used, see 'Epinine', 1 in 100, below.

'EPININE', 1 in 100, bottles of 10 c c and 25 c c
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The strengths used vary from 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 100.

'EPICAÏNE' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride), bottles of 10 c c [B W & Co]

Each c c contains 'Epinine', 0.0003 gm [gr 1/220 approx], and Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm [gr 1/3 approx], or each 10 minims contain 'Epinine', gr 1/365, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr 2/11.

DIRECTION—Half to one c c (min 8 to min 16), injected into the gums, or subcutaneously, for the production of local anaesthesia.

* *Medical Journal of Australia*, June 22, 1918

'Epinine' (continued)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (AC) 'EPININE' HYDROCHLORIDI,
0 0075 gramme [gr 1/9 approx] [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One may be placed on the conjunctiva, where it is immediately dissolved, or one in 0 6 c c [10 minims] of water forms a solution of 1 in 100. Solutions of 1 in 100 to 1 in 1000, and even weaker, are suitable for general ophthalmic use

'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP [J B W & Co]

R 'Epinine Hydrochloridi,	gr 1/1000	[0 0006 gm]
Heroin Hydrochloridi,	gr 1/100	[0 00065 gm]
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ,	gr 1/50	[0 0013 gm]
Acid Benzoiici,	gr 1/40	[0 0016 gm]
Ol Gaultheriæ,	min 1/30	[0 002 c c]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in the mouth, every hour or two

'HYPOLOID' 'EPININE,' 1 in 100 [J B W & Co]

DIRECTIONS—*For intravenous injection*—one c c may be added to 50-250 c c of normal saline, and 10-50 c c of the prepared dilution injected intravenously in collapse. *For hypodermic injection*—dilute with distilled water to strength required

'HYPOLOID' 'EPICAINE' ('Epinine' et Cocainæ Hydrochloridi) [J B W & Co]

R 'Epinine'	0 0003 gramme	[gr 1/250 approx.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	0 02 gramme	[gr 1/3 approx.]
Aquam,	ad 1 c c	

This formula is equivalent to 'Epinine,' gr $\frac{1}{250}$, and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr $\frac{1}{10}$, in each 10 minims

DIRECTION—Half to one c c (min 8 to min 16), injected hypodermically, for the production of local anaesthesia in dental work

'ENULE' 'EPININE' HYDROCHLORIDI, 0 01 gramme
[gr $\frac{1}{10}$ approx] [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Remove the sheath. One, repeated as may be necessary

'SOLOID' OPHTHAL (AF) ZINCI SULPHATIS COMP (see Zinc, page 173)

INSUFFIATIO MENTHOL COMP (Compound Menthol Snuff, B W & Co) (see Menthol, page 100)

'Ergamine' (Histamine=4-β-aminoethylglyoxaline)

An organic base, occurring in ergot and its extracts, can now also be prepared chemically pure by synthesis. Intense stimulant of plain muscle generally, especially of the uterus, which responds to mere traces

'Ergamine' may be given to produce prompt contraction of the uterus, *e g*, in post-partum hæmorrhage

Stated to produce a definite improvement in the cardiac conditions of cases of high blood-pressure, to have a favourable action on kidneys, increasing urinary excretion, and given in several cases of Raynaud's disease with marked benefit *

* *Prescriber*, May, June and July, 1917

Ergamine (Histamine=4 β aminoethylglyoxaline) (continued)

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD 'ERGAMINE' PHOSPHATIS ACIDI, 0 003 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{32}$ approx] [J B W & Co]

Each product is approximately equivalent to 'Ergamine,' 0 001 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{32}$ approx]

DIRECTION—One, injected hypodermically or intramuscularly, to produce contraction of the uterus. The dose should be increased only with great caution.

Ergot (see also 'Ergotin,' page 59)

All products of ergot issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co are prepared from physiologically-tested ergot, which represents a definite uniform strength of the active therapeutic principles. Ergot is prescribed as a vaso constrictor, ecboic and uterine stimulant, employed in uterine hæmorrhage, and to promote contraction of the uterus, especially after delivery, and sometimes as an antilactatic. (See also pages iii and iv)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ERGOTINI [EXT ERGOTÆ, P B, 1914], gr 1 [0 065 grm], gr 2 [0 13 grm], gr 3 [0 194 grm]; and 0 25 gramme (Sugar-coated) [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four of the gr 1 or gr 2 strength, or one to two of the gr 3 or 0 25 gramme strength, according to the indication of the case, repeated as may be necessary. The official maximum dose is eight grains (approximately 0 5 gramme).

'TABLOID' ERGOTINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [J B W & Co]

R Ergotini [Ext Ergotæ, P B, 1914], gr 3 [0 194 grm]
Strychnina Sulphatis gr 1/30 [0 0022 grm]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP (see Hydrastine, page 71)

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP ET COLARNINÆ HYDRO-CHLORIDI (see Hydrastine, page 71)

'VALOID' ERGOT [J B W. & Co]

One fluid ounce of this preparation is equivalent to one ounce of carefully selected fresh Spanish ergot.

Dose—Ten to thirty minims.

Ergotinine Citrate

Used in headache, and, subcutaneously, in uterine hæmorrhage and hæmorrhages generally. Action enhanced by addition of strychnine, frequently prescribed with morphine.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS, gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0 0002 grm], gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0 0005 grm], and 0 0005 gramme [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One or more. The full dose is usually stated to be gr $\frac{1}{20}$, but doses of gr $\frac{1}{10}$ are frequently ordered.

Ergotinine Citrate (*continued*)**'TABLOID' HYPOD ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS** [B W & Co]

R Ergotininæ Citratis, gr 1/100 [0.0005 gm]
 Morphine Sulphatis, gr 1/6 [0.017 gm]

DIRECTION —One, repeated if necessary

'TABLOID' HYPOD ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [B W & Co]

R Ergotininæ Citratis, gr 1/100 [0.0005 gm]
 Strychnine Sulphatis, gr 1/30 [0.0033 gm]

DIRECTION —One, repeated if necessary

Ergotoxine

The active alkaloid specific to ergot. Stimulates the uterus, raises the blood-pressure by vaso-motor action. 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Ergotoxine is a chemically-pure, soluble product, chiefly used to prevent or check post-partum hæmorrhage.

Preparations**'TABLOID' HYPOD ERGOTOXINÆ**, gr 1/100 [0.0005 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to two, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly

'TABLOID' HYPOD ERGOTOXINÆ ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS [B W & Co]

R Ergotoxinæ Morphine Sulphatis, gr 1/100 [0.0005 gm]
 gr 1/6 [0.017 gm]

DIRECTION —One to two, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly

'TABLOID' HYPOD ERGOTOXINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [B W & Co]

R Ergotoxinæ, gr 1/100 [0.0005 gm]
 Strychnine Sulphatis, gr 1/30 [0.0033 gm]

DIRECTION —One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly

'Ernutin' (Modified Formula)

A chemically-standardised preparation, having the therapeutic efficiency of Liquid Extract of Ergot, without its undesirable constituents. Its ingredients are synthetically prepared at the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, Dartford, England, by methods originated in the firm's Laboratories.

On account of its freedom from undesirable constituents, 'Ernutin' produces exact therapeutic effects. As the purity of the active principles can be determined chemically, physiological standardisation is unnecessary, and this product can be produced in unvarying strength and of the highest purity.

NOTE —'Ernutin' preparations should be protected from light.

Preparations**'ERNUTIN' (ORAL)** In bottles of 1 fl oz, 4 fl oz, 16 fl oz and 30 c.c. [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —For oral administration, the dose is thirty to sixty minims.

'Ernutin' (continued)

'HYPOLOID' 'ERNUTIN' In hermetically-sealed containers of 0.6 c.c. (min. 10 approx.) of sterile solution

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—For hypodermic or intramuscular injection, 0.3 c.c. to 0.6 c.c.

Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin)

Reduces blood-pressure, used in angina pectoris, arteriosclerosis, aneurism, cardiac pains and headache. May be used where trinitrin is indicated, the action of the latter is more powerful, though less prolonged.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ERYTHROL TETRANITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.036 gm], gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.018 gm], and gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.009 gm] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, or more, cautiously repeated as may be necessary. The maximum dose is three grains, but the smallest dose should always be used at first.

Eserine (see Physostigmine, page 120)**Ether**

Employed as a local anæsthetic in neuralgia and in minor surgery, hypodermically or internally, as a cardiac stimulant and anti-spasmodic in fainting, palpitation, heart-failure and asthma, and by inhalation to produce general anæsthesia. 'Wellcome' Brand Ether is prepared specially for anæsthesia. It is pure and reliable, and conforms to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia for *Æther purificatus*. (See also page 11)

Preparation

ETHER, 'WELLCOME' BRAND (see 'Wellcome' Chemical List)

'Ethidol' BRAND ETHYL IODO-RICINOLEATE

A product of great localised penetrative power, containing 20 per cent of iodine in organic combination. It may be heated to boiling point for sterilisation, and is non-staining, non-irritating and almost colourless.

Used for injection in neuritis, rheumatoid arthritis, sciatica, etc. Applied to skin in psoriasis, erysipelas, eczema, etc. Injected into tuberculous abscess cavities.

Preparation

'ETHIDOL' BRAND ETHYL IODO-RICINOLEATE

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—*Injection*. Rub lightly into part until absorbed. *For injection* $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 c.c. on alternate days.

Ethyl Chloride

Used as a spray to produce local anæsthesia by freezing. Has also been largely employed by inhalation for general anæsthesia. Given alone when the anæsthesia required is of short duration, for longer periods it is used with other general anæsthetics. (See also page 11)

Ethyl Chloride (*continued*)**Preparation**

ETHYL CHLORIDE, 'WELLCOME' BRAND (*see 'Wellcome' Chemicals List*)

Ethyl Iodide

Contains a large proportion of iodine. Useful for inhalation in bronchial catarrh and laryngitis. Combined with chloroform it is recommended for all forms of laryngeal spasm, *e.g.*, in the dyspnoea of bronchitic asthma, in whooping cough, and in oedematous laryngitis.

Preparation

'VAPOROLE' CHLOROFORMI ET ETHYL IODIDI COMP

		[B. W. & Co.]	
℞ Chloroformi	min 10	{0.522 c.c.}	
Ethyl Iodidi,	min 5	{0.296 c.c.}	
Menthol,	gr 1/8	{0.008 gm.}	

DIRECTION.—One capsule to be crushed and the contents inhaled.

Ethyl-Morphine Hydrochloride

This derivative of morphine possesses properties very similar to those of codeine, though its action is said to be more pronounced and more lasting. In ophthalmic work it is employed as an anodyne in iritis, keratitis and glaucoma, and to promote the absorption of inflammatory products. It is contra-indicated in arterio-sclerosis of the aged.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (AH) ETHYL-MORPHINÆ HYDRO-CHLORIDI, 0.0005 gramme [gr 1/30 approx], and (AG) 0.005 gramme [gr 1/40 approx] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, may be used, and repeated from time to time as found necessary.

Eucaine (*see Benzamine, page 24*)**'Eucalyptia'**

A pure volatile oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*. As a non-irritant antiseptic and germicide, 'Eucalyptia' possesses three times the power of carbolic acid.

Preparations

'EUCALYPTIA' [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTIONS.—*Externally*—applied undiluted as an antiseptic and anæsthetic in inflammation, ulceration, wounds, bruises, etc. *Internally*—as an anti-spasmodic, anti-periodic, stimulant, expectorant, half to three minims, thrice daily.

'PAROLINE' SPRAY COMPOUND (*see 'Paroline,' page 116*)

'Eucalyptia' Compound (*see Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, page 110*)

Eucalyptus Gum (*see Red Gum, page 132*)

Euonymin (*Ext Euonymi, P B*)Valuable hepatic stimulant (*See also page 111*)**Preparations**'TABLOID' EUONYMINI, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.008 gm], and gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.03 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four or more of the lesser, or one to two of the greater strength, twice to four times daily, after food, or at bedtime. The official maximum dose is two grains.

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI ET EUONYMINI (*see Podophyllin, page 125*)'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP (*see Cascara Sagrada, page 39*)**Euphthalmine Hydrochloride**A mandelic ester related to β -eucaine, applied to the conjunctiva, rapidly produces full dilatation of the pupil with moderate or slight disturbance of accommodation, and no change in intraocular pressure. A 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product causes, in twenty minutes, very effectual dilatation which passes off entirely in four hours.**Preparation**'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (Y) EUPHTHALMINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.005 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, applied to the conjunctiva, repeated in fifteen to twenty minutes if necessary.

Euquinine (*see Quinine Ethylcarbonate, page 132*)**Extracts, 'Wellcome' Brand**(*see pages 111 and 114*)'Fairchild' Products (*see Pepsin, page 118, and 'Zymine,' page 174*)**Fehling's Sugar Test**In 'Soloid' Fehling's Test, the reagents are so provided in the dry state that a fresh and fully active solution may be prepared when required (*See 'Soloid' Products, in List at end*)**Ferrum** (*see Iron, page 81*)**Fluorescein**

Used to diagnose corneal lesions. With weak solutions the normal cornea is not stained, but ulcers or parts without epithelium become green, and remain so for a few hours. Loss of substance in the conjunctiva is indicated by a yellow hue.

Preparation'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (Z) FLUORESCINÆ, gr $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.005 gm] [B W & Co]

All 'tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed on the conjunctiva.

'Forced March' (*see* Kola Nut, *page* 90)

Formates

Stated to produce a tonic and stimulating effect on nerve and muscle. Employed in muscular fatigue, cardiac weakness and dilatation, neurasthenia and diphtheria. Said to stimulate the appetite and improve nutrition in pneumonia and phthisis. Also given in gout and rheumatism.

The 'Elixoid' product is a convenient and palatable means of administering the salts, and causes no gastric disturbance (*See also page* 11)

Preparation

'ELIXOID' FORMATUM COMP [B W & Co]

Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Formate, gr 12 [0.778 gm], Sodium Formate, gr 6 [0.389 gm], and Magnesium Formate, gr 6 [0.389 gm]

DIRECTION—Two fluid drachms, thrice daily, in water, after food

Galbanum

Stimulant, expectorant. Used in chronic affections of the bronchial mucous membrane and in amenorrhœa

Preparation

'TABLOID' GALBANI COMP, gr 4 [0.259 gm] [B W & Co]
(B P, 1898, Pill)

DIRECTION—One to two, repeated as may be necessary

Galls (*see* Tannic Acid, *page* 158)

Gamboge

Powerful hydragogue cathartic. Employed in the treatment of dropsy associated with constipation. Should never be given to children or old persons.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC COMP (*see* Cathartic Compound, *page* 40)

Gauze, Pleated Compressed,
'Tabloid' Brand
(*See* Dressings, *in List at end*)

Gelsemium

Used in neuralgia and spasmodic retention of urine. Gelsemine hydrochloride is used, especially with butyl-chloral hydrate, in neuralgia of the cranial nerves (*See also pages* 14 and 5)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT GELSEMI, min 5 [0.296 cc] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, as may be necessary

'TABLOID' BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATIS ET GELSEMINÆ (*see* Butyl-Chloral Hydrate, *page* 31)

Gentian

Bitter tonic and stomachic, commonly prescribed with sodium bicarbonate and rhubarb (*See also pages 111, 14 and 5*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' GENTIANÆ ET SODÆ COMP (MIST GENTIANÆ ALKALINA) [B W & Co]

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Ammonii Carbonatis,		
=Sp Ammon Arom,	min 3	[0.178 cc]
Inf Gentianæ Comp,	fl dr 2 1/2	[89 cc]

DIRECTION—One to four, or more, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals

'TABLOID' RHFI ET GENTIANÆ COMP (*see Rhubarb, page 133*)

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP (*see Arsenious Acid, page 19*)

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP (*see Cascara Sagrada, page 39*)

'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP (*see Colchicine, page 48*)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI (*see Valerianates, page 170*)

'Gingament' (Neutralising Compound)

Valuable antacid and stomachic, used for dyspepsia, nausea, heartburn and flatulence. Promotes appetite and digestion, relieves griping and has a general stimulant action

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' [B W & Co]

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr 1/12	[0.0054 gm]
Gingerum,		
Saccharum,		
Ol. Menthe Pipentæ,	fl dr 1	

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth, from time to time

Ginger

Aromatic stimulant and carminative (*See also page 5*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT ZINGIB FORT, min 5 [0.324 cc], and min 10 [0.324 cc] (Ginger Essence, B P, 1885) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The equivalent of five to twenty minims of Tincture should be powdered, and made into a draught with hot water

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS (*see Rhubarb, page 133*)

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS (*see Rhubarb, page 133*)

Ginger (*continued*)

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP EFFERVESCENTIS
(*see* Magnesium, *page* 96)

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP EFFERVESCENTIS (*see*
Sodium Sulphate, *page* 151)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP (*see* Valerianates,
page 170)

Glycerin

Locally, demulcent in affections of mouth and throat. Internally, stimulates nutrition, increases body weight, employed in various forms of dyspepsia, phthisis, general debility and diabetes. Largely used, as a rectal injection or 'Enule' Suppository, to produce free, rapid, painless emptying of lower bowel.

Preparation

'ENULE' GLYCERIN RECTAL SUPPOSITORY [B W & Co]

Each contains 95 per cent of pure anhydrous Glycerin. Issued in two sizes—for adults and for children.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 55*)

Glycerophosphates

Salts of glycerophosphoric acid are readily assimilable and are used in phosphaturia, neurasthenia, diabetes, tuberculosis, general paralysis and locomotor ataxia. Combined with digestives and tonics, as in 'Tabloid' Glycerophosphates Compound, they have been reported to produce marked improvement (*See also pages 11 and 111*).

'Kepler' Malt Extract with Glycerophosphates, administered with milk, provides a most nourishing and easily digestible preparation of casein and glycerophosphates. Useful in malnutrition, gastric debility, nervous exhaustion and rickets (*see page 97*).

Preparations

'TABLOID' FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS, gr 3 [0.194 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP (= Syrup of Glycerophosphates), dr $\frac{1}{2}$ [1.776 cc], and 2 cc [B W & Co]
(*Sugar coated*)

These products contain Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium and Iron Glycerophosphates, Pepsin, Diastase and Kola, with Strychnine Glycerophosphate, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ and 0.0009 gramme respectively, and are respectively equivalent to half a fluid drachm and 2 cc of Syrup of Glycerophosphates.

DIRECTION—One to four, of either strength, taken with water, with or after meals.

Glycerophosphates (*continued*)**'ELIXOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM** [J B W & Co]

Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr 4 [0.259 gm], Sodium Glycerophosphate, gr 2 [0.13 gm], Potassium Glycerophosphate, gr 2 [0.13 gm], and Magnesium Glycerophosphate, gr 1 [0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—Two to four fluid drachms, twice or thrice daily, after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH GLYCEROPHOSPHATES (*see Malt Extract, page 97*)**Gregory Powder** (*see Rhubarb, page 133*)**Grey Oil**

A sterile suspension of metallic mercury (10 per cent) in a neutral fatty base with creosote and camphor. Used as anti-syphilitic.

Preparation

'HYPOLOID' GREY OIL, 0.1 gramme [gr 1] approx., in 1 c c [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One c c, injected intramuscularly

Grey Powder (*see Mercury with Chalk, page 103*)**Guaiacol**

Salts of guaiacol are preferred to creosote because they do not produce irritation or gastric discomfort. Guaiacol carbonate is used with success in chronic rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis. In typhoid fever, administration of guaiacol is by many considered the medicinal treatment of most value. (*See also page 11*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUAIALOL CAMPHORATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.5 gramme [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, of either strength, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' GUAIALOL CARBONATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.3 gramme [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, of either strength, twice or thrice daily, after food

Guaiacum

Stimulant, alterative, diuretic. With sulphur, acts well in sciatica and lumbago, and in chronic fibrous rheumatism of old people. Also prescribed in dysmenorrhoea.

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUAIALOL RESINÆ, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, thrice daily, after food. They may be taken whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

Guaiacum (*continued*)**'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS** [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Guaiaci Resinae,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]

DIRECTION—One to four, thrice daily, after food. They may be taken whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Guaiaci Resinae,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Quinina Salicylatis,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]

DIRECTION—One to four, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMP (*see Calomel, page 34*)**Hæmoglobin**

The natural iron-containing constituent of the blood, said to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron. Used in anæmic conditions, neurasthenia, etc (*See also page 11*)

Preparations**'TABLOID' HÆMOGLOBIN**, 'gr 5 [0.324 gm]' [J. B. W. & Co.]

(*Sugar coated*)

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with water, thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN (*see Malt Extract, page 97*)**'Hazeline' BRAND HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA**

A preparation of the volatile principles of the bark of the fresh young twigs of the shrub *Styptic* and *anodyne*. Used as an astringent in diarrhoea and enteritis, locally in granular and congested conditions of the nares and pharynx, in hæmorrhoids and surface hæmorrhages, as a urethral injection in gonorrhoea, and as an injection in vesical hæmorrhage.

Preparations**'HAZELINE' BRAND Hamamelis virginiana** [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—Internally, one to three drachms may be taken, and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'HAZELINE' CREAM [J. B. W. & Co.]

A sedative ointment, presenting the valuable astringent properties of 'Hazeline' in combination with an emollient base of exceptional purity. This product is of very marked superiority as a toilet preparation. It allays irritation, relieves chafing, removes roughness of the skin, and is a valuable application in eczema, acne rosacea and other skin affections. It is employed largely in the treatment of hæmorrhoids, for this purpose a special vulcanite nozzle is obtainable, which can be screwed on the collapsible tube in which this product is supplied.

DIRECTION—To be applied alone, or on lint.

'Hazeline' (continued)**"HAZELINE" SNOW** [B W & Co]

A preparation containing a high percentage of 'Hazeline,' adapted for application to the skin, by which it is rapidly absorbed, leaving no trace of greasiness. It renders the skin soft and smooth, and removes redness and roughness.

DIRECTION—To be applied alone, or on lint.

'HAZELINE' COMPOUND 'ENULE' RECTAL SUPPOSITORY
[B W & Co]

This 'Enule' Rectal Suppository contains 'Hazeline,' Extract of Hamamelis and Zinc Oxide. It should be noted that this product stains linen.

DIRECTION—Remove the sheath. One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 55)

'HAZELINE' SUPPOSITORY [B W & Co]

This Suppository is used in the treatment of hæmorrhoids. It does not stain linen.

DIRECTION—One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

**Head Dressings, Adjustable,
'Tabloid' Brand**

(See Dressings, in List at end)

Heroin

Stated to possess therapeutic properties of morphine, to act in smaller doses, and not to cause depression or constipation. Appears to be a more powerful respiratory sedative, with less narcotic effect, than corresponding doses of morphine. Used chiefly to relieve bronchial irritation and cough, in respiratory diseases, such as bronchitis, bronchial asthma, phthisis and pneumonia, its administration has proved satisfactory.

Preparations**'TABLOID' HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI**, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0026 gm] ,
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with water, and repeated as may be necessary. The maximum dose is gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0026 gm]. It is recommended that the initial doses should be small.

'TABLOID' HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0026 gm] ,
(Prepared with a demulcent base) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One sucked occasionally.

'TABLOID' HYPOD HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0026 gm] ,
gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0026 gm] , and gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0026 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more. The official dose is from gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0026 gm] to gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0026 gm].

Heroin (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD ACETOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.006 gm], gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.012 gm], and gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.025 gm]
[M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more The official dose is from gr $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.006 gm] to gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.025 gm]

'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP (*see* 'Epinine,' page 57)

'ELIXOID' HEROIN ET TERPINI HYDRATIS [M B W & Co]

Each fluid drachm contains Heroin Hydrochloride, gr $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.006 gm] and Terpin Hydrate, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two teaspoonfuls, in water, thrice daily

Hexamine

A diuretic and urinary antiseptic when urine is acid (*see also* Sodium Acid Phosphate, page 151) Causes disappearance of pus, micro-organisms and other abnormal constituents Given in gravel, also in typhoid fever, gonorrhoea, orchitis and goutre Suggested to prevent nephritis in scarlet fever, as prophylactic before operations on the prostate

Preparations

'TABLOID' HEXAMINÆ, gr 3 [0.194 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.5 gramme [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One or more, according to the indications of the case, dissolved in ten ounces of plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily There is an advantage in enabling Hexamine to act in as concentrated a form as possible, hence it may be advisable, in certain cases, to use a smaller quantity of water Care, however, should be taken that local irritation is not produced

Homatropine

Dilates the pupil more rapidly than atropine, and its action is less prolonged The effect of the methylbromide has been stated to pass off more quickly than that of other salts (*See also* page 11)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.006 gm], and 0.0025 gramme [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One or more The dose is from gr $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.006 gm] to gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.012 gm]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (H) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.006 gm], (E) gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.012 gm], and (SS) 0.0015 gramme [M B W & Co]

Homatropine (continued)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (O) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.005 gm], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{2}$
[0.007 gm] [M B W & Co]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (W) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.003 gm], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{10}$
[0.003 gm.] [M B W & Co]

Possesses the properties of the foregoing in greater degree. It produces complete paralysis of the ciliary muscle, generally within three quarters of an hour. It is useful in refraction work, as the whole effect passes off in twenty-four to thirty six hours.

(See also 'Tabloid' Ophthal (B), page 22)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (TT) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
0.0025 gramme, ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
0.0025 gramme [M B W & Co]

Dilates the pupil, and relieves pain

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr 0.545 [0.035 gm]
[M B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a one per cent solution

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr 0.545 [0.035 gm],
ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr 1.09 [0.07 gm]

[M B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing Homatropine Hydrobromide one per cent and Cocaine Hydrochloride two per cent

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ METHYLBROMIDI, gr 0.545 [0.035 gm],
ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr 1.09 [0.07 gm]

[M B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing Homatropine Methylbromide one per cent and Cocaine Hydrochloride two per cent

Humanised Milk (see Malt Extract, page 96)**Hydrargyri Subchloridum**

(see Calomel, page 34.)

Hydrargyrum (see Mercury, page 100)**Hydrastine Hydrochloride**

Astringent, useful in uterine hæmorrhages, commonly combined with ergot extract, cannabine tannate and cotarnine hydrochloride (See also page 11)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm]
[M B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to four, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary

Hydrastine Hydrochloride (continued)**'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP [B W & Co]**

R Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr 1/4	[0.016 gm]
Ergotini (Ext Ergotæ		
P B, 1914),	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Cannabinæ Tannatis,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
(Plain or sugar-coated)		

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [B W & Co]

R Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr 1/4	[0.016 gm]
Ergotini (Ext Ergotæ		
P B, 1914),	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Cannabinæ Tannatis,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi,	gr 1/4	[0.016 gm]
(Plain or sugar-coated)		

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary

Hydrastis

The extract obtained from the dried rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis canadensis* contains the active principles hydrastine and berberine. Tonic, stomachic and alterative, causes uterine contractions

Preparation**'TABLOID' EXT HYDRASTIS LIQ, min 10 [0.592 c c] [B W & Co]**
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, repeated as may be necessary

Hyoscine Hydrobromide (Scopolamine Hydrobromide)

Powerful sedative, used in cerebral excitement, mania and epilepsy. The larger doses are for exceptional use only, as in mania, when smaller doses fail to produce the full physiological effect. Has more rapid mydriatic action than atropine. Combined with morphine, or morphine and atropine, has been used hypodermically as analgesic during labour and previous to induction of general anaesthesia, also used in intractable insomnia. For further details, see Scopolamine Hydrobromide, page 136 (See also page 11)

Preparations**'TABLOID' HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, 0.0003 gramme [gr 1/100 approx] [B W & Co]**

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with water

'TABLOID' HYPOD HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr 1/100 [0.00032 gm]; gr 1/100 [0.00065 gm], gr 1/8 [0.00086 gm], and 0.0003 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Gr 1/100 to gr 1/8 [0.00032 gm to 0.00086 gm]. The smaller dose should be given first, and increased, if necessary, with very great care. The official maximum dose is gr 1/100 [0.00065 gm].

Hyoscine Hydrobromide (Scopolamine Hydrobromide) (continued)

'TABLOID' HYPOD HYOSCINÆ COMP (A) [M B W & Co]

℞ Hyoscine Hydrobromidi,	gr 1/100	[0.00065 gm]
Morphine Sulphatis	gr 1/6	[0.017 gm]
Atropine Sulphatis,	gr 1/180	[0.00056 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically

'TABLOID' HYPOD HYOSCINÆ COMP (B) [M B W & Co]

℞ Hyoscine Hydrobromidi,	gr 1/100	[0.00065 gm]
Morphine Sulphatis,	gr 1/4	[0.017 gm]
Atropine Sulphatis	gr 1/150	[0.00043 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (U) HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr 1/80 [0.000125 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, repeated in twenty minutes, if necessary

'HYPOLOID' HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, 0.0005 gramme [gr 1/200 approx], in 1 c c [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One c c, injected hypodermically

'HYPOLOID' SCOPOLAMINÆ HYDROBROMIDI (see page 137)

Hyoscyamine Sulphate

Nearly twice as powerful as atropine in producing mydriasis and checking secretions. The 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products are prepared from the pure lævo-rotatory alkaloid, which is much more active than the dextro variety (See also page 11)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD HYOSCYAMINÆ SULPHATIS, gr 1/80 [0.000625 gm]; gr 1/40 [0.00125 gm], and 0.001 gramme [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The official dose ranges from gr 1/80 [0.000625 gm] to gr 1/40 [0.00125 gm]. Doses gradually increased to gr 1/40 [0.00125 gm] are used, but the greater doses should be given with extreme caution, and never until the smaller ones, given previously, have proved insufficient. These 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products may be given by the mouth when required for long continued regular administration, as in paralysis agitans.

Hyoscyamus

Used with care as nerve sedative where opium is inadmissible, as an adjunct to purgative drugs, to diminish liability to griping and in irritation of urinary passages (See also pages 111, 14 and 15)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT HYOSCYAMI, min 10 [0.592 c c] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to six, repeated as may be necessary

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI (B P Pill) (see Colocynth, page 48)

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI COMP (see Iron, page 83)

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI ET RHEI COMP (see Iron, page 83)

Hyoscyamus (*continued*)

- 'TABLOID' PIL HYDRARGYRI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI (*see Blue Pill, page 29*)
 'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP (*see page 39*)
 'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP (*see Colchicine, page 48*)
 'TABLOID' IRIDINI COMP (*see Iridin, page 81*)
 'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see page 92*)
 'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP (*see Podophyllin, page 124*)

Hypertonic Saline Solutions

(*see Calcium Chloride, page 33*)

Hypodermic Medication

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products are pure, stable and reliable, of high accuracy of dosage, and ready for immediate use. They have none of the disadvantages of ready-made solutions. The desired dose may be prepared in the barrel of syringe itself. Solution takes place almost immediately.

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products
[**W B W & Co**]

See Therapeutic Notes Acetomorphine Hydrochloride (Heroin), *page 68*, Aconitine, *page 9*, Anæsthesia, Local, *page 16*, Apomorphine Hydrochloride, *page 18*, Atropine, *page 22*, Benzamine, *page 24*, β -Eucaine, *page 24*, Caffeine, *page 32*, Cocaine, *page 45*, Codeine, *page 47*, Cotarnine, *page 49*, Curara, *page 50*, Digitalin (Amorphous), *page 51*, Digitalin (Crystalline), *page 51*, Emetine Hydrochloride, *page 54*, 'Ergamine' Acid Phosphate, *page 58*, Ergotinine Citrate, *page 58*, Ergotoxine, *page 59*, Heroin, *page 68*, Homatropine, *page 69*, Hyoscine, *page 71*, Hyoscyamine, *page 72*, Mercury, *page 102*, Morphine, *page 107*, Physostigmine, *page 120*, Picrotoxin, *page 121*, Pilocarpine, *page 122*; Potassium Permanganate, *page 127*, Quinine, *page 129*; Sparteine Sulphate, *page 153*; Strophanthin, *page 154*, Strychnine, *page 155*, Trinitrin, *page 162*; Tuberculins, *page 163*, 'Tyramine' Acid Phosphate, *page 165*

For full list, see Hypodermic Products, Tabloid' Brand, in List at end

'Hypoloid' Brand Products [**W B W & Co**]

'Hypoloid' products present fluid medicaments suitable for hypodermic or intramuscular injection. Issued in hermetically-sealed containers, each presenting, unless otherwise specified, 1 c.c. of sterilised solution or suspension. Ready for immediate use. The 'Hypoloid' containers are made from specially-tested neutral hard glass, free from deleterious action on the contents (*see Cocaine, page 45, and Strophanthin, page 154*.)

For full list, see 'Hypoloid' Products in List at end

Hypodermic Syringes and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand

(See Hypodermic Apparatus, in List at end)

Hypophosphites

Tonic and alterative, indicated in phthisis, debility and anæmia of young children, various functional nerve disorders, exhaustion following over-work, child-bearing, lactation or wasting diseases (See also pages 11 and 111)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP, gr $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm] (= Syr Hypophosphitum Comp, dr $\frac{1}{4}$), and gr 3 [0.194 gm] (= Syr Hypophosphitum Comp, dr 1) [J. B. W. & Co.]

(Plain or sugar coated)

These products contain respectively gr $1\frac{1}{2}$ and gr 3 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine, with gr $\frac{1}{16}$ and gr $\frac{1}{8}$ of Strychnine Hypophosphite, and are respectively equivalent to half a fluid drachm and one fluid drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

DIRECTION—One to two of the lesser, or one of the greater strength, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP, 0.1 gramme, and 0.2 gramme (Sugar coated) [J. B. W. & Co.]

These products contain respectively 0.1 gramme and 0.2 gramme of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Potassium, Sodium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine, with 0.0005 gramme and 0.001 gramme of Strychnine Hypophosphite, and are respectively equivalent to half a fluid drachm and one fluid drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

DIRECTION—One to two of the lesser, or one of the greater strength, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP ET CREOSOTI [J. B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Creosote, min 1, with gr 3 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Manganese, Iron and Quinine, and gr $\frac{1}{8}$ of Strychnine Hypophosphite, and is equivalent to one fluid drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, with or after food

'TABLOID' SYRUPORUM TRIUM (see Iron, page 86)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (see Malt Extract, page 97)

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND HYPOPHOSPHITES (see Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract, page 46)

Ichthyol

Local anodyne and bactericide In skin diseases, erysipelas and psoriasis Internally, may be used in chronic rheumatism

Preparations

'TABLOID' ICHTHYOL, gr $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.164 gm]; and 0.1 gramme (Coated with keratin or keratin overlaid with sugar) [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to four, of either strength, thrice daily, after food

'Infundin'

'INFUNDIN' is an extract of the posterior or infundibular lobe of the pituitary gland. It produces a powerful and lasting rise of blood-pressure when injected subcutaneously, intravenously or intramuscularly, causes contraction of the uterus. It has also been shown experimentally to have a galactagogue action.

'HYPOLOID' 'INFUNDIN' presents this extract in sterile, stable condition, ready for immediate use, and enclosed in hermetically-sealed containers.

It is now supplied in two strengths 'HYPOLOID' 'INFUNDIN' (*Original Strength*, equivalent to 17 per cent Extract), and 'HYPOLOID' 'INFUNDIN' (*New Standard*, equivalent to 10 per cent Extract). The latter conforms to the standard recommended by the British Medical Research Council and the U S P.

After preparation, and before issue, 'Infundin' is submitted to physiological tests of exceptional stringency, any batch failing to pass these is destroyed. A high and uniform degree of activity is thus ensured. Tests carried out in the United States Government Hygienic Laboratory on seven varieties of pituitary extract showed 'Infundin' to be the most potent of all*. Reports of its use in practice show that 'Infundin' has been found to retain its potency for over ten years. 'Infundin' is absolutely free from preservatives of any kind.

A report in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, March, 1916, p. 81, states that, as the result of the administration of 1000 doses of various pituitary extracts, 'Infundin' has been found more satisfactory than any of the other preparations.

'Infundin' may be employed generally for its action on the uterus in all the post-partum conditions for which ergot is used. For this purpose, 'Hypoloid' 'Infundin' (*New Standard*) may be administered *with caution* in doses up to 0.5 c.c., or in larger doses, 1 c.c., or, if necessary, 2 c.c., may be given. The post-partum dose of 'Hypoloid' 'Infundin' (*Original Strength*) is 0.5 c.c. to 1 c.c., if used ante-partum, the dose should not exceed 0.3 c.c. It should only be given in second stage of labour.

'Infundin' has proved very valuable in cases of shock and collapse because of the protracted rise of blood-pressure produced. Recommended as a diuretic. Given in typhoid fever to maintain the blood-pressure, to promote sleep and counteract the toxæmia. In post-influenzal debility it seems to restore tone to the vascular system in a striking manner. Pituitary extract has also been found of great value in cases of intestinal paresis and atony following operations. It is

* Hygienic Laboratory, U S Public Health Service, *Bulletin*, No. 115

THE STANDARDISATION OF 'INFUNDIN'

These two tracings illustrate the amount of contraction produced in the isolated guinea-pig uterus by two specimens both purporting to be 20% Pituitary (Infundibular) Extracts, in comparison with that produced by a 20% decoction of fresh Infundibulum

In the left-hand tracing, the effect produced by the specimen (shown at B) is equal to that of the standard preparation shown at A and C. The specimen is therefore of first-rate activity

In the right-hand tracing A and C represent the effect of a given dose of the standard, whilst those shown at B, D, E, F are yielded by a bad specimen

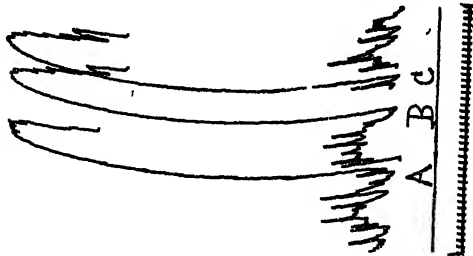


Fig 1
INFUNDIN B and
PITUITARIA (INFUNDIBULAR) EXTRACT

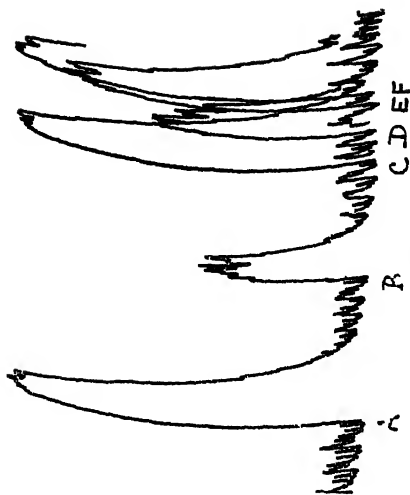


Fig 2
Standardisation of a bad pituitary extract compared
with same standard used in Fig 1

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME BRAND' INSULIN

Charts showing Method of Standardisation

Six rabbits chosen and injected with varying quantities of a test batch of Insulin

CHART A —RABBIT 81

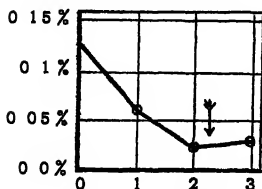
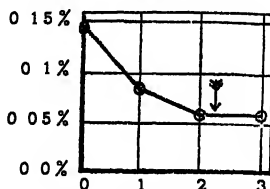


CHART B —RABBIT 102



Charts A and B show the effect of a dose of 0.2 c.c. (equal to 4 clinical units, nominally for 2 kilogrammes of rabbit)

CHART C —RABBIT 87

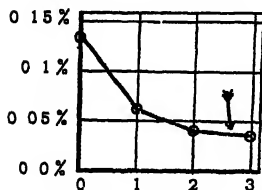
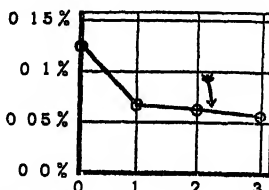


CHART D —RABBIT 102



Charts C and D show that when the dose was reduced to 0.15 c.c. (equal to 3 clinical units nominally for 2 kilogrammes of rabbit) the critical reduction in blood sugar and hypoglycemic convulsions took place as they should do with one Rabbit Convulsive Dose

CHART E —RABBIT 97

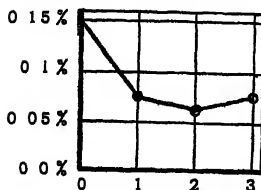
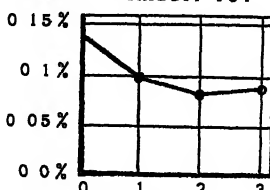


CHART F —RABBIT 101



Charts E and F show that when the dose was further reduced to 0.1 c.c. (equal to 2 clinical units nominally for 2 kilogrammes of rabbit) the critical reduction in blood sugar and hypoglycemic convulsions were not produced

These three tests, each on two rabbits, thus serve to show that the batch tested is of standard potency

Figures on left hand side of Charts indicate percentage of glucose in blood

Figures at foot of Charts indicate hours after injection

Arrows indicate point of hypoglycemic convulsions or symptoms

Insulin (continued)

standard of purity of 'Wellcome' Brand Insulin, already exceptionally high, has been still further raised. It is of such stability that it retains its full therapeutic efficiency for a long period, even when stored, without special precaution, in India and other tropical countries. Used with marked success in treatment of diabetes mellitus and also under trial in some diseases of non-diabetic origin, such as toxæmic vomiting of pregnancy, pre-operative and post-operative non-diabetic acidosis.

To facilitate the qualitative estimation of sugar in the urine, either by the physician or the patient, under Insulin treatment, 'SOLOID' BENEDICT'S TEST has been specially prepared. This Test is reputed to be considerably more delicate than Fehling's (See under Urine, page 166).

Preparation

INSULIN, 'WELLCOME' BRAND, 100 units in 5 c.c.

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—Ten units or 0.5 c.c. (min. 8), by hypodermic or intramuscular injection, is the average dose for a case of diabetes mellitus, but more or less should be administered according to the body weight and age, and to the amount of sugar found in the blood and in the urine.

A booklet giving details as to administration, type of cases suitable and conditions necessary for Insulin treatment, is issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., who will supply copies, gratis, to medical practitioners on request. This booklet is brought up-to-date as authenticated developments of Insulin treatment are available.

'Iodicin'

A calcium salt of iodo-ricinoleic acid containing a high percentage of iodine in organic combination. Tasteless and odourless, unaffected by gastric juice. Produces no digestive disturbance, absorbed from bowel without causing irritation. Possesses, in marked degree, valuable action of its components, and results obtained in syphilitic cases compare favourably with those from iodides. In stubborn ulcers, resistant to other treatment, has been reported to produce healthy granulating surface. Various affections of lymphatic glands and of the thyroid have been favourably influenced by it. Reported to have given excellent results in asthma. Well tolerated by patients who cannot take potassium or sodium iodide. Ideal for intensive iodine treatment.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'IODICIN' (CAPSULA), gr. 3 (0.194 gm.) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with water, three or four times daily. Each product secures the administration of one grain of iodine in organic combination.

Iodine Tincture

Used in the preparation of the skin for operations and for vaccination, in first-aid treatment of wounds, in gonorrhœa in the female, in diphtheria, in dentistry and as a counter-irritant in pleurisy or myalgia.

Iodine Tincture (continued)

'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture presents pure fresh tincture in hermetically-sealed containers. One end of the container is surrounded with absorbent material, which, on the point of the container being broken, becomes saturated and can be used to apply the tincture.

The freshness of the 'Vaporole' Tincture precludes the irritation which a deteriorated preparation may cause on raw surfaces.

Preparations

'VAPOROLE' IODINE TINCTURE, min 20 [184 c c], and $\frac{1}{2}$ fl oz [14 72 c c] [J. B. W. & Co.]

Iodoform Gauze, 'Tabloid' Brand

(See Dressings, in List at end)

Ionic Medication

A series of 'SOLOID' products is issued for use in this method of treatment. The strength of each 'Soloid' product is 4.37 grains, dissolved in one ounce of water this gives a 1 per cent solution—the most suitable for ionic medication.

For list of products, see 'Soloid' Products, in List at end

Ipecacuanha

Diaphoretic, expectorant, gastric and hepatic stimulant, emetic in large doses. Has a specific value in amoebic dysentery (see also Emetine Hydrochloride, page 53). Ipecacuanha from which the nauseating principles have been removed has been stated to retain its anti-dysenteric properties, but the most recent evidence identifies emetine as the essential agent in the anti-dysenteric action of the drug. (See also pages 11 and 14)

Preparations

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, every fifteen minutes, until nausea arises, and then less frequently.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTIONS—As an expectorant—one, thrice daily. As an emetic—three to six taken in warm water, or one repeated every hour until nausea arises, and then every two hours.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

(Keratin-coated)

DIRECTION—One, taken with water, every hour, or a larger dose (say three to six) less frequently.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ SINE EMETINÆ, gr 5 [0.324 gm]

[J. B. W. & Co.]

Each represents gr 5 of ipecacuanha deprived of its emetic principles.

DIRECTION—One, powdered, may be given in a little water every hour, or a larger dose (say three to six) less frequently.

'TABLOID' VINI IPECACUANHÆ, min 5 [0.296 c c]

[J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to six. In bronchitis and asthma, one may be taken every hour until nausea arises, and then every two hours.

Ipecacuanha (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PULV IPECACUANHÆ COMP (Dover Powder),
gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.016 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.25 gramme
[J B W & Co]

(The five grain strength is issued plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION—One to three of the gr 5 strength, or one to four of the 0.25 gm strength, for an adult. The quarter grain strength is intended for children.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI C̄ CRETÂ ET PULV IPECACUANHÆ COMP (*see Mercury, page 103*)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI ET PULV IPECAC COMP (*see Bismuth, page 27*)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI BETA-NAPHTHOLATIS COMP (*see Bismuth, page 27*)

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP (*see Benzoic Acid, page 25*)

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C̄ SCILLÂ, gr 4 [0.259 gm]
(B P Pill) (*Plain or sugar coated*) [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, thrice daily, or as required.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ ET ANTIMONII TARTARATI,
ââ gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0005 gm], and ââ 0.005 gramme
[J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One of either strength, dissolved in the mouth, every fifteen minutes, until free expectoration is induced, then one, less frequently, as required.

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP (*see Aloin, page 13*)

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' ET PULV IPECAC COMP (*see 'Empirin,' page 55*)

'TABLOID' 'EPININE' COMP (*see 'Epinine,' page 57*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP (*see Pastilles, page 116*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL (*see Pastilles, page 117*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMP (*see Pastilles, page 117*)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP (*see Quinine, page 128*)

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP (*see Pine Tar, page 122*)

Iridin

Alterative, cathartic and diuretic. Usually combined with other cathartics and cholagogues (*See also page 111*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' IRIDINI COMP [J B W & Co]

R	Iridin,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
	Ext Hyoscyami Vir, P B 1898,	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.032 gm]
	Pil Rhei Comp,	gr $\frac{1}{2}$	[0.097 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP (*see page 39*)

Iron

Hæmatinic, tonic, astringent, styptic. Action varies according to preparation. Clinical trials have indicated cases where the hæmoglobin-forming power of 'Tabloid' Bland Pill was nearly 10 times greater than that of the average iron preparation and nearly two-and-a-half times greater than that of any other iron preparation used in the trials.

Iron (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET FERRI (*see Aloes, page 12*)'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMP (*see Arsenious Acid, page 19*)

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN COMP [B W & Co]

R Ferri Hypophosphatis,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Quinine Sulphatis,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr 1/50	[0.0013 gm]
Strychnine Sulphatis,	gr 1/50	[0.0013 gm]

(Plain or sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET DIGITALINI

[B W & Co]

R Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr 1/100	[0.00065 gm]
Digitalini (Amorph),	gr 1/100	[0.00065 gm]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'TABLOID' FERRI CARBONATIS SACCHARATI, gr 5 [0.194 gm]

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One or more, taken with a little water, with or after food

'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP [B W & Co]

R Ferri et Ammonii Citratis,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Quinine Sulphatis,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr 1/60	[0.0016 gm]

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTIONS—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

In Chronic Malaria—One daily after a meal, increased, in two to three days, to two daily, after the principal meals, then to three and finally to four daily, for two to three months. If disagreeable symptoms arise, reduce the dose by one 'Tabloid' product until they disappear. Then increase, as before.

As a Prophylactic—One, three times a day, after meals.

'Tabloid' Iron Citrate Compound has been used with excellent results as a prophylactic against malaria, and as a cure for chronic malarial poisoning. The importance of increasing gradually the dose as treatment proceeds is emphasised.*

Of great value also in malarial spleen and as a blood tonic.

'TABLOID' FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS, gr 3 [0.194 gm]

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'TABLOID' FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRATIS, P B, gr 3 [0.194 gm]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

Sugar coated 'Tabloid' Iron and Quinine Citrate keeps well in tropical climates, where the ordinary preparation in scales cannot be used on account of its instability.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM

[B W & Co]

R Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Strychnine Phosphatis,	gr 1/32	[0.003 gm]

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

* *Indian Medical Gazette*, July, 1915, page 242

Iron (continued)**'TABLOID' FERRI PERCHLORIDI, min 10 [0.592 c c]**[¹⁵ B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, or one taken whole with a large draught of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'TABLOID' FERRI PERCHLORIDI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI[¹⁵ B W & Co]

℞ Tinct Ferri Perchlorid min 10 [0.592 c c]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr 1/50 [0.0222 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, or one taken whole with a large draught of water, twice or thrice daily with or after food

Each of the above two products represents the amount of ferric chloride in min 10 [0.592 c c] of the official Tinct Ferri Perchloridi, P B, and contains a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle

'TABLOID' FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÂ ET STRYCHNINÂ (Easton Syrup) (Sugar-coated) [¹⁵ B W & Co]

'Tabloid' Easton Syrup is issued in two Imperial strengths, representing respectively half a fluid drachm, and one fluid drachm of the Syrup of Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine of the British Pharmacopœia, and also in two metric strengths, representing respectively 2 c c and 4 c c of the official Syrup

DIRECTION—One to two of the half drachm or of the 2 c c strength, or one of the one drachm or of the 4 c c strength, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'Tabloid' products of Easton Syrup obviate the nauseous taste of the official preparation, and while the latter quickly becomes unsightly, darkening in colour through oxidation, and losing strength by precipitation, the 'Tabloid' preparation remains unimpaired, even in hot climates

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI, gr 2 [0.13 gm] [¹⁵ B W & Co]

Reduced Iron is practically without the astringent action of most preparations of Iron. It is easily taken, well borne by the stomach, and readily assimilated. It is valuable in cases of chlorosis and anæmia associated with indigestion and constipation

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI COMP [¹⁵ B W & Co]

℞ Ferri Redacti gr 2 [0.13 gm]
Ext Hyoscyami Vir P B 1838, gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Ext Nucis Vomice gr 1/2 [0.032 gm]
Olei Carui, min 1/4 [0.015 c c]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI ET RHEI COMP [¹⁵ B. W & Co]

℞ Ferri Redacti, gr 2 [0.13 gm]
Ext Hyoscyami Vir, P B 1838, gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Ext Nucis Vomice, gr 1/2 [0.032 gm]
Pil Rhei Comp gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Olei Carui min 1/4 [0.015 c c]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'Tabloid' Reduced Iron Compound and 'Tabloid' Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound represent excellent combinations for the long continued administration of Iron, as in anæmia associated with constipation. The dose of Reduced Iron, Nux Vomica, Hyoscyamus and Caraway Oil is the same in each. To the second formula is added one gram of Pil Rhei Comp. The patient should take the desired dose of the product

Iron (continued)

containing the rhubarb until the action of the bowels becomes a little troublesome, when one of the formula without the rhubarb will take the place of one with it. The patient soon learns to regulate exactly the number of each formula to take daily according to the need for aperient help, whilst, whichever is taken, the dose of the essential drug for the relief of the anæmia remains the same. The patient should be told that the anæmia will probably not be benefited unless, or until, there is a regular, full, free daily action of the bowels.

'TABLOID' FERRI SULPHATIS EXSICCATI, gr 3 [0.194 gm] [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, three times daily

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET FERRI (see Quinine, page 131)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI (see Valerianates, page 170)

'TABLOID' FERRI VALERIANATIS (see Valerianates, page 169)

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM (see Valerianates, page 170)

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD), gr 5 [0.324 gm], gr 10 [0.648 gm], and 0.25 gramme (Sugar-coated) [J B W & Co]

Each represents 22.5% of ferrous carbonate

DIRECTION—One, gradually increased if necessary, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET ALOINI [J B W & Co]

R Pil Ferrugin (Blaud), gr 5 [0.324 gm]

(=22.5% Ferri Carbonatis)

Aloini, gr 1/20 [0.0032 gm]

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET ALOINI, No 2 [J B W & Co]

R Pil Ferrugin (Blaud), 0.25 gramme

(=22.5% Ferri Carbonatis)

Aloini 0.005 gramme

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

The Aloin corrects any tendency to constipation, and promotes the absorption of the Iron

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET ARSEN [J B W & Co]

R Pil Ferrugin (Blaud), gr 5 [0.324 gm]

(=22.5% Ferri Carbonatis)

Acidi Arseniosi, gr 1/64 [0.001 gm]

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET ARSEN, No 2 [J B W & Co]

R Pil Ferrugin (Blaud), 0.25 gramme

(=22.5% Ferri Carbonatis)

Acidi Arseniosi, 0.001 gramme

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

Iron (*continued*)'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET ARSEN ET STRYCH
[B W & Co]

R Pil Ferrugin (Blaud), gr 5 [0.324 gm]
 (=22 5% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Acidi Arseniosi gr 1/100 [0.00065 gm]
 Strychninae gr 1/100 [0.00065 gm]
 (*Sugar coated*)

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET ARSEN ET STRYCH,
No 2 [B W & Co]

R Pil Ferrugin (Blaud) 0.25 gramme
 (=22 5% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Acidi Arseniosi, 0.0005 gramme
 Strychninae, 0.0005 gramme
 (*Sugar coated*)

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ
[B W & Co]

R Pil Ferrugin (Blaud) gr 5 [0.324 gm]
 (=22 5% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Ext Cascaræ Sagradæ gr 1/2 [0.032 gm]
 (*Sugar coated*)

DIRECTION—One, gradually increased to four, if necessary, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ,
No 2 [B W & Co]

R Pil Ferrugin (Blaud), 0.25 gramme
 (=22 5% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Ext Cascaræ Sagradæ, 0.025 gramme
 (*Sugar coated*)

DIRECTION—One, gradually increased to four, if necessary, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) COMP [B W & Co]

R Pil Ferrugin (Blaud) gr 10 [0.648 gm]
 (=22 5% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Pulv Capsici gr 1/4 [0.016 gm]
 Aloini et Strychninae et
 Acidi Arseniosi, 55 gr 1/30 [0.0022 gm]
 (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN (BLAUD) COMP, No 2 [B W & Co]

R Pil Ferrugin (Blaud) 0.5 gramme
 (=22 5% Ferri Carbonatis)
 Pulv Capsici, 0.025 gramme
 Aloini et Strychninae et
 Acidi Arseniosi, 55 0.002 gramme
 (*Sugar coated*)

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP (*see page 65*)'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP (*see page 74*)'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP ET CREOSOTI
(*see page 74*)'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis)
(*see Manganese, page 99*)'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP (*see Nux Vomica, page 112*)

Iron (continued)

'TABLOID' PHOSPHATUM COMP (= Chemical Food), dr $\frac{1}{2}$
[1776 cc], and dr 1 [355 cc] (*Sugar-coated*) [J. B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Chemical Food contains definite proportions of the combined Phosphates of Calcium, Potassium, Sodium and Iron, equivalent to half a fluid drachm, or one fluid drachm, of standard Compound Syrup of Phosphates. These preparations form a convenient means for the administration of Parrish syrup to children, and are very useful as a general tonic.

DIRECTION—One, of either strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' SYRUPORUM TRIUM, dr 1 [355 cc] [J. B. W. & Co.]

℞ Syr Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina
et Strychnina (Easton) min 15 [0.888 cc]
Syr Hypophosphitum Comp. min 15 [0.888 cc]
Syr Phosphatum Comp (Parrish), min 30 [1.776 cc]
(*Sugar-coated*)

Each contains Strychnine, gr $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.00076 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TONIC COMP [J. B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Pyrophosphatis, gr 2 [0.13 gm]
Quinina Bisulphatis, gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Strychnina Sulphatis, gr 1/100 [0.00065 gm]
(*Plasi or sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'HYPOLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN [J. B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Citratis Viridis, 0.05 gramme [gr 3/4 approx.]
Sodu Arsenatis Anhyd., 0.005 gramme [gr 1/32 approx.]
Aquam ad 1 cc

Employed in malaria, in trypanosomiasis, in severe forms of anaemia and other diseases of the blood, and in various conditions of malnutrition.

DIRECTION—One to three cc, injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

Other Preparations which contain Iron —

'TABLOID' HÆMOGLOBIN (*see page 67*)

'BIVO' BEEF AND IRON WINE (*see page 28*)

'BIVO' BEEF AND IRON WINE WITH QUININE (*see page 29*)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH BEEF AND IRON (*see page 97*)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (*see page 97*)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN (*see page 97*)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON (*see page 97*)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON AND QUININE CITRATE (*see page 97*)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON IODIDE (*see page 98*)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (EASTON) (*see page 98*)

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND CHEMICAL FOOD (Phosphates Compound) (*see page 46*)

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND IRON IODIDE (*see page 46*)

LIQUOR FERRI DIALYSATUS (*see Dialysed Iron, page 50*)

Jalap

Hydragogue cathartic, especially used in dropsy

(See also pages 11 and v)

Preparations

'TABLOID' JALAPÆ, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One frequently, or a larger number as a purgative The official maximum dose is twenty grains

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET JALAPÆ (see Calomel, page 35)

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC COMP (see page 40)

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (see page 92)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP (well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser) (see page 130)

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

(See Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract, 'Kepler,' page 46)

'Kepler' Malt Extract (see Malt Extract, 'Kepler,' page 96)

'Kharsivan' and 'Neokharsivan'

'KHARSIVAN' Brand Arsenobenzol (Diaminodihydroxy-arsenobenzene Dihydrochloride) and 'NEOKHARSIVAN' Brand Novarsenobenzol—the first products of their kind to be produced in the British Empire—are manufactured in England by Burroughs Wellcome & Co under licence, and approved by the British Board of Trade and the Ministry of Health Biologically tested under arrangements approved by the Board They are approved also by the Local Government Boards of England, Scotland and Ireland for use under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations

'Kharsivan' was the first British salvarsan, the history of its introduction is told in the following extract from an editorial note in the *Lancet*, March 20, 1920, on the "Story of Salvarsan" —

"In September, 1914, Dr W H Willcox was consulted by the Board of Trade in regard to the serious situation which had arisen, no Salvarsan being then available in England Dr Willcox, in collaboration with Professor Sir Herbert Jackson, F R S, and Professor A W Crossley, F R S, carried out a laborious investigation on samples of 'Kharsivan' submitted by Messrs Burroughs Wellcome & Co, as a result of which it was established that this product, toxicologically and clinically, was practically equal to Salvarsan

"Their report was issued on Oct 24th, 1914, and, following upon it, 'Kharsivan' was placed on the market"

In the Official Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, 1916, 'Kharsivan' and 'Neokharsivan' are described as the most important of the arsenical preparations available for producing "the same excellent results as were obtained from the use of salvarsan and neosalvarsan", and in 1919 the Medical Research Committee, in Special Report No 44, indicates that 'Kharsivan' and 'Neokharsivan' are at least equal to the

'Kharsivan' and 'Neokharsivan' (continued)

German products in permanence of results and freedom from toxic effects

In reference to toxicity, the Committee report that they examined the data with regard to a large General Hospital in France in which British, French and German products were used. The records cover over an eighth of a million injections, with 56 cases of jaundice, 94 of dermatitis and 9 deaths. There were no cases of jaundice, dermatitis or death in patients treated solely with 'Kharsivan'.

'KHARSIVAN' and 'NEOKHARSIVAN' are suitable for treatment of primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, preferably in association with mercury and iodides (For courses recommended by representative authorities, see *Quarterly Journal of Medicine*, July, 1917). Can be employed with prospects of success in incipient tabes only if administered when the earliest symptoms appear. Indicated also in recurrent fever, some tropical diseases, especially framboesia (yaws, pian), filariasis, guinea worm infection, malaria, relapsing fever, etc., and in nervous disorders requiring arsenical medication. Reports have also been made on the use of such organic arsenical preparations in Vincent's angina and many other conditions. 'Neokharsivan' has been found of great value in tropical ulcer.

Clinical experience of these products has increased the appreciation of their value and led to considerable simplification in the technique of administration.

'KHARSIVAN' is still considered the most powerful agent, but its use has become confined to those who have at their disposal the time and apparatus which the preparation and administration of its solutions demand.

'NEOKHARSIVAN,' on the other hand, while yielding similar therapeutic results, demands a much simpler technique. It is therefore available for use when the employment of 'Kharsivan' is impossible. This product will be found to combine the minimum toxicity *with the maximum therapeutic efficiency*. The results obtained by experimental and clinical testing of British-made 914, as now issued, will be found in a Report from the National Institute of Medical Research.*

The position in regard to 'Neokharsivan' and 'Kharsivan' is well summarised in a paper read before the Section of Venereal Diseases, British Medical Association Annual Meeting, July, 1921, from which the following is an extract†—

"Nowadays I put my faith to 'Neokharsivan,' which I have found to be uniformly reliable, and in the use of which I have never had the misfortune to meet with any of those serious by effects which sometimes give rise to anxiety. But though it is an excellent and trustworthy remedy, one has sometimes found that a rebellious case, in which it has been difficult to convert a positive into a negative reaction, will yield at once if for the neo salt one substitutes a dose or two of salvarsan or 'Kharsivan'."

* *Lancet*, April 22, 1922

† *British Medical Journal*, September 24, 1921

'Kharsivan' and 'Neokharsivan' (continued)

'Neokharsivan' was originally administered in dilute solution by the intravenous route, and intramuscularly or subcutaneously in more concentrated solution. The method most favoured now is to inject a concentrated solution intravenously, *e.g.*, 0.45 gm in 5 c.c. In patients who are susceptible to the vaso dilator effects of arsenobenzol compounds, it may be advisable to use much more dilute solutions, say 0.1 gm in 10 c.c.

The average single doses of 'Neokharsivan' are Women 0.45 to 0.6 gramme, men 0.6 to 0.75 gramme, children, according to age, 0.15 to 0.3 gramme, suckling infants, 0.05 gramme. As a maximum single dose, 0.9 gramme should not be exceeded for men, or 0.75 gramme for women. Treatment, however, should not be begun with these large doses.

For 'Kharsivan,' intravenous injection is, according to most recent experience, preferable to other methods of administration. With correct technique, no unpleasant local symptoms develop around the puncture. The average single doses of 'Kharsivan' are Women, 0.3 to 0.4 gramme, men, 0.4 to 0.5 gramme.

Contra-indications and conditions requiring caution in administration.—Before commencing treatment, reference should be made to the Memorandum by the Salvarsan Committee issued by the Local Government Board, which deals fully with the precautions necessary. Copies of the Memorandum may be obtained gratis on application to the Local Government Board, or to Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Doses, Technique, etc.—For full details of dosage of 'Neokharsivan' and 'Kharsivan,' preparation of solutions, technique of injection, etc., *see* special directions booklet.

Preparations

'KHARSIVAN' Brand Arsenobenzol (Diaminodihydroxyarsenobenzene Dihydrochloride), in hermetically-sealed tubes of 0.1 gramme, 0.3 gramme, 0.4 gramme and 0.6 gramme [B W & Co.]

DIRECTION —*See special booklet*

'NFOKHARSIVAN' Brand Novarsenobenzol, in hermetically-sealed tubes of 0.15 gramme, 0.3 gramme, 0.45 gramme, 0.6 gramme, 0.75 gramme and 0.9 gramme.

DIRECTION —*See special booklet*

[B W & Co.]

Kidney Substance

Has given good results in various kidney diseases Stated to increase diuresis and diminish dropsy and albuminuria, polyuria of granular kidney lessened and general condition improved

Preparation

'TABLOID' KIDNEY SUBSTANCE, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to three, three times daily, after food

Kino

Astringent Used in diarrhoea

Preparation

'TABLOID' PULV KINO COMP, P B, gr 5 [0.324 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to four, taken with a little water

Kissingen Mineral Water Salt

Prepared as an effervescent 'Tabloid' product, gently aperient, used in chronic internal congestions.

Preparation

'TABLOID' KISSINGEN SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, dissolved in two ounces of hot water, represents an equal quantity of Kissingen water in all its essential constituents

Kola Nut

Contains 2 to 2½ per cent of caffeine, to which its value is chiefly due 'Tabloid' Kola Compound (*formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March'*), extensively used by travellers, explorers and military men when taking long journeys under trying conditions, contains the combined active principles of kola nut and coca leaves Allays thirst and hunger; sustains strength under mental or physical strain, without subsequent depression

Preparations

'TABLOID' KOLA COMP (*formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March'*) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, dissolved in the mouth, every hour, when undergoing continued mental strain or physical exertion

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP
(*see Glycerophosphates, page 65*)

Kô-sam

Astringent Used in diarrhoea, dysentery and menorrhagia

Preparation

'TABLOID' KÔ-SAM (*Sugar-coated*) [B W & Co]

Each represents 0.2 gramme of Kô-sam seeds (*Brucea sumatrana*)

DIRECTION —One, taken with a little water, and repeated as required

Krameria (Rhatany)

Astringent Used in diarrhoea and in relaxed and irritable conditions of the pharynx (*See also page v*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' KRAMERIÆ ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI
[B W & Co]

R Ext Kramerizæ, gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr 1/20 [0.0025 gm]

DIRECTION—One, sucked occasionally, in irritable relaxed throat

Lactose (*see Milk Sugar, page 104*)

Lanoline, Toilet ('Wellcome' Brand)

This preparation of the purified fat of lamb's wool is a genuine British product prepared at the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, and possesses the exceptional quality associated with 'Wellcome' Brand Products. It is readily absorbed by the skin, to the fat of which it is similar, and is an excellent application in cases of roughness, redness or abrasions of the skin or mucous membrane, and for cuts and bruises

Preparation

LANOLINE, TOILET, 'WELLCOME' BRAND [B W & Co]

'Laxamel'

A palatable jelly-like preparation of 'Paroleine,' easily taken by those who cannot tolerate the liquid. Intestinal lubricant, useful in constipation. Contains approximately 80 per cent of 'Paroleine.' For diabetic patients, 'Paroleine' is to be preferred (*See also 'Paroleine,' page 116*)

Preparation

'LAXAMEL' [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, or more, as required, shortly before food

Laxative Fruit

'Tabloid' Pastille Laxative Fruit is palatable and pleasantly flavoured, and in the mouth is as acceptable as a sweetmeat. It acts with certainty, and causes neither griping nor other discomfort

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT (*see Pastilles, page 117*)

Laxative Vegetable

An excellent laxative or purgative, according to dose

Preparation

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE [B W & Co]

R	Ext. Colocynthis Comp,	gr 1	[0 065 gm]
	Ext Jalapae	gr 1/2	[0 032 gm]
	Podophylli Resinae,	gr 1/4	[0 016 gm]
	Leptandrin,	gr 1/2	[0 032 gm]
	Ext Hyoscyami Vir P B, 1898	gr 1/4	[0 016 gm]
	Ext Taraxaci	gr 1/4	[0 016 gm]
	Ol Menthae Piperitae,	℥ s	
	(Plasm or sugar coated)		

DIRECTION—One to three, at bedtime, as a purgative, or one after food, twice or thrice daily, in chronic constipation

Lead Acetate

Astringent, sedative, used internally in hæmoptysis, diarrhoea, dysentery and typhoid fever, as an injection in gonorrhoea, and generally as a sedative application

Preparations

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO, gr 4 [0 259 gm] [B W & Co] (B P Pill) (Plasm or sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, every two, three, or four hours, or until the symptoms have abated

'SOLOID' PLUMBI ET OPII [B W & Co]

R	Plumbi Acetatis,	gr 2	[0 13 gm]
	Tinct Opii	min 20	[1 284 c c]

DIRECTION—One, or more, in hot water, to make a sedative anodyne lotion of the required strength. The lotion should always be shaken before use

'ENULE' PLUMBI ET OPII [B W & Co]

R	Plumbi Acetatis,	gr 3	[0 194 gm]
	Pulv Opi	gr 1	[0 065 gm]

DIRECTION—Remove the sheath. One, inserted into the rectum, as required

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 55)

Lead Subacetate

Astringent and sedative external application. With 'Soloid' Lead Subacetate, solutions of the basic lead acetate (not the normal lead acetate) can be prepared. Dilute solutions used in ophthalmia and granular conjunctivitis. Should not be employed in corneal ulceration or sloughing

Preparation

'SOLOID' PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, gr 10 [0 648 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in five ounces of distilled water, yields a solution containing about the same quantity of lead subacetate as an equal volume of the official Liq Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus. This is a convenient method of preparing Goulard water

Lemon Juice

Locally stimulates secretion of saliva and relieves thirst. Internally, is diuretic, anti-scorbutic and stomachic, is more efficient than citric acid or lime juice

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LEMON JUICE (*see* Pastilles, *page* 117)

Leptandrin

Said to promote the flow of bile, does not irritate the bowel. Useful in dyspepsia (*See also page* 11)

Preparation

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see page* 92)

Lime, Chlorinated, 'Tabloid' Brand

(*See* 'Tabloid' Water Steriliser, *in List at end*)

Lint, 'Tabloid' Brand

(*see* Dressings, *in List at end*)

Liquorice

Used for masking the taste of nauseous drugs, as a laxative and as a demulcent, especially to the bronchial mucous membrane (*See also pages* 111 *and* 14)

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET GLYCYRRHIZÆ (*see* Ammonium Chloride, *page* 15)

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP (*see* Ammonium Chloride, *page* 15)

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP (*see* Apomorphine, *page* 18)

'TABLOID' PULV GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP (Compound Liquorice Powder, B P), gr 30 [1.94 g^m], and 2 grammes
[J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION —One to four, of either strength, taken with a little water

'TABLOID' CUBEBAE COMP (*see* Cubeb, *page* 49)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL (*see* Pastilles, *page* 117)

Lithium

Stated to form soluble urates, hence prescribed in gout and for uric acid calculus. By adding 'Tabloid' Effervescent Lithium products to plain water, an effervescing lithia water of known strength is immediately prepared (*See also page* 11)

Lithium (continued)**Preparations****'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP [B W & Co]**

℞ Lithii Benzoatis	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Quininae Salicylatis,	gr 1/3	[0.022 gm]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' LITHII CARBONATIS, gr 2 [0.13 gm], and 0.15 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, of either strength, taken with a little water, or powdered and dissolved in aerated water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm] (Effervescent), and 0.25 gramme (Effervescent) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, of either strength, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P B, gr 60 [3.89 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, in half to one tumblerful of water. Each 'Tabloid' product consists of sixty grains of the official preparation, representing about three grains of Lithium Citrate

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET SODII SULPHATIS (Effervescent) [B W & Co]

℞ Lithii Citratis,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Sodii Sulphatis,	gr 30	[1.944 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT EFFERVESCENT (ARTIFICIAL) AND LITHIUM CITRATE (see Vichy Mineral Water Salt, page 172)**'TABLOID' LITHII HIPPURATIS, gr 1 [0.065 gm] [B W & Co]**

DIRECTION—One or more, taken with a wineglassful of water

Livingstone Rouser (now known as 'Tabloid' Quinine and Rhubarb Compound) (see Quinine, page 130)**'Lodal'**

'LODAL' (6 7-Dimethoxy-2-methyl-3 4-dihydroisoquinolinium) is an oxidation product of laudanoline. Resembles in physiological actions the alkaloids cotarnine and hydrastinine, which are used to control uterine hæmorrhage

Action of 'Lodal' on the uterus is very similar to that of hydrastinine—causes marked tonic contraction of both pregnant and non-pregnant uterus. Clinically, has given good results in uterine hæmorrhage and pain. Reports indicate its utility in the pain of uterine cancer and hæmorrhage of the menopause

Preparation**'TABLOID' 'LODAL' CHLORIDI, gr 1 [0.065 gm] [B W & Co]**
(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, three times daily

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra

External application for chancre, condylomata and other syphilitic ulcerations, gargle and mouth-wash in leukoplakia and specific throat conditions

Preparation

'SOLOID' BLACK MERCURIAL LOTION [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, in one fluid ounce of distilled water, yields a solution corresponding to Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra, P B

'Lubafax' SURGICAL LUBRICANT

[B W & Co]

A lubricant jelly, for use in lubricating surgical instruments or the surgeon's hands Does not injure the skin, instruments, or rubber attachments, is not sticky or greasy, easily removed by water

DIRECTION —As a lubricant, smeared on the hands or on instruments

Lymphatic Gland

Used in treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids

Preparation

'TABLOID' LYMPHATIC GLAND, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, three times a day

Magnesium

Magnesium carbonate is used to neutralise an excess of acid in the stomach, and as a laxative The formate and glycerophosphate are tonics Magnesium sulphate, an efficient purge, is also commonly given in frequent small doses for biliousness Intraspinal and subcutaneous injections of sterilised solutions of magnesium sulphate have been used with good results in tetanus (*See also page 11*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP [B W & Co]

℞ Magnesi Carbonatis	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Potassii Bicarbonatis,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]

DIRECTION —One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily

'TABLOID' CALCII CARBONATIS COMP (*see Calcium Carbonate, page 33*)

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS (*see Rhubarb, page 133*)

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P B, gr 60 [3.99 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to four, or more, in half a tumblerful of water, preferably an hour before breakfast The aperient effect is increased if hot water be used, and if the draught be slowly sipped Each represents thirty grains of magnesium sulphate

Magnesium (continued)**'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP EFFERVESCENTIS**

[J. B. W. & Co.]

Magnesi Sulphatis,	gr 15	[0.972 gm]
Sodii Sulphatis,	gr 15	[0.972 gm]
Magnesi Carbonatis,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Liq Zingibers,	min 3 1/2	[0.208 c c]

DIRECTION—One to four, in half a tumblerful of hot or cold water

'TABLOID' MISTURÆ ALBÆ (see Mistura Alba, page 105)*See also Formates, page 63, and Glycerophosphates, page 65***Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its
Combinations**

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT is prepared from the finest winter-malted barley, contains the true malt diastatic ferment, is rich in maltose, phosphates and albuminoids, is free from alcohol and presents Vitamin B in active condition

A report issued by the Canadian Inland Revenue states that of 152 samples of malt preparations purchased by Government inspectors, 16 only were passed by the official analyst as genuine malt extract, and, of these 16, no less than 7 were specimens of 'Kepler' Malt Extract, every sample of which tested was satisfactory. Of the remaining 9 specimens of the products of other firms, 3 only were fully satisfactory, 4 contained alcohol, and in one of these the diastatic value was below 50, while the remaining 2 were free from alcohol but below 50 in diastatic value

'Kepler' Malt Extract may be given with advantage in gastric ulcer and gastric catarrh, in infantile diarrhoea, and in the dyspepsia and diarrhoea of phthisis. It assists in regulating the bowels of infants, and children who are thin, pale and below the normal weight rapidly improve under its continued administration. It may be spread on bread like honey, or between biscuits to form a sandwich, or may be used instead of sugar to sweeten puddings for dyspeptic patients. 'Kepler' Malt Extract and 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract are of value as galactagogues

'Kepler' Malt Extract also provides an excellent medium for the preparation of humanised milk for infant feeding. Full details and formula are given on pages 258 to 261.

Preparations**'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT [J. B. W. & Co.]**

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls may be given alone, with farinaceous food (*e.g.*, added to porridge), or in aerated waters as a beverage, or with milk. It should not be mixed with food in process of cooking, but added only when the food is cool enough to use

* Bulletin No 326—*Malt Extract*—Laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations *(continued)*

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH BEEF AND IRON

[*W B & Co*]

Each fluid drachm contains Extract of Beef, gr 1, and Iron and Ammonium Citrate, gr $\frac{1}{2}$

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CASCARA SAGRADA

[*W B & Co*]

Each fluid ounce contains Extract of Cascara Sagrada, gr 6

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (Phosphates Compound) [*W B & Co*]

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Phosphate, gr 2, Calcium Phosphate, gr 3, Sodium Phosphate, gr $\frac{1}{2}$, and Potassium Phosphate, gr $\frac{1}{2}$

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

[*W B & Co*]

Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr 4, Potassium Glycerophosphate, gr 2, Sodium Glycerophosphate, gr 2, and Magnesium Glycerophosphate, gr 2

DIRECTION—A dessertspoonful, mixed with an ordinary tumblerful of warm milk to be taken before the chief meals of the day

(*See also* Glycerophosphates, *page* 65)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN [*W B & Co*]

Each fluid ounce contains Hæmoglobin, gr 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hæmoglobin, the natural iron constituent of the blood, is stated to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron

In this product 'Kepler' Malt Extract is combined with Hæmoglobin, 'Wellcome' Brand, a scale preparation, readily soluble in water, made from fresh blood, and free from fibrin, serum, fat and other undesirable constituents. The hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

[*W B & Co*]

Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Hypophosphite, gr 8, Potassium Hypophosphite, gr 4, and Sodium Hypophosphite, gr 4

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON [*W B & Co*]

Each fluid ounce contains soluble Iron Pyrophosphate, gr 4

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON AND QUININE CITRATE [*W B & Co*]

Each fluid ounce contains Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr $\frac{7}{8}$

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations *(continued)*

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON IODIDE [J. B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Iodide, gr 2

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (EASTON) [J. B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains Iron Phosphate, gr $\frac{1}{2}$, Quinine Phosphate, gr $\frac{1}{2}$, and Strychnine Phosphate, gr $\frac{1}{2}$

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN [J. B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains pure Pepsin, gr 4

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN

[J. B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains pure Pepsin and pure Pancreatin, of each, gr 4

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PHOSPHORUS [J. B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains pure Phosphorus, gr $\frac{1}{2}$

DIRECTION—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND ITS COMBINATIONS (*see page 46*)

Mammary Gland

Employed to cause contraction of the uterus, in uterine hæmorrhage and discharge, uterine fibroids, metrorrhagia and menorrhagia. Has been suggested in deficient lactation, atrophy of the breasts, ovarian and tubal disease

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'MAMOS,' gr 5 [0.324 gm.] [J. B. W. & Co.]

Each product contains gr 5 [0.324 gm.] of fresh substance

DIRECTION—One, gradually increased, three to four times daily, preferably after food

'TABLOID' GLANDUL MIXT (*see Pluriglandular Therapy, page 124*)

Manganese

Of value in anæmia and associated debilitated conditions. The particular preparation of manganese appears, however, to exert an important influence upon the result. The soluble compound of manganese and iron citrate is of great value in anæmia when iron alone has failed (*See also page 11*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' MANGANESE PEROXIDE, gr 2 [0.13 gm.] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, gradually increased to five if necessary, taken whole, with a full draught of water, thrice daily, after food

Manganese (*continued*)

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis),
gr 3 [0.194 gm], and gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

(*Sugar-coated*)
DIRECTION—One to three of the three grain strength, or one to two of the five grain strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

Meat (*see* Enemata, Nutrient, page 55, and 'Enule'
Rectal Suppositories, *in List at end*)

Medicated Cotton,
'Tabloid' Brand
(*See* Dressings, *in List at end*)

Medicated Lint, 'Tabloid' Brand
(*See* Dressings, *in List at end*)

Medicine Chests and Cases
(*See* Chests and Cases, *in List at end*)

Medulla (*see* Bone Medulla, page 29)

'Menthofax' BRAND COMPOUND METHYL
SALICYLATE OINTMENT, B P C [B W & Co]

Presents, in elegant and convenient condition for external use, the anti-rheumatic, analgesic, local anæsthetic and counter-irritant properties of methyl salicylate, menthol, eucalyptol and cajuput oil

Of great value for topical application in rheumatic and other painful conditions. May be applied with benefit to painful joints in either acute or chronic rheumatism. Relieves pain and inflammation of acute muscular rheumatism. Useful in lumbago, sciatica, pleurodynia, neuralgic affections generally, unbroken chilblains, and, as a supplement to internal salicylate medication, in rheumatic pericarditis, etc. 'Menthofax' is readily absorbed through the skin.

Issued in collapsible metal tubes, which preserve its potency, prevent contamination and facilitate application.

DIRECTION—Applied externally, with or without rubbing or massage

Menthol

Internally, is anti-dyspeptic and stimulant. Externally, a non-poisonous anæsthetic and antiseptic, used for local application in neuralgia of superficial nerves. Dissolved in 'Paroleine,' forms a useful solution for a nose and throat spray. Combined with other agents used as a snuff in early stages of ordinary catarrh. 'Tabloid' Menthol Compound is administered internally in general catarrh, or may be sucked in catarrh of mucous membranes of nose and throat. 'Tabloid' Menthol is specially adapted for gradual solution in the mouth.

Menthol (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' MENTHOL, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.06 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in the mouth, as may be necessary. The official maximum dose is two grains

'TABLOID' MENTHOL COMP [B W & Co]

R	Menthol,	gr	1/2	[0.07 gm]
	Sodium Bicarbonate,	gr	3	[0.10 gm]
	Saccharum,	gr	1/6	[0.01 gm]

DIRECTION—One to four, sucked, or taken with a little water, for the relief of acid dyspepsia. Dissolved slowly in the mouth this product forms a local sedative and anesthetic application for the throat

'TABLOID' PHENOL ET MENTHOL COMP (CAPSULA) (*see Carbolic Acid, page 38*)

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP (Compound Menthol Snuff, B W & Co) [B W & Co]

Contains Menthol, Ammonium Chloride, Bismuth Oxychloride, 'Epimine' Hydrochloride, β Eucaine Lactate ($\frac{1}{3}$ per cent), Camphor and Lycopodium

The snuff is useful in the early stages of catarrh, and appears to arrest a common cold, if used at the outset. It is also employed in chronic atrophic rhinitis and in hay asthma

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP (*see Benzoic Acid, page 25*)

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI COMP (*see Trinitrin, page 162*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP (*see page 116*)

'SOLOID' (NASAL) 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND (*see Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, page 110*)

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND (*see Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, page 111*)

'PAROLEINE' SPRAY COMPOUND (*see 'Paroleine,' page 116*)

'MENTHOFAX' (*see page 99*)

Menthol Pocket Inhaler

(B. W. & Co.)

(*See Inhalers, in List at end*)

Mercury

Action differs widely according to preparation employed. Used as alterative, anti-syphilitic, cholagogue and purgative, antiphlogistic, antiseptic and germicide (*See also pages 11, 111*)

Preparations

MERCURIAL CREAM, BLUE, 'WELLCOME' BRAND, in 2 oz bottles [B W & Co]

Contains 10 per cent of metallic Mercury

DIRECTION—Mm x6, injected intramuscularly

Mercury (*continued*)

'HYPOLOID' GREY OIL (*see* Grey Oil, *page* 66)

MERCURY IODIDE—GREEN (Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride, Proto-Iodide of Mercury, Mercurous Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI VIRIDIS, gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, increased if necessary, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The dose is gr $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr 1.

Potassium Iodide should not be administered with Mercurous Iodide, because of the formation of irritant Mercuric Iodide which takes place when these substances are mixed in the presence of moisture.

MERCURY IODIDE—RED (Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum, Biniodide of Mercury, Mercuric Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI, gr $\frac{1}{16}$ [0.003 gm], gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.004 gm], and 0.01 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food (*See also* Mercuric Potassium Iodide, *page* 102)

'TABLOID' ARSENII ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI (=Donovan Solution), (*see* Arsenious Iodide, *page* 20)

MERCURY IODIDE—YELLOW—(Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum, Pure Mercurous Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI FLAVI, gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm], and 0.025 gramme [B W & Co]

The colour of ordinary green mercurous iodide is due to an admixture of metallic mercury (in uncertain proportion) with the true yellow mercurous iodide, consequently the therapeutic action of such a preparation is somewhat variable. 'Tabloid' Hydrargyri Iodidi Flavi is a pure mercurous iodide, and a definite chemical compound. It must not be confounded with the yellow physical modification of mercuric iodide, which is unstable and readily changes back to the red. It contains no free mercury, and experience has shown that it is sufficiently stable if ordinary care be taken for its preservation. Therapeutic trials have likewise demonstrated its efficiency and reliability.

DIRECTION—One, of the gr $\frac{1}{8}$ strength, increased if necessary, or one of the 0.025 gramme strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

MERCURY PERCHLORIDE (Hydrargyri Perchloridum; Mercury Bichloride, Mercuric Chloride, Corrosive Sublimate)

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0005 gm]; and gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.004 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—'Tabloid' Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr $\frac{1}{100}$, is used in morning diarrhoea and in the diarrhoea excited by food. It should be taken after each meal, with a little water. The dose of gr $\frac{1}{8}$ (equivalent to one drachm of the Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, P B) is that commonly used in the continued treatment of syphilis.

Mercury (continued)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, 0 01 gramme
[J. B. W. & Co]

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily after food

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{32}$ [0 002 gm], R'
POTASSII IODIDI, gr $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0 125 gm] [J. B. W. & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{16}$ [0 004 gm], R'
POTASSII IODIDI, gr 5 [0 324 gm] [J. B. W. & Co]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food

(See also Mercuric Potassium Iodide, below)

For Intramuscular Use

'TABLOID' HYPD HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{8}$
[0 00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{16}$ [0 0025 gm], 0 001 gramme, and
0 01 gramme [J. B. W. & Co]

DIRECTION—A solution of one to two of the gr $\frac{1}{8}$ or the 0 001 gramm strength, or of one of the gr $\frac{1}{16}$ or the 0 0025 gramm strength injected intramuscularly, the needle being plunged deeply into the gluteal muscle

For External Use

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr 1 75 [0 173 gm]
gr 8 75 [0 567 gm], gr 17 5 [1 134 gm], 0 5 gramme, and
1 gramme [J. B. W. & Co]

DIRECTION—Gr 1 75 in four ounces, gr 8 75 in one pint, gr 17 5 in one quart, 0 5 gramme in 500 c c, or 1 gramme in 1000 c c of water, will yield a solution of Corrosive Sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000

'SOLOID' OPTHAL (J) HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI
gr $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0 00005 gm] [J. B. W. & Co]

DIRECTION—One, in five minims of water (yielding a solution approximating to 1 in 5000), makes an efficient antiseptic for use in conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, iritis, inflammation of the lachrymal duct granular lids and ulcers of the cornea

MERCURY PILL (see Blue Pill, page 29)**MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE**

Forms a convenient means of using the powerful antiseptic properties of Mercury Bimiodide in solution. Used for all the purposes for which Corrosive Sublimate would be employed, it is said to be less toxic and to possess greater germicidal powers. Mercuric Potassium Iodide does not corrode plated instruments unless used in a stronger solution than 1 in 1000, it neither roughens nor irritates the skin.

Mercury (continued)

'SOLOID' MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE, gr 1 75 [0.113 gm];
gr 4 37 [0.263 gm], gr 8 75 [0.567 gm], and 0.5 gramme
[J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—Gr 1 75 in four ounces, gr 4 37 in half a-pint, gr 8 75 in one pint, or 0.5 gramme in 500 c.c. (17½ fl. oz.) of water, will make a solution the strength of which is 1 in 1000. A strength of 1 in 1000 of water may be used for washing wounds, and 1 in 2000 to 1 in 5000 for disinfecting and preparing instruments, for disinfecting hands and for vaginal douches. The strength 1 in 500 of rectified or methylated spirit may be used for disinfecting the skin previous to operation.

This preparation, when dissolved, forms what is frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution. The colour of 'Soloid' Mercuric Potassium Iodide is due to a harmless ingredient added as a safeguard against errors.

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE, gr ½ [0.011 gm]
[J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food.

MERCURY SUBCHLORIDE (*see* Calomel, *page* 34.)

MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE

Used for intramuscular injections in syphilis. It is freely soluble in water, does not coagulate albumin, and is less liable than other preparations of mercury to cause local irritation. It has also been used with good results in tuberculosis.

'TABLOID' HYPOD HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDI, gr ⅙
[0.0065 gm], and gr ⅓ [0.013 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, of either strength, dissolved in sterile water and injected deeply into the muscles in the gluteal region.

MERCURY WITH CHALK (GREY POWDER)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr ¼ [0.016 gm]; gr ½
[0.032 gm], gr ¾ [0.032 gm], gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr 2 [0.13 gm],
gr 3 [0.194 gm], and gr 5 [0.324 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—The dose ranges from gr ¼ to gr 5, the smaller dose being given at frequent intervals.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, 0.15 gramme
[J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to three, after food or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ
[J. B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ,	gr 1 1/2	[0.097 gm]
Ext. Opii	gr 1/6	[0.011 gm]
Quinina Sulphatis,	gr 1 1/2	[0.097 gm]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with water and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ
COMP., 22 gr ⅓ [0.032 gm], and 22 gr 1 [0.065 gm]
[J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to five, in one dose, or one may be taken three, four or five times daily. The Dover Powder prevents the diarrhoea which occasionally arises when Grey Powder has to be taken regularly for many months, as in syphilis.

Mercury (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr I [0.065 gm], ET
PULV OPII, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to five, in one dose, or one may be taken three, four or five times daily

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm], ET
SODII BICARBONATIS, gr $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with water

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr I [0.065 gm], ET
SODII BICARBONATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with water

Methylene Blue

Is used in Bright's disease and as diagnostic and staining agent

Preparations

'TABLOID' METHYLENE BLUE, gr 2 [0.13 gm], and 0.15 gramme
(*Sugar coated*) [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to two, of either strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

Methyl Salicylate (*see* 'Menthofax,' *page* 99)**Microscopic Stains, 'Soloid' Brand**

Decomposition of solutions of the aniline dyes has been a source of trouble in microscopic work. 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains enable fresh solutions to be prepared as required

For list of products, see 'Soloid' Products, in List at end

Milk, 'Enule' Rectal**Suppositories of**

(*See* Enemata, Nutrient, *page* 55, and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, *in List at end*)

Milk Sugar (Lactose)

Largely used as a vehicle for medicaments in minute doses

Preparations

'TABLOID' SACCHARI LACTIS, gr 3 [0.194 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

May be used for saturating with any liquid medicament, as desired

Mineral Water Salts,**Effervescent** [J. B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Artificial Mineral Water Salts contain in small bulk the essential constituents of natural waters, and render possible a continuous course of mineral water treatment in the patient's home

See Carlsbad, *page* 38, Kissingen, *page* 90, Seltzer, *page* 137, Vichy, *page* 172, and 'Tabloid' Brand Products, *in List at end*

Mistura Alba

'Tabloid' Mistura Alba affords a convenient means of prescribing an efficient saline aperient (*See also* Magnesium, *page* 95)

Preparation

'TABLOID' MISTURÆ ALBÆ [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Magnesium Carbonatis Ponderosi	gr 2 1/2	[0.162 gm]
Magnesium Sulphatis	gr 15	[0.972 gm]
Oil Menthae Piperitæ	min 1/32	[0.0039 c.c.]

DIRECTION—One to eight, powdered, and mixed with water, as required

Mixed Glands (*see* Pluri-glandular Therapy, *page* 124.)

'Moogrol' BRAND MIXTURE OF ESTERS OF ACIDS OF THE CHAULMOOGRIC SERIES

'MOOGROL,' a mixture of esters of acids of the chaulmoogric series, for use in the treatment of leprosy, is the outcome of investigations extending over many years. Therapeutic trials have proved that better results are obtained by the use of these esters than from crude chaulmoogra oil.

'Moogrol' is a limpid, almost colourless oil, eminently suitable for injection.

In the leprosy hospital associated with the Leprosy Investigation Station of the U.S.A. Public Health Service, Honolulu, treatment by means of injection of the esters of the acids has been largely used with good results. Out of 6924 deep injections made, only one gave rise to an abscess.

These workers give weekly intramuscular injections of the mixed esters together with 2 per cent of iodine by weight in chemical combination. The dosage commences with 1 c.c., and is increased by 1 c.c. at every second or third injection until a maximum of 2 c.c. to 6 c.c., according to the patient's age and weight, is reached. A 20 c.c. all-glass syringe and an ordinary antitoxin needle, are used and the injections are made in the upper and outer quadrant of the gluteal region, the site being painted with iodine tincture. A separate needle is used for each patient, and is inserted its full length so as to reach the musculature. Though 'Moogrol' undergoes sterilisation in the course of manufacture, and with care in storage, probably remains sterile, it is a wise precaution to follow the practice adopted at Honolulu and to sterilise the syringe, needles and the esters for from half to one hour by fifteen pounds of steam in the autoclave.

Should intramuscular injection cause pain or induration, the intravenous method may be substituted. Dosage by this method may be commenced with ½ c.c. and rapidly increased to 1 c.c. One injection per week is usually given, but as much as 26 minims (1.5 c.c.) have been administered every

'Moogrol' (continued)

week over a considerable period of time with gratifying results. The skin over the area of puncture should be well swabbed with tincture of iodine.

As an alternative to the method of sterilisation mentioned on page 105, the syringe and needle may be sterilised by being placed in cold carbolic solution (5 per cent), which is then brought to the boil. After boiling for five minutes the syringe is assembled with sterile forceps and washed out with normal salt solution in order to remove all traces of the carbolic solution.

In a recent report an eminent authority in India advocates a combination of the above modes of injection and indicates a much larger dosage. His usual practice is to give one intravenous and one intramuscular injection per week, raising the intravenous dose, provided no reaction occurs, from 0.5 c.c. to 2 c.c. or 2.5 c.c., and the intramuscular to 3 c.c. or 4 c.c., then, if after a few weeks the patient still exhibits no sign of reaction, to increase the weekly number of intravenous injections to 4 c.c. or 5 c.c., the patient thus receiving the large amount of 15 c.c. or 16 c.c. in the week. He emphasises the necessity of careful individual attention in each case in order to avoid over-dosage.

'MOOGROL' has been used extensively in leper colonies throughout the world and many reports of the good results obtained have been received. An exceedingly valuable consequence of the treatment is that, for the first time in the 3000-year-old history of leprosy, large numbers of lepers are coming forward voluntarily in the early and more amenable stage, instead of concealing the disease and remaining a source of infection.

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Preparation

'MOOGROL' BRAND MIXTURE OF ESTERS OF ACIDS OF THE CHAULMOOGRIC SERIES [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—To be administered as indicated above.

Morphine

Anodyne, hypnotic, diaphoretic, used to lessen pain and induce sleep. It diminishes secretions, except that of sweat glands, lessens peristalsis, acts more quickly than opium. The hypophosphite is notable for its remarkable solubility—1 in 3 of water. The sulphate and hydrochloride dissolve more quickly than the hypophosphite, but require a much greater quantity of water. Administered as an 'Enule' Rectal Suppository,

Morphine (continued)

morphine is rapidly absorbed. The suppository is believed to be the best form for the administration of morphine in delirium tremens. Morphine with scopolamine (hyoscine) is used in labour cases to produce what is known as "Twilight Sleep" (*see also* Scopolamine Hydrobromide, *page* 136), also used in general surgery. Morphine should not be given in bronchial inflammation or advanced kidney diseases, nor to young children, except with great caution (*See also page* 111).

Preparations**MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE**

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.01 gramme
[gr $\frac{1}{4}$ approx] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see* Apomorphine, *page* 18)

'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{8}$
[0.0125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.025 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.05 gm], gr $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.075 gm],
0.005 gramme, 0.01 gramme, 0.015 gramme, 0.02
gramme, and 0.03 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, or more, injected hypodermically. The maximum dose is gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm].

'TABLOID' HYPOD ANÆSTHETIC COMP (A) and (B) (*see* Anæsthesia (Local), *page* 16)

'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET
ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS [B. W. & Co.]

R Morphine Hydrochloridi, gr $\frac{1}{6}$ [0.017 gm]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr $\frac{1}{70}$ [0.0014 gm]

'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET
ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS [B. W. & Co.]

R Morphine Hydrochloridi, 0.01 gramme
Atropinæ Sulphatis, 0.003 gramme

DIRECTION—One, of either strength, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.025 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$
[0.05 gm], and gr 1 [0.065 gm] [B. W. & Co.]

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [B. W. & Co.]

R Morphine Hydrochloridi, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.025 gm]
Ext Belladonnæ Alcoholic
F B 1898, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm]

'Enule' Rectal Suppositories containing Morphine and Belladonna are sedative and anodyne. They relieve the pain following defæcation in fissure of the anus, in irritable conditions of the rectum generally, and in cancer of the lower bowel. They are used in urethral cases before or after catheterisation, in prostatitis, in cystitis, and in conditions of the deep urethra associated with pain or discomfort.

(*See note on* 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, *page* 55)

Morphine (continued)

'HYPOLOID' MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.01 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{10}$ approx], in 1 c.c., and 0.02 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{50}$ approx], in 1 c.c. [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One c.c., of the required strength injected hypodermically

MORPHINE HYPOPHOSPHITE

'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ HYPOPHOSPHITIS, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.06 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.022 gm], gr $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.04 gm], and gr 1 [0.065 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, of the required strength, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically

MORPHINE MECONATE

'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ MECONATIS, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.01 gm]; gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.02 gm], and gr $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.03 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One or more, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically. The maximum dose is gr $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.032 gm]

MORPHINE SULPHATE

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.032 gm], gr $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.06 gm], gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.06 gm], and 0.01 gramme [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water. The maximum dose is gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.032 gm]

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [M B W & Co]

R Morphine Sulphatis, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.032 gm]
Strychnine Sulphatis, gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.001 gm]
Ext Belladonnæ Vir P B, 1870 gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.001 gm]

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, in the early stages of catarrh, a second in one hour, a third in two hours and a fourth in three hours

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET EMETINÆ [M B W & Co]

R Morphine Sulphatis, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.032 gm]
Emetine Hydrobromidi, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.001 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in the mouth occasionally, is required

'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0034 gm], gr $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.0068 gm], gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.0136 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.0272 gm], gr $\frac{3}{4}$ [0.0408 gm], gr 1 [0.0544 gm], 0.01 gramme, 0.015 gramme, 0.02 gramme, 0.03 gramme, and 0.05 gramme [M B W & Co]

'TABLOID' HYPOD

MORPHINÆ

SULPHATIS, gr

ET ATROPINÆ

SULPHATIS, gr

[M B W & Co]

$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
180	360	450	600	900	1350	1800	2700

The Atropine prevents constipation and nausea, and increases the sedative action of the Morphine

* This combination is favoured by anaesthetists as a preliminary to operations under anaesthesia

Morphine (*continued*)**'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS** [B W & Co]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis gr 1/4 [0.016 gm]
 Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr 1/60 [0.0016 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary

This product is useful in phthisis with cough and heart-failure, in some cases of hæmorrhage, before an anæsthetic for operation, and after abdominal operation, for the relief of pain and distention

'TABLOID' HYPOD HYOSGINÆ COMP (A) and (B) (*see Hyoscine, page 72*)**'TABLOID' HYPOD ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS** (*see Ergotinine, page 59*)**'TABLOID' HYPOD ERGOTOXINÆ ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS** (*see Ergotoxine, page 59*)**MORPHINE TARTRATE****'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS**, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm], and gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, of either strength, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically To be repeated if necessary

Mucin

The principal constituent of mucus, used topically in atrophic rhinitis and pharyngitis Given internally in conditions where bismuth is usually prescribed Used in flatulent dyspepsia with constipation, and in gastric ulcer

Preparations**MUCIN** (*Scales*) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Five to ten grains, taken with a little water, before and after each meal

'ELIXOID' MUCINI [B W & Co]

Each fluid drachm contains, in suspension, Mucin, gr $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm]

DIRECTION—One to four teaspoonfuls, before and after each meal

'TABLOID' MUCINI COMP [B W & Co]

℞ Mucin gr 5 [0.324 gm]
 Sodii Bicarbonatus gr 5 [0.324 gm]

DIRECTION—Two, taken with a little water, before and after each meal

Myrrh

Stomachic, carminative, emmenagogue and expectorant, used in amenorrhœa and chronic bronchitis Given also with purgatives to prevent griping

Preparations**'TABLOID' ALOES ET MYRRHÆ** (*see Aloes, page 12*)**'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP.** (*see Nux Vomica, page 112*)**'TABLOID' PIL RHEI COMP, P B** (*see Rhubarb, page 133*)**'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP** (*see Valerianates, page 170*)**β-Naphthol** (*see Beta-naphthol, page 26*)

Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, 'Soloid' Brand

Preparations

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ALKALINE COMPOUND [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Boracis	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]

DIRECTION—One, powdered, and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a non irritant, antiseptic alkaline spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ALKALINE COMPOUND WITH COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Boracis	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Cocaine Hydrochloridi,	gr 1/6	[0.017 gm]

DIRECTION—One, powdered, and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a non irritant, analgesic, antiseptic alkaline spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth. Particularly useful in acute catarrh and sinusitis

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ANTISEPTIC AND ALKALINE COMPOUND [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Acidi Carbolic,	gr 1/3	[0.032 gm]
Boracis,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]

DIRECTION—One, powdered, and dissolved in two to three ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth

'SOLOID' (NASAL) 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 8	[0.518 gm]
Boracis	gr 8	[0.518 gm]
Sodii Benzoylatis,	gr 1/3	[0.009 gm]
Sodii Salicylatis,	gr 1/3	[0.009 gm]
Oil Eucalypti,	min 2/6	[0.01 c c]
Thymol,	gr 1/6	[0.011 gm]
Menthol,	gr 1/12	[0.0054 gm]
Oil Gaultheriae,	min 1/12	[0.005 c c]

DIRECTION—One, powdered, and dissolved in two to three ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth

'SOLOID' (NASAL) PHENOL COMPOUND [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 12	[0.776 gm]
Acidi Carbolic,	gr 1 1/2	[0.097 gm]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]

DIRECTION—One, powdered, and dissolved in eight ounces of warm water, is used in ozena, tonsillitis, diphtheria and specific fevers, for cleansing the nose in cases of paralysis of the muscles of deglutition, and as a mouth wash in cleft palate

'SOLOID' (NASAL) SODIUM BICARBONATE COMPOUND [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Boracis	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]

DIRECTION—One, powdered, and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth

'SOLOID' (NASAL) SODIUM BICARBONATE COMPOUND, SACCHARATED [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Boracis,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Sacchar Albi,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]

DIRECTION—One, powdered, and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth

Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products (*continued*)

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [B W & Co]

℞ Sodii Chloridi,	gr 7	[0.454 gm]
Boraci,	gr 2 1/2	[0.166 gm]
Acidi Borici,	gr 3/4	[0.049 gm]
Sodii Benzoatis,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Menthol,	gr 1/50	[0.0013 gm]
Thymol,	gr 1/100	[0.00065 gm]
Cocaine Hydrochloridi,	gr 1/6	[0.017 gm]
Ol Gaultheriae,	min 1/20	[0.003 c c]

DIRECTION—One, powdered, and dissolved in one to three ounces of tepid water, forms a solution of suitable strength for sniffing up the nostrils, or for use as a gargle or spray. The Cocaine renders it specially useful in irritable conditions of the nose and throat. It has been reported that a solution of two in half-a-pint of water has been used with extremely satisfactory results as a lotion for conjunctivitis.

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL (β -EUCAIN) COMPOUND

[B W & Co]

℞ Sodii Chloridi,	gr 7	[0.454 gm]
Boraci,	gr 2 1/2	[0.166 gm]
Acidi Borici,	gr 3/4	[0.049 gm]
Sodii Benzoatis,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Menthol,	gr 1/50	[0.0013 gm]
Thymol,	gr 1/100	[0.00065 gm]
β Eucaine Hydrochloridi,	gr 1/6	[0.017 gm]
Ol Gaultheriae,	min 1/20	[0.003 c c]

DIRECTION—One, powdered, and dissolved in one to three ounces of tepid water, forms a solution of suitable strength for sniffing up the nostrils, or for use as a gargle or spray.

'Neokharsivan' (*see* 'Kharsivan,' page 87)Nitroglycerin (*see* Trinitrin, page 162)

'Nizin'

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid, an antiseptic readily soluble in water, non-irritating and non-toxic in strengths recommended. Injections of solutions of two to six grains to the ounce have proved very successful in acute gonorrhoea, weaker solutions used in gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, conjunctivitis and other eye affections.

Preparations

'NIZIN' [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Two to six grains, in one ounce of water, make an antiseptic solution suitable for injection.

'SOLOID' 'NIZIN,' gr 2 [0.13 gm], and gr 20 [1.36 gm]

[B W & Co]

DIRECTIONS—As a urethral or vaginal injection, and as a local application—one to three of the gr 2 strength in one ounce, or of the gr 20 strength in ten ounces, of water, as an eye lotion—gr 2, in two ounces of water.

'SOLOID' 'NIZIN,' 0.15 gramme, and 1 gramme

[B W & Co.]

DIRECTIONS—As a urethral or vaginal injection, and as a local application—one to three of the 0.15 gramme strength in 30 c c, or one of the 1 gramme strength in 200 c c, of water, as an eye lotion—one of the 0.15 gramme strength in 60 c c of water.

Nuclein

A preparation of yeast Stimulates formation of leucocytes, therefore used indirectly as bactericide, especially in septicæmic conditions Combined with Lecithin and the Glycerophosphates, it is used in nervous and nutritional disorders

Preparations

'TABLOID' NUCLEINI, gr 1 [0.065 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'HYPOLOID' NUCLEINI, 0.03 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{2}$ approx], in 1 cc [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The contents of one container injected subcutaneously

'TABLOID' NUCLEO LECITHIN COMPOUND [M B W & Co]

Rx Nuclein,	gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm]
Lecithin	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm]
Potassi Glycerophosphatis,	gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Calci Glycerophosphatis	gr 1 [0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water, twice daily, after food

Nutritive Suppositories (*see* Enemata, Nutrient, page 55, and 'Enule' Suppositories, *in* Last at end)

Nux Vomica

General tonic Increases appetite, acts as laxative Beneficial in cardiac failure where digitalis is contra-indicated (*See also* pages 111 and 14)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT NUCIS VOMICÆ, min 1 [0.059 cc], min 5 [0.296 cc], and min 10 [0.592 cc] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to fifteen minims, according to the action needed

'TABLOID' TINCT NUCIS VOMICÆ (1 in 10), 0.1 gramme [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, after food

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP [M B W & Co]

Rx Ext Nucis Vomice	
Alumi,	
Ferri Sulphatis,	
Pulv Myrrhæ,	
Pulv Saponis,	ss gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm]

(*Sugar-coated*)
DIRECTION—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half an hour before or after the last meal of the day

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ (*see* Codeine, page 47)

'TABLOID' COLCHICINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP (*see* Colchicine, page 48)

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP (*see* page 39)

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP (*see* Cascara Sagrada, page 39)

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI COMP (*see* Iron, page 83)

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI ET RHEI COMP (*see* Iron, page 83)

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BIMUTHI ET NUCIS VOMICÆ (*see* Pepsin, page 118)

Oil of Chenopodium (*see* Chenopodium Oil, page 41)

Oil of Sandal Wood (*see* Sandal Wood Oil, page 135)

'Opa' LIQUID DENTIFRICE [B W & Co]

An efficient and valuable liquid dentifrice, and a pleasant and stimulating mouth-wash, containing aromatic and antiseptic constituents. Destroys septic matter, restores and preserves the natural whiteness of the teeth, does not injure structure of teeth or gums, or affect the delicacy of the sense of taste.

DIRECTIONS—*As a dentifrice*—a few drops are sprinkled on the tooth brush, *as a mouth wash*—a few drops are diluted with a wineglassful of tepid water.

Ophthalmic Medication

All mydriatics, myotics, antiseptics and anæsthetics commonly used in ophthalmic practice may be obtained as 'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' Ophthalmic preparations. The 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are intended for direct application to the eye. With the 'Soloid' products, suitable quantities of fresh active solutions of desired strength are readily made.

'Tabloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products
[B W & Co]

For full list, see Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand, in List at end

'Soloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products
[B W & Co]

For 'Soloid' products suitable for Ophthalmic use, see 'Soloid' Products, in List at end

Opium

Anodyne and narcotic, in large doses, tends to cause constipation. Opium must be given only with great care to young children, in bronchitis with free secretion, in kidney failure, and in brain congestion. Has been found useful when given early in sandfly fever. (*See also* pages III, IV and V)

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPII, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm], gr I [0.065 gm], and 0.025 gramme
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One of the gr $\frac{1}{2}$, or of the 0.025 gramme strength, for repeated administration, for a single dose, one to two grains, or two to five of the 0.025 gramme strength.

'TABLOID' TINCT OPII, P B, min 2 [0.118 cc], min 5 [0.296 cc], and min 10 [0.592 cc] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Two to fifteen minims, for repeated administration, for a single dose, twenty to thirty minims.

Opium (*continued*)

'TABLOID' TINCT OPII (1 in 10), 0.2 gramme

[**B W & Co**]

Each represents Opium, 0.02 gramme [gr 1/3 approx.]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with water

'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP (*see Asafetida, page 20*)

'TABLOID' ASTRINGENT MIXTURE (*see page 21*)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI ET PULV IPECACUANHÆ COMP (*see Bismuth, page 27*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ (*see Mercury, page 103*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV OPII (*see Mercury, page 104*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV IPECACUANHÆ COMP (*see Mercury, page 103*)

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C SCILLÂ (B P PILL) (*see Ipecacuanha, page 81*)

'TABLOID' PULV CRETÆ AROMATICI CUM OPIO, P B, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [**B W & Co**]

DIRECTION—Five to ten grains, for repeated administration, for a single dose, ten to sixty grains

'TABLOID' PULV IPECACUANHÆ COMP (Dover Powder) (*see Ipecacuanha, page 81*)

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' ET PULV IPECAC COMP (*see 'Empirin,' page 55*)

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO (B P PILL) (*see Lead Acetate, page 92*)

'TABLOID' PULV KINO COMP, P B (*see Kino, page 90*)

'TABLOID' TINCT CAMPHORÆ COMP (*see Camphor, page 36*)

'ENULE' EXT OPII, gr 1 [0.065 gm] [**B W & Co**]

'ENULE' GALLÆ ET OPII (*see Tannic Acid, page 159*)

'ENULE' PLUMBI ET OPII (*see Lead Acetate, page 92*)

'SOLOID' PLUMBI ET OPII (*see Lead Acetate, page 92*)

'SOLOID' OPHIHAL (AF) ZINCI SULPHATIS COMP (*see Zinc, page 173*)

Ovarian Substance

Used in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, vicarious menstruation, chlorosis, anæmia, skin diseases, Graves' disease, neurasthenia, epilepsy, hyperthyroidism, in nervous symptoms of the menopause and after removal of the ovaries

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'VARIUM' (*formerly known as 'Tabloid' Ovarian Substance*), gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.3 gramme

[**B W & Co**]

Each product represents the stated weight of fresh ovarian substance

DIRECTION—One to two, of either strength, gradually increased to four or five, twice or thrice daily, preferably after food

'TABLOID' GLANDUL MIXT (*see Pluri-glandular Therapy, page 124*)

Ox Bile (Purified)

Aids absorption of fats, stimulates peristalsis and is a cholagogue. Useful in catarrhal jaundice, biliary fistula, gastric and duodenal ulcer, mucous membranous colitis, dyspepsia with constipation and flatus.

Preparation

'TABLOID' FELLIS BOVINI PURIFICATI, gr 4 [0.259 gm] (Keratin coated and overlaid with sugar) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food

Pancreatin (see 'Pepana,' page 117, and Malt Extract ['Kepler'] and its Combinations, page 96)

Papain

A vegetable ferment having a solvent action on albumins. Forms, only in small amounts, true peptones such as are obtained after digesting proteins with pepsin or pancreatin.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PAPAINE, gr 2 [0.13 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food

Paraform

A polymeride of formaldehyde, also known as *triformal*. Valuable disinfectant, sometimes used in surgery, but chiefly for fumigation. 'Soloid' Paraform should be volatilised on a dish by means of a spirit-lamp, and the disinfected space left undisturbed for at least twelve hours. Paraform is also used in dentistry, as a filling and as a dressing for root canals.

Preparation

'SOLOID' PARAFORM, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —For disinfecting, volatilise one for every thirty cubic feet of space

Parathyroid Gland

The parathyroid glands control over-action of the thyroid, they influence favourably the calcium metabolism of the body, and aid its defensive mechanism in resisting metabolic poisons. Used in epilepsy, eclampsia, uræmia, chronic ulcerative conditions such as varicose ulcer and chronic intestinal ulcers, and in sprue. In view of the uncertainty as to the identity of the material offered to the medical profession as parathyroid gland, all gland substance used in 'Tabloid Parathyroid Gland' undergoes careful inspection checked by microscopic sections. By these means the genuineness of all material used in 'Tabloid' Parathyroid Gland is ensured.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PARATHYROID GLAND, gr $\frac{3}{10}$ [0.026 gm] (equivalent to gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm] of desiccated gland) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to two, taken with a little water

'Paroleine' BRAND LIQUID PARAFFIN

A pure, neutral, colourless, tasteless and odourless liquid paraffin. Employed as an intestinal lubricant and given with excellent results in constipation. Its viscosity, determined at 100° F, conforms to the standard laid down* as essential in a liquid paraffin used as an internal lubricant. (See also 'Laxamel,' page 91.) Also used as a solvent and vehicle for essential oils and other remedies, for lubricating catheters and other instruments, as a skin emollient.

Alkaloids such as cocaine (not the salts) may be dissolved in a small quantity of oleic acid, and mixed with 'Paroleine' to the desired dilution.

'Paroleine' has been used with success in the treatment of burns of the first and second degrees. The technique for applying the paraffin dressing is to clean carefully the burned area, open the blisters, and cut away the loose skin. Then thoroughly dry the burned surface with ether or by exposure to air, and apply a thin film of 'Paroleine'. Over this a thin sheet of cotton is placed and painted with 'Paroleine,' the edges of the cotton being sealed to the skin. Used as sterile dressing for large granulating areas.

'Paroleine' Spray Compound contains menthol, chlorbutol and 'Eucalyptia' in 'Paroleine', suitable for application, by means of a Naso-Pharyngeal Atomiser, as a spray in nasal catarrh, influenza, pharyngitis, laryngitis, bronchitis and inflammatory and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract generally.

Preparations

'PAROLEINE' BRAND LIQUID PARAFFIN [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—For internal use, one to three teaspoonfuls, or more, shortly before food.

'PAROLEINE' SPRAY COMPOUND [B W & Co]

Menthol	gr 5	[0.344 gm]
Chlorbutol	gr 6	[0.389 gm]
Eucalyptia	min 15	[0.888 cc]
'Paroleine,'	ad fl oz 1	[28.40 cc]

DIRECTION—To be used in an atomiser.

'LAXAMEL' (see page 91)

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand

'Tabloid' Pastilles dissolve slowly and uniformly, so ensuring the prolonged local application, to the mouth and throat, of medicaments presented in a most pleasant condition, whilst they may also be employed, in suitable cases, to obtain a general action. The demulcent basis of the pastille increases the value of the active ingredients.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP [B W & Co]

Acidi Benzoici,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Codæuræ	gr 1/10	[0.005 gm]
Menthol,	gr 1/10	[0.005 gm]
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ	gr 1/10	[0.005 gm]
Cocaine Hydrochloridæ	gr 1/40	[0.0016 gm]
Gurumi Rubri	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Ol Menthæ Piperitis	q s	

*Paraffinum Liquidum, P B, *The Lancet*, Oct 2, Oct 16, and Nov 13, 1915

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)**'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT [M B W & Co]**

Each contains Extract of Senna Fruit, gr 5 [0.324 gm], pleasantly flavoured. A palatable and efficient laxative.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LEMON JUICE [M B W & Co]**'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL [M B W & Co]**

Each contains Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin, Squill, Tolu, Senega, Ipecacuanha, Wild Black Cherry, etc.

A palatable product, affording a pleasant and convenient means of exhibiting demulcents, sedatives and expectorants, in catarrhal respiratory affections.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMPOUND [M B W & Co]

Each contains Pine Tar, Terebene, Benzoin, Tolu, Ipecacuanha, etc.

Presents in an acceptable condition the active principles of pure fragrant pine tar, in combination with other antiseptics, disinfectants and stimulating expectorants.

Pelletierine Tannate

Used for tapeworm (*See also page 111*)

Preparation**'TABLOID' PELLETTIERINÆ TANNATIS, gr 2 [0.13 gm]**

[M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four, for an adult, fasting. The dose should be followed in two hours by one ounce of castor oil.

'Pepeana'—GASTRO-ENTERIC DIGESTIVE

Used in cases in which pancreatic as well as gastric digestion is impaired. The external sugar coating dissolves in the stomach, thus exposing the pepsin, whilst the pancreatin, being enclosed in a keratin coating, insoluble in acid media, remains unaffected until it meets the alkaline intestinal secretion, in which the keratin dissolves, and the pancreatin is liberated.

Preparation**'TABLOID' 'PEPANA' [M B W & Co]**

R	Pepsini	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
	Pancreatini,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
	Calci Lactophosphat,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
	(Sugar coated)		

DIRECTION—One to three, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Peppermint Oil

Aromatic, stimulant, carminative, allays nausea, mitigates griping effect of purgatives. The principal constituent is menthol. *The oil used in the preparation of the products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co is of the finest quality.*

Preparations

TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP (*see Benzoic Acid, page 25*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP (*see Pastilles, page 116*)

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' (*see 'Coffee-Mint,' page 47*)

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' (*see 'Gingament,' page 64*)

Peppermint Oil (*continued*)

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see page 92*)

'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP (*see Rhubarb, page 133*)

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*see Soda-Mint, page 147*)

Pepsin

The enzyme of the gastric juice, used as an aid to weak digestive power, in constitutional debility, convalescence or old age

Preparations

PEPSIN—'FAIRCHILD' In powder or scales [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Five to ten grains, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'PEPULE' PEPSINI, gr 1 [0.065 gm], and gr 3 [0.194 gm]

(*Sugar-coated*) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One or more, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food The official maximum dose is ten grains

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET ZYMINE [B W & Co]

R Pepini, gr 2 [0.13 gm]
'Zymine', gr 3 [0.194 gm]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET NUCIS VOMICÆ

[B W & Co]

R Pepini, gr 3 [0.194 gm]
Bismuthi Subnitratæ, gr 2 [0.13 gm]
Ext Nucis Vomice, gr 1/6 [0.011 gm]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET ZYMINE

[B W & Co]

R Pepini, gr 1 1/2 [0.097 gm]
Bismuthi Subnitratæ, gr 2 [0.13 gm]
'Zymine', gr 1 1/2 [0.097 gm]

(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, before or after food

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI

[B W & Co.]

R Pepini, gr 2 [0.13 gm]
Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr 2 [0.13 gm]
Carbonis Ligni, gr 2 [0.13 gm]

DIRECTION—One to three, powdered, and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ

[B W & Co]

R Pepini, gr 2 [0.13 gm]
Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr 3 [0.194 gm]
Strychnine Sulphatis, gr 1/100 [0.0005 gm]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

Pepsin (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [B W & Co]

℞ Pepsini, gr 8 [0.13 gm]
Strychninæ Sulphatis gr 1/100 [0.0005 gm]

DIRECTION —One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food

'TABLOID' 'PEPANA' (*see* 'Pepana, page 117')

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP (*see* Glycerophosphates, page 65)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN (*see* Malt Extract, page 98)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN (*see* Malt Extract, page 98)

Phenacetin

Used, alone or with caffeine, in headache, neuralgia (especially of the fifth nerve), the pains of progressive nervous diseases and of inoperable cancer, acute articular rheumatism, and the early stages of influenza

Preparations

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI, gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], 0.1 gramme, 0.25 gramme, and 0.5 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to three of the gr 5 or 0.25 gramme strength, or one of the 0.5 gramme strength, powdered, and taken, for preference, in a hot fluid, and repeated if necessary. The gr 1 and 0.1 gramme strengths are convenient in prescribing for children

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI COMP [B W & Co]

℞ Phenacetini, gr 4 [0.260 gm]
Caffeinæ gr 1 [0.065 gm]

DIRECTION —One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI COMP, No 2 [B W & Co]

℞ Phenacetini, 0.25 gramme
Caffeinæ, 0.05 gramme

DIRECTION —One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP [B W & Co]

℞ Phenacetini, gr 3 [0.194 gm]
Quininæ Hydrobromidi, gr 1/2 [0.032 gm]
Caffeinæ, gr 2/3 [0.043 gm]

DIRECTION —One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' ET PHENACETINI (*see* 'Empirin,' page 55)

'TABLOID' 'EMPIRIN' COMP (*see* 'Empirin,' page 55)

Phenazone (*see* Antipyrine, page 18)

'Phenofax' BRAND CARBOLIC ACID OINIMENT

[B W & Co]

Presents the valuable antiseptic, anæsthetic and healing properties of pure phenol (of which it contains three per cent) in a combination specially convenient for application. Employed in skin diseases and many affections of mucous membranes. Relieves itching, destroys infection, soothes the part and encourages repair. Cleanses ulcerated and denuded surfaces, stimulates healthy growth, and promotes recovery. Useful in preventing chigger infection.

DIRECTIONS—*As a dressing*—applied alone or on lint, *as a lubricant*—smeared on the hands or on instruments.

Phenol (*see* Carbolic Acid, *page* 37)

Phosphates Compound (*see* Iron, *page* 86)

Phosphorus

Tonic, alterative, used in bone diseases, especially rickets and osteomalacia.

Preparations

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PHOSPHORUS (*see* Malt Extract, 'Kepler,' *page* 98)

'KEPLER' COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT AND PHOSPHORUS (*see* Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract, 'Kepler,' *page* 46)

Photographic Chemicals,**'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brands**

(*See* Photographic Products, *in List at end*)

Physostigmine (Eserine)

A powerful myotic, in glaucoma, diminishes tension and consequent pain. Used in some forms of corneal ulcer, perforating keratitis (when the ulcer is marginal) and paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle, *e g*, after diphtheria. In painful diseases of the eye, and in photophobia, used to diminish the entrance of light, for such purposes the combination with tropacocaine provides additional anodyne power. Sometimes administered with atropine to control the powerful effect of that drug. (*See also page* 111)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0005 gm], and 0.0005 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, of either strength, as may be necessary

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (AD) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr $\frac{1}{4000}$ [0.000025 gm] [B W & Co]

Physostigmine (Eserine) (continued)

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (GG) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr $\frac{1}{2000}$ [0.0005 gm] [B W & Co]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (F) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr $\frac{1}{800}$ [0.00125 gm] [B W & Co]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (PP) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
0.001 gramme [B W & Co]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (G) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
gr $\frac{1}{500}$ [0.002 gm], ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.001 gm] [B W & Co]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (RR) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS,
0.001 gramme, ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,
0.006 gramme [B W & Co]

These combinations are used to relieve the pain of distension, and to contract the pupil. All 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed upon the conjunctiva.

Picric Acid (see 'Soloid' Products, in List at end)**Picrotoxin**

Used in epilepsy, chronic alcoholism, and night-sweats of phthisis. In phthisis, should be given for three or four nights, discontinued for a night or two, and then resumed.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD PICTROTOXINI, gr $\frac{1}{60}$ [0.0016 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, injected at bedtime. The dose ranges from gr $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr $\frac{1}{30}$. Picrotoxin is more readily soluble in warm water than in cold.

Pig Bile (Purified)

More closely resembles human bile than does ox bile. Internally, aids absorption of fat and increases peristalsis. Used in catarrhal jaundice, biliary fistula, dyspepsia with constipation and flatus.

Preparation

'TABLOID' FELLIS PORCINI PURIFICATI, gr 4 [0.25 gm]
(Keratin coated and overlaid with sugar) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Pilocarpine

Increases salivary secretion, produces profuse sweating, increases secretion from nasal and bronchial mucous membranes and promotes activity of gastric and intestinal secretory glands. As a myotic, it is less irritating than physostigmine, though less powerful. Its action is antagonised by atropine. Used as diaphoretic in bronchial catarrh and uræmic convulsions. Must

Pilocarpine (continued)

be given with great caution, as it causes inhibition of the heart. Externally, frequently used in lotions for the hair (*See also page 111*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One or more. A small dose may be repeated frequently, or a large dose given in one administration, according to the indication of the case.

'TABLOID' HYPOD PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm], gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.0125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.025 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.05 gm], and 0.01 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, of the required strength, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD PILOCARPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.001 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{80}$ approx] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One or more.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (AE) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr $\frac{1}{3000}$ [0.00033 gm] [B W & Co]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (K) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr $\frac{1}{400}$ [0.0025 gm] [B W & Co]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (M) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr $\frac{1}{500}$ [0.002 gm], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{200}$ [0.005 gm] [B W & Co]

This combination is employed for the absorption of opiates and inflammatory products. The presence of the Cocaine prevents the pain sometimes caused by Pilocarpine.

Pine Tar

Expectorant and stimulating disinfectant. Used alone, or combined with demulcents, sedatives and expectorants, in chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhoea, and to allay pulmonary irritation.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PICIS, gr 1 [0.065 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, or more, sucked when the cough is troublesome.

'TABLOID' PICIS ET CODEINÆ [B W & Co]

R Picis Liquidæ, gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Codæinæ, gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm]

DIRECTION —One to four, in a single dose, or one may be taken four to six times daily. It is agreeably sweetened with 'Saxin,' and may be slowly sucked.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMPOUND (*see page 117*)

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP [B W & Co]

A pleasantly flavoured product, each fluid drachm of which contains Tar, Balsam of Tolu, and 'Pinol,' with Terpin Hydrate, gr $\frac{1}{2}$, Tincture of Virginian Prune, min $\frac{1}{2}$, and Liquid Extract of Ipecacuanha, min $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dose —Half to two fluid drachms.

'Pinol'

The volatile oil of *Pinus pumilio*, valuable stimulant, disinfectant and antiseptic in respiratory affections

Preparations

'PINOL' [B W & Co]

DIRECTIONS —For internal use—two to five drops in water or on sugar
For inhalation—five drops added to hot water (140° F), and vapour inhaled For fumigation—a few drops vaporised on a hot plate

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP (see Pine Tar, page 122)

'Pinol-Eucalyptia' Dry Inhaler

(See Inhalers, in List at end) (B. W. & Co.)

Piperazine

Said to be a stronger solvent of uric acid than any salt of lithium As it is depressant in some cases, doses should be small at first, and only gradually increased

Preparations

'TABLOID' PIPERAZINE, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to two, powdered, and dissolved in plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' PIPERAZINE, gr 5 [0.324 gm] (Effervescentis)

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food

Piperine

The crystallised alkaloid of *Piper nigrum*, used in dyspepsia and flatulence as a stomachic and carminative Also prescribed as a genito-urinary disinfectant and stimulant, recommended in the treatment of hæmorrhoids (See also page 111)

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET PIPERINÆ (see Calomel, page 35)

Pituitary Gland

'Tabloid' Pituitary Gland has given excellent results in asthma, in doses of gr 2, night and morning Also indicated in exophthalmic goitre, uterine fibroids, asthenic states and obesity

Preparations

'TABLOID' PITUITARY GLAND, gr 2 [0.13 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to two, gradually increased if necessary, three or four times daily, preferably after food

'TABLOID' GLANDUL TRIUM (see page 124)

'TABLOID' GLANDUL MIXT (see page 124)

Plummer Pill (see Calomel, page 34)

Pluri-glandular Products

The theory that the glands producing internal secretions interact one with another, and that disease of one endocrinous gland may cause disturbance of function in another, has led to the therapeutic use of combinations of glandular substances. 'Tabloid' Thrice Glands has been used with encouraging results in cretinoid conditions, adiposis dolorosa, and dementia præcox.

'Tabloid' Mixed Glands, Nos 1 and 2, are indicated in practically every condition calling for organo-therapy. They are stated to give more rapid and lasting results than the administration of a single gland substance. They may be used with advantage in backward development, defective dentition, etc., in children, in hypotonic or "run-down" conditions (*e.g.*, asthenia, neurasthenia, convalescence from infectious diseases), in genital and menstrual disturbances, in mild mental affections, in premature senility.

Preparations

'TABLOID' GLANDUL TRIUM [B W & Co.]

℞ Glandulæ Thyroides,	gr 6	[0.389 gm]
Glandulæ Suprarenalis,	gr 3/4	[0.049 gm]
Glandulæ Pituitariæ	gr 1/16	[0.004 gm]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water.

'TABLOID' GLANDUL MIXT [B W & Co.]

No 1 (MALE)

℞ Glandulæ Thyroides	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Glandulæ Thyroides,	gr 1/5	[0.013 gm]
Glandulæ Pituitariæ		
(Lobuli Anterioris),	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Glandulæ Suprarenalis	gr 1/4	[0.016 gm]
Didymin	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Cerebrin,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]

No 2 (FEMALE)

℞ Glandulæ Thyroides	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Glandulæ Thyroides,	gr 1/5	[0.013 gm]
Glandulæ Pituitariæ		
(Lobuli Anterioris)	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Glandulæ Suprarenalis,	gr 1/4	[0.016 gm]
'Varium,'	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Mamos,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]
Cerebrin,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]

DIRECTION—One, of either product, gradually increased, taken with a little water, thrice daily, after food.

Podophyllin (*Podophylli Resina*)

Cholagogue, purgative. Large doses said to be less effective than repeated small doses. (*See also page 111*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI, gr 1/2 [0.016 gm] [B W & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP [B W & Co.]

℞ Podophylli Resinæ,	gr 1/6	[0.011 gm]
Pil. Rheu Comp,	gr 2 1/2	[0.162 gm]
Ext. Hyoscyami Vir. P. B., 7898	gr 1 1/4	[0.087 gm]

(Gelatin-coated)
DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

Podophyllin (*Podophylli Resina*) (continued)

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI ET EUONYMINI [J. B. W. & Co.]

℞ Podophylli Resina, - gr 1/4 [0.016 gm]
Ext Euonymi gr 1 [0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two, once or twice daily, after food, or at bedtime

'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (*see page 92*)

Potassium Bicarbonate

Used in acute rheumatism (along with sodium salicylate), acute and chronic gout, acid dyspepsia and various conditions associated with the uric acid diathesis. Renders urine alkaline

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII BICARBONATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm]

[J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to six, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS ET POTASSII BICARBONATIS
(*see Sodium Salicylate, page 151*)

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP EFFERVESCENTIS (*see Sodium Sulphate, page 151*)

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP (*see page 95*)

Potassium Bromide

Nerve sedative and hypnotic. Used in large doses for epilepsy

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII BROMIDI, gr 5 [0.324 gm], gr 10 [0.648 gm],
o 5 gramme; and 1 gramme [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—Five to thirty grains (or 0.5 gramme to 2 grammes), dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID EFFERVESC (*see Ammonium Bromide, page 14*)

Potassium Chlorate

Valued for its local action in aphthous conditions and pharyngitis. Combined with borax, or with borax and cocaine, used in catarrhal conditions of the throat with hoarseness and free secretion of mucus. Internally, given in ulcerative stomatitis, in gastric ulcer, and as a galactagogue. The 'Tabloid' preparations, slowly sucked, are more useful than gargles or throat paints, as, owing to the slowness of their solution in the mouth, the ingredients are retained for a longer period in contact with the mucous membrane

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm], o 1 gramme,
and o 25 gramme [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, of any strength, slowly dissolved in the mouth, when ever necessary

Potassium Chlorate (*continued*)**'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS** [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, sucked frequently, in catarrhal sore throat, or any relaxed or inflamed condition of the mucous membrane

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS, No 2
[B W & Co]

R Potassii Chloratis, 0.15 gramme
Boracis, 0.1 gramme

DIRECTION—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth, when necessary

**'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS ET COCAINÆ
COMP (VOICE)** [B W & Co]

Each contains Borax, Boric Acid, Benzoic Acid, Cocaine Hydrochloride and Potassium Chlorate, flavoured with Otto of Rose

DIRECTION—One, sucked occasionally, in catarrhal relaxation of the mucous membrane of the throat, associated with cough

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP (*see page 15*)**Potassium Glycerophosphate**

(*see Glycerophosphates, pages 65 and 66*)

Potassium Iodide

Used in syphilis, rheumatism, aneurysm, and, in small doses, as a saline expectorant in bronchial catarrh and asthma

Preparations**'TABLOID' POTASSII IODIDI, gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr 3 [0.194 gm],
and gr 5 [0.324 gm]** [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to six of the three grain strength, or one to four of the five grain strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water or milk, after food. The one-grain strength is prepared with a considerable addition of a palatable vehicle, so that it may be dissolved in the mouth

'TABLOID' POTASSII IODIDI, 0.1 gramme, and 0.5 gramme
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, of the 0.1 gramme strength, or one to two of the 0.5 gramme strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI ET POTASSII IODIDI
(*see Mercury, page 102*)**'SOLOID' POTASSIUM IODIDE AND STARCH** (*see 'Soloid'
Brand Products, in List at end*)**Potassium Nitrate**

Diaphoretic, diuretic. Used in catarrhal sore throat, contained in many preparations for inhalation in asthma,

Preparation**'TABLOID' POTASSII NITRATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm]** [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four, powdered, and dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, or one may be slowly sucked occasionally

Potassium Permanganate

Antiseptic, deodorant and disinfectant, used in amenorrhœa, in cholera, and, locally, in gonorrhœa and snake-bite, antidote in morphine and opium poisoning

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr 1 [0.065 gm], and gr 2 [0.13 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to three grains, dissolved in water, after food, followed by at least half a tumblerful of water. Potassium Permanganate should never be taken in the solid form, but always in solution. 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate is readily soluble in water.

'TABLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr 2 [0.13 gm] (*Keratin coated*) [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—For use in treatment of cholera, supplementing hypertonic saline infusion. One to be taken every fifteen minutes, until the stools become green, then less frequently.

'TABLOID' HYPOD POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr 2 [0.13 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, or more, dissolved in a little water, and injected locally in snake-bite.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.5 gramme [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—Used for the immediate preparation of antiseptic and disinfectant solutions. One of the one grain strength, dissolved in two to four ounces, one of the five-grain strength in ten to twenty ounces, or one of the 0.5 gramme strength in 400 c.c. to 800 c.c. of water, may be used as an injection or gargle. For the latter purpose, however, it has the disadvantage of staining the teeth and lips.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS ET ALUMINIS [J. B. W. & Co.]

R Potassii Permanganatis, gr 3 [0.194 gm]
Alumini, gr 5 [0.324 gm]

DIRECTION—As a lotion or injection, in the strength of one to about five ounces of water.

Prostate Gland Substance

Used in cases of enlarged prostate, has also been recommended in atrophy and diseases of the testicle.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PROSTATE GLAND, gr 2½ [0.162 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to four, gradually increased, twice or thrice daily, preferably after food.

Protargol (*see* Silver Proteinates, page 146)

Pyramidon

Antipyretic, analgesic, hypnotic, used for febrile conditions, neuralgia, severe headaches, &c., in acromegaly.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PYRAMIDON, 0.3 gramme [gr 4½ approx], and 0.5 gramme [gr 7½ approx] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, of either strength, taken with a little water.

Quassin

The bitter principle of quassia wood, valuable in treatment of thread-worms (*See also page 14*)

Preparation

'ENULE' QUASSIN AMORPH, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.03 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Remove the sheath. One, administered on each of several successive nights

Quinidine Sulphate

Quinidine is an isomer of quinine, and possesses, in general, the same properties as the latter. Quinidine sulphate has been found to have a remarkable effect on auricular fibrillation, which is reported by various workers to have been checked in some 50 per cent of cases treated. Owing to possible dangerous effects, it should be used only after decompensation has been treated by other drugs. A preliminary dose of 0.2 gm may be given, and repeated after two hours. If no symptoms of hypersusceptibility to the drug develop, therapeutic administration of quinidine sulphate can be commenced on the following day. Used in relapsing cases of simple tertian malaria where quinine has failed.

Preparation

'TABLOID' QUINIDINÆ SULPHATIS, 0.2 gm [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—A dose of 0.4 gm to be taken orally, three times a day for from six to eight days, beginning with half this dose and increasing gradually

Quinine

Anti-malarial, antipyretic, tonic, stomachic, antiseptic. 'Tabloid' products of quinine are readily absorbed, even when there is considerable derangement of the digestive organs.

To produce a rapid effect, quinine may be given by hypodermic injection. The bihydrochloride is chiefly used for this purpose. Deep intramuscular injection has been recommended to counteract risk of abscess formation.

The ready solubility of the 'Tabloid' preparations greatly enhances their value, especially in tropical climates, where their use for prophylactic purposes is so necessary (*See also page 111*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' QUININÆ AMMONIATÆ (*Sugar coated*) [B W & Co]

Each product contains Quinine and Ammonium Bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the official tincture. 'Tabloid' Ammoniated Quinine gives the therapeutic effect of free ammonia and quinine of the finest quality.

DIRECTION—One, taken whole, with a little water

'TABLOID' QUININÆ AMMONIATÆ c CINNAMOMO (CAPSULA) [B W & Co]

℞ Tincture Quinæ Ammoniatæ dr $\frac{1}{8}$ [177 c c]
Pulv Cinnamomi, gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.15 gm]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken whole, with a little water

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP [B W & Co]

℞ Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum, gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Antifebrin (Acetanilid, P B) gr $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.078 gm]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ gr $\frac{1}{5}$ [0.073 gm]
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ, gr $\frac{1}{8}$ [0.008 gm]
Ext Cascariæ Sagradæ, gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.026 gm]

DIRECTION—One, every hour, in the early stages of catarrh

Quinine (*continued*)

QUININE BIHYDROCHLORIDE (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, gr 2 [0.13 gm],
gr 3 [0.194 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], 0.1 gramme, 0.25 gramme
(*Plain or sugar coated*), gr 10 [0.648 gm], and 0.5 gramme (*Plain*)
[J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to ten grains (0.065 gm to 0.648 gm), taken with water

'TABLOID' HYPOD QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, gr 1
[0.065 gm], gr 3 [0.194 gm], and gr 5 [0.324 gm]
[J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to five grains, repeated when necessary

'HYPOLOID' QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, 0.2 gramme [gr 3
approx], in 1 cc, 0.4 gramme [gr 6½ approx], in 1 cc,
and 0.6 gramme [gr 9 approx], in 1 cc [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One cc, of the required strength, injected hypodermically

QUININE BISULPHATE (Soluble Quinine Sulphate)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr ½ [0.032 gm], gr 1
[0.065 gm], gr 2 [0.13 gm], gr 3 [0.194 gm], gr 4 [0.259 gm], gr 5
[0.324 gm], 0.1 gramme, 0.25 gramme (*Plain or sugar coated*),
gr 10 [0.648 gm], and 0.5 gramme (*Plain*) [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains
as an anti-periodic and antipyretic. Much larger doses are advised
by certain authorities, and are taken for the prevention, or in the
treatment, of malaria. It is not uncommon for twenty to sixty grains
to be taken when an attack threatens or begins, no bad effects follow
such doses so long as the lower bowel is frequently emptied.

In hot climates a loss of weight is caused by evaporation of the
water of crystallisation, so that a five grain product may weigh
only four to four and half grains.

'TABLOID' HYPOD QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm]
[J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [J B W & Co]

℞ Quinina Bisulphatis, gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Camphoræ, gr 2/5 [0.013 gm]

DIRECTION—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages
of catarrh

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITI
[J B W & Co]

℞ Quinina Bisulphatis, gr 1/4 [0.016 gm]
Camphoræ, gr 1/4 [0.013 gm]
Tinct Aconiti, min 1 [0.059 cc]

DIRECTION—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages
of catarrh

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ [J B W & Co]

℞ Quinina Bisulphatis, gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Strychnini Sulphatis, gr 1/60 [0.0016 gm]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with water, twice or thrice daily,
after food

Quinine (continued)**'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET STRYCHNINÆ** [B W & Co]

℞ Quininae Bisulphatis,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr 1/30	[0.003 gm]
Strychninae,	gr 1/30	[0.003 gm]

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, with or after food

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP [B W & Co]

(Well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser)

℞ Pulv Jalapa,	gr 1 1/2	[0.097 gm]
Hydrargyni Subchloridi	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Pulv Rhei,	gr 1 1/2	[0.097 gm]
Quininae Bisulphatis	gr 1	[0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—One to three, at bedtime, as a purgative

'ENULE' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm]

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Remove the sheath. The rectal administration of Quinine is of great value in cases of malaria associated with gastritis, for Quinine thus administered is often well borne, even when it cannot be taken by the mouth. One may be given every three, four, or six hours.

'TABLOID' TONIC COMP (see Iron, page 86)**QUININE CITRATE****'TABLOID' FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRATIS, P B, gr 3** [0.194 gm]

(Platin or sugar-coated) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Whereas 'Tabloid' Iron and Quinine Citrate (sugar-coated) keeps well in tropical climates, the ordinary preparation in scales cannot be used because of its instability.

QUININE HYDROBROMIDE

This salt of Quinine is specially suitable for administration to patients who are subject to quinsism.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr 2 [0.13 gm], gr 3 [0.194 gm], gr 4 [0.259 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm]

(Platin or sugar-coated), 0.1 gramme, and 0.25 gramme

(Sugar-coated)

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains, as an anti-periodic and antipyretic.

'TABLOID' HYPOD QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr 1/2 [0.032 gm]; 0.03 gramme, and 0.05 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four, hypodermically, repeated when necessary. Quinine Hydrobromide is more readily soluble in warm water than in cold.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP (see page 119)**QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE****'TABLOID' QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr 1** [0.065 gm], gr 2 [0.13 gm], gr 3 [0.194 gm], gr 4 [0.259 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm],

0.1 gramme, 0.25 gramme (Platin or sugar-coated); and

0.5 gramme (Platin) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The full dose is ten grains.

In cases of malaria associated with hæmoglobinuria (blackwater fever), the Hydrochloride is preferable to the other salts.

Quinine (continued)**'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET FERRI**

℞ Quinina Hydrochloridi, Acidi Arseniosi, Ferri Redacti,	gr 2	[0 13 gm]
	gr 1/24	[0 0027 gm]
	gr 3	[0 194 gm]

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, taken with a little water, three times daily, after food

QUININE PHOSPHATE**'TABLOID' FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ (= Easton Syrup) (see Iron, page 83)****QUININE SALICYLATE****'TABLOID' QUININÆ SALICYLATIS, gr 1 [0 065 gm], gr 3 [0 194 gm], and gr 5 [0 324 gm] [B W & Co]**

DIRECTION—One to six of the gr 1 strength, one or two of the gr 3 strength, or one of the gr 5 strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP (see page 67)**'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP (see Lithium, page 94)****QUININE SULPHATE****'TABLOID' QUININÆ SULPHATIS, gr 1 [0 065 gm], gr 2 [0 13 gm], gr 3 [0 194 gm], gr 4 [0 259 gm], gr 5 [0 324 gm] [B W & Co]**

DIRECTION—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains or more, as an anti periodic and antipyretic

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ

[B W & Co]

℞ Quinina Sulphatis, Ext Belladonnae Vir, Camphoræ,	gr 1/4	[0 016 gm]
	gr 1/8	[0 008 gm]
	gr 1/4	[0 016 gm]

P B, 1898,

DIRECTION—One, every hour, in the early stages of catarrh

'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP (see Iron, page 82)**'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN COMP (see Iron, page 82)****'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÆ ET OPII ET QUININÆ (see Mercury, page 103)****'TABLOID' TINCTURÆ WARBURGI (see page 172)****'BIVO' BEEF AND IRON WINE WITH QUININE (see page 29)****QUININE VALERIANATE (see Valerianates, page 170)****Quinine Acetylsalicylate**

Possesses marked antiseptic, anti-malarial and antipyretic power. Combines the specific properties of quinine and salicylates, without the disadvantages of the latter. Prescribed as a preventive, and in early stages, of catarrh and influenza, beneficial in tonsillitis, neuralgia, gout, rheumatism, malarial

Quinine Acetylsalicylate (*continued*)

and other fevers May be given where salicylates or quinine cannot be tolerated owing to idiosyncrasy

Preparations

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ACETYSALICYLATEs, gr 3 [0.194 gm],
and 0.25 gramme [8 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, of either strength, taken with a little water, after food

Quinine Ethylcarbonate

Employed as an anti-periodic, antipyretic and analgesic Preferred by some to other salts of quinine, on account of the absence of bitter taste, and because it is said neither to derange digestion nor to induce toxic symptoms

Preparation

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ETHYLCARBONATEs, gr 5 [0.324 gm]
[8 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken whole or powdered, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride

Used for the production of local anæsthesia, has also hæmostatic effect

Preparations

'SOLOID' QUININÆ ET UREÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, 0.05 gramme
[gr $\frac{1}{4}$ approx], and 0.5 gramme [gr $\frac{7}{8}$ approx]
[8 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One of the lesser strength, dissolved in 10 c c, or one of the greater strength, dissolved in 100 c c, of water, forms a solution of 1 in 200 (one half per cent) Stronger solutions have been used

Red Gum

Used in relaxed throat of ordinary catarrh

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUMMI RUBRI [8 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, when required

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP (*see page 25*)

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI (β -EUCAINÆ) COMP (*see page 25*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP (*see page 116*)

Reduced Iron (*see Iron, page 83*)**Residuum Rubrum**

Dried residue of ox-blood, used in anæmia, osteo arthritis and scurvy

Preparation

'TABLOID' RESIDUI RUBRI, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [8 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One thrice daily, taken with a little water, after food The dose should be rapidly increased until four are taken thrice daily

Rhatany (*see Krameria, page 91*)

Rhubarb

Purgative, cholagogue, hepatic stimulant, with subsequent astringent action (*See also pages iii and v*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' RHEI, gr 3 [0.194 gm], 0.25 gramme, and 0.5 gramme [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four, or more (according to the action required), taken with water, after food. The official dose is three to ten grains for repeated administration, and fifteen to thirty grains for a single administration

'TABLOID' PIL RHEI COMP, P B, gr 4 [0.259 gm] (Plain or sugar coated) [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, after food, or at bedtime

'TABLOID' PULV RHEI COMP, P B (Gregory Powder), gr 5 [0.324 gm] (Plain or sugar coated) [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four, or more. The official dose is ten to sixty grains, the smaller dose may be taken regularly before or after meals

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [M B W & Co]

R Pulv Rhei,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Sodu Bicarbonatis,	gr 1 1/2	[0.097 gm]
Pulv Zingiberis,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]

(Plain or sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One to five, taken with a little water, before or after meals

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS, No 2 [M B W & Co]

R Pulv Rhei,	0.2 gramme
Sodu Bicarbonatis,	0.1 gramme
Pulv Zingiberis,	0.03 gramme

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One to five, taken with a little water, before or after meals

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [M B W & Co]

R Pulv Rhei,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Sodu Bicarbonatis	gr 1 1/2	[0.097 gm]
Magnesi Carbonatis Pond	gr 1	[0.13 gm]
Pulv Zingiberis,	gr 1/2	[0.032 gm]

DIRECTION—One to five, taken with a little water, before or after meals

'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP [M B W & Co]

R Inf Gentianæ Comp,	fl dr 2	[7 c c]
Inf Rhei,	fl dr 1	[3.55 c c]
Sodu Bicarbonatis,	gr 5	[0.324 gm]
Ol Menthe Piperitæ,	min 1/6	[0 or c c]

DIRECTION—One to four, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between meals

'TABLOID' PIL HYDRARGYRI ET RHEI COMP (*see page 29*)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS (*see Bismuth, page 27*)

Rhubarb (*continued*)‘TABLOID’ IRIDINI COMP (*see* Iridin, *page* 81)‘TABLOID’ PODOPHYLLINI COMP (*see* Podophyllin, *page* 124)‘TABLOID’ QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP (*see* Quinine, *page* 130)‘TABLOID’ FERRI REDACTI ET RHEI COMP (*see* *page* 83)‘TABLOID’ ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP (*see* *page* 170)**Sachs-Georgi Reaction** (*see* *page* 225)**Salicin**

Analgesic, anti-rheumatic, antipyretic Stated to be of value in psoriasis

Preparations

‘TABLOID’ SALICINI, gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.25 gramme
[J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to four of the gr 5 strength, or one to five of the 0.25 gramme strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The official maximum dose is twenty grains.

Salicylic Acid

Antiseptic, antipyretic Externally, an excellent adjunct to dusting powders, and used for application to painful joints in acute rheumatism, in various skin troubles, such as eczema and seborrhoea, in cancerous ulcerations, and (well-diluted) as an application to tender or perspiring feet. Internally, used in acute rheumatism, malaria, and (taken during meals) fermentative dyspepsia with acidity and flatulence. The salicylic acid used in ‘Tabloid’ products is *physiologically pure*.

Preparations

‘TABLOID’ ACIDI SALICYLICI, gr 3 [0.194 gm], and gr 5 [0.324 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to four, or more, of either strength, taken with a little water, with or after food. The official maximum dose is twenty grains.

‘TABLOID’ COLCHICI COMP (*see* Colchicum, *page* 48)

Saline Solutions

Transfusion of blood from arm to arm in cholera, collapse from hæmorrhage and other conditions, has now commonly been superseded by the intravenous injection, at blood heat, of sterile water made isotonic by the addition of the salts of blood plasma in their natural proportions.

Continuous rectal infusions of large quantities of normal saline, with the patient propped up almost into a sitting position, have become a recognised treatment for diffuse peritonitis.

The ‘Soloid’ preparations afford a convenient means of making saline solutions.

Saline Solutions (continued)**Preparations**

SOLOID' SODII CHLORIDI, gr 40 [5.52 gm], gr 80 [11.04 gm], and 0.23 gramme [23 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Two of the gr 40, or one of the gr 80 strength, dissolved in one pint, or one of the 0.23 gramme strength, dissolved in 25 c c, of boiled (sterile) water to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F (37.8° C)

'SOLOID' SODII CHLORIDI, 1 25 gramme [25 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—For use in preparing solutions of 'Kharsivan' One, dissolved in 250 c c, gives a 0.5 per cent saline solution

(See also 'Kharsivan,' page 87)

'SOLOID' SALIN COMP [25 B W & Co]

R	Calcu Chloridi,	gr 7/10	[0.045 gm]
	Potassu Chloridi	gr 7/10	[0.045 gm]
	Sodu Chloridi,	gr 31 1/2	[2.04 gm]
	Sodi Bicarbonatus,	gr 7/20	[0.023 gm]
	Dextrosi,	gr 3 1/2	[0.227 gm]

DIRECTION—Two, dissolved in 16 fl oz of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F (37.8° C)

'SOLOID' SALIN COMP, No 2 [25 B W & Co]

R	Calcu Chloridi,	0.05 gramme
	Potassu Chloridi,	0.05 gramme
	Sodu Chloridi,	2.25 gramme
	Sodi Bicarbonatus,	0.025 gramme
	Dextrosi,	0.25 gramme

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in 250 c c of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F (37.8° C)

'SOLOID' CAICI CHLORIDI COMP (see page 33)

Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)

Liberates salicylic acid and phenol in the body. Used in rheumatism, as an intestinal antiseptic in dysentery, cholera and typhoid, and in septic conditions of the urinary tract

Preparations

'TABLOID' SALOL, gr. 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.5 gramme [25 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four of the gr 5, or one to two of the 0.5 gramme strength, powdered, and taken in milk or water. The official maximum dose is twenty grains

Sandal Wood Oil

A valuable stimulating expectorant, disinfectant and diuretic, excreted by the lungs and kidneys. Relieves cough of chronic bronchitis, largely used in gonorrhoea, to disinfect urine, and to allay irritation of bladder and urethra. Also prescribed in chronic cystitis

The 'Tabloid' products, which contain the pure oil, obviate the nauseous taste of fluid preparations, and prevent eructation, pain in the back, and other discomforts which may follow the administration of impure sandal wood oil

Sandal Wood Oil (*continued*)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' OLEI SANTALI (CAPSULA), min 5 [0.296 cc], and min 10 [0.592 cc] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to six of the min 5 strength, or one to three of the min 10 strength, taken with water, thrice daily, after food

Sanitary Towels, 'Tabloid' Brand

(*See List at end*)

Santonin

Anthelmintic for the *Ascaris lumbricoides* Also employed in sprue

Preparations

'TABLOID' SANTONINI, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm], gr I [0.065 gm], gr 2 [0.13 gm], gr 3 [0.194 gm], and 0.025 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The dose for children is half a grain to three grains, or one to six of the 0.025 gramme strength, followed by Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent, Jalap, or other purgative. Some children, however, are very susceptible to the action of Santonin, and a full dose should never be given at first

'TABLOID' SANTONINI ET HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI

R	Santonini	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
	Hydrargyri Subchloridi,	gr 1	[0.05 gm]

DIRECTION—One to three. Some children are exceedingly susceptible to the action of Santonin, so that only a small dose should be given at first. The administration of Calomel combined with Santonin usually renders the subsequent use of a purgative unnecessary.

'ENULE' SANTONINI, gr 3 [0.194 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Remove the sheath. One, inserted at bedtime, and a purgative given in the morning.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBSANTONATIS COMP (*see page 28*)

'Saxin'

A delicate sweetening agent free from metallic taste, and of unvarying sweetness. Each gr $\frac{1}{4}$ product is equivalent to two small lumps or one very large lump of the finest cane sugar. Undergoes no change in the system, therefore used in dietary of patients suffering from gout, glycosuria, diabetes and obesity.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'SAXIN,' gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.026 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One or more may be used in place of as many lumps of sugar, for sweetening tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Schick Reaction (*see page 145*)

Scopolamine Hydrobromide

Scopolamine, also known as Hyoscine, exists in three stereoisomeric forms (lævo, dextro and racemic). Of these, it is claimed that the lævo is the most active on nerve terminals, and, particularly in labour anaesthesia, gives the most reliable results.

Scopolamine Hydrobromide (*continued*)

All Burroughs Wellcome & Co products of the alkaloid, whether known as Scopolamine or Hyoscine, are made from the pure lævo variety and may therefore be relied upon for uniformity of action, subject only to the idiosyncrasies of patients

The administration of combinations of scopolamine and morphine salts in labour cases for the production of anaesthesia, or what is sometimes termed "Twilight Sleep," has been the subject of much clinical investigation of late years

'Hypoloid' Scopolamine Hydrobromide is particularly suited for use in the production of "Twilight Sleep" The initial dose usually consists of one 'Hypoloid' Scopolamine Hydrobromide, gr 1/150, together with one 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Morphine Hydrochloride, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ Subsequent doses of 'Hypoloid' Scopolamine Hydrobromide, gr 1/450, are repeated at intervals as often as may be necessary to retain complete amnesia During the investigations made by the Committee appointed to determine the effects of Scopolamine-Morphine Anaesthesia, 'Hypoloid' Scopolamine Hydrobromide products were used throughout (*Lancet*, December 15, 1917, *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, May, 1918)

Preparations

'HYPOLOID' SCOPOLAMINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, 0.00043 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{150}$ approx], in 0.5 cc, and 0.00014 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{450}$ approx], in 0.5 cc [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—To be used as suggested above

For other products and strengths of Scopolamine Hydrobromide, see Hyoscine, page 71

Seltzer Mineral Water Salt

The waters from the Selters (Nassau) springs are used for their refrigerant, tonic, diuretic and aperient properties The 'Tabloid' product contains the essential constituents of Seltzer mineral water in correct proportions

Preparation

'TABLOID' SELTZER SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, form an agreeable and slightly alkaline draught

Senna

A gentle and pleasant laxative, especially suitable in pregnancy and for children

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT (*see page 117*)

'TABLOID' PULV GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP (Compound Liquorice Powder, B.P.) (*see Liquorice, page 93*)

Sera and Serum-Therapy

Diphtheria Antitoxin.—A large dose of diphtheria antitoxic serum should be given at the earliest possible moment whenever there is reason to suspect diphtheria, and in cases which progress unfavourably, the treatment may be REPEATED IN ABOUT SIX HOURS, giving at least double the initial dose. For ordinary cases in which no special danger is apprehended, an interval of 24 hours may be allowed. Far less, however, is to be expected from repeated injections at intervals than from one large dose given at the outset of the attack. In no case should either the initial administration of antitoxin, or the repetition of the dose, be delayed until the result of a bacteriological examination has been made known.

NOTE.—Antitoxin given intravenously comes into action almost immediately. In the treatment of urgent cases, therefore, a dose of 10,000 to 40,000 units should be administered intravenously. If it be impossible to do this, the serum should be given intramuscularly, it is then much more rapidly absorbed than when given subcutaneously. If it is to be given intramuscularly or subcutaneously, the dose for a case of moderate severity, seen early in the disease, should never be less than 5000 units, and in more severe cases 10,000 to 40,000 units at least should be given at once. Larger doses are recommended by most authorities and are essential after the first day of the disease.

Diphtheria is very fatal to young children, they should, therefore, receive the same dosage as adults.

As a prophylactic, 1000 units may be administered.

The standard used in testing the serum prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Beckenham, Kent, England, is verified at frequent intervals by comparison with official standards.

Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin.—By eliminating, from the serum, proteins which have no antitoxic value, a large reduction of volume in relation to unit value is possible without affecting the physical properties of the serum in such a way as to render it less easily absorbed. At the same time, the elimination of useless protein diminishes the tendency to produce the incidental symptoms, rashes, etc. Such rashes occur much less frequently with concentrated than with unconcentrated serum. There is some evidence to suggest that a wrong diagnosis of "mild post-diphtheritic scarlatina" has been caused by the fine desquamation which occasionally follows the rashes resulting from the use of serum. The possibility of such a confusion would appear to furnish an additional reason for employing a preparation with which such rashes are rare. In the production of 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin a great elimination of useless proteins is secured, and the reduction of volume, though considerable, is not carried to such a length as to render the product viscid and thereby delay absorption.

Sera and Serum-Therapy (continued)

Tetanus Antitoxic Serum.—The majority of authorities at present regard the intrathecal method of injection as the most efficient one. On the occurrence of symptoms it is probably advisable to give 20 c.c. of serum of the highest potency available intrathecally, or 10,000 to 20,000 units intravenously, or 10,000 to 50,000 units subcutaneously, the higher amounts being used in severe cases and in those with a short incubation period. A dose of 10,000 to 20,000 units may be given daily until the symptoms begin to abate. Repeated subdural injections have proved beneficial in apparently hopeless conditions. Prophylactically, it is used shortly after receipt of an injury, or before operation on healed, or partly healed, wound tissue. A subcutaneous injection of 500 to 1500 units within a few hours of the receipt of a severe wound soiled with infected material, has been found to decrease the probability of the subsequent onset of tetanus. In certain cases, a second injection, 7 to 10 days after the first dose, is advisable.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent.—Published accounts show that this serum has produced beneficial results in many instances, particularly in puerperal fever, erysipelas, and severe cases of scarlet fever. Gonorrhoeal rheumatism and purpura hæmorrhagica are stated by one or two observers to have benefited by rectal administration. With this, as with all sera, the administration of large doses early in the disease is advised.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever.—Prepared by means of streptococci obtained from many cases, mostly fatal, of puerperal fever. Bacteriological diagnosis is important in these cases, because fatal puerperal fever may be associated with infection by other organisms such as the *B. coli communis*.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas.—Prepared from cultures obtained from several cases of erysipelas.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarletina.—Streptococci have been isolated from the nose, throat, ears, etc., of cases of scarlatina, and are probably responsible for the worst symptoms of septic scarlatina. This serum is prepared from strains of streptococci found in many cases of toxic or scarlet fever. Some observers claim to have had good results from its use.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever.—Obtained from cultures of cocci from several cases of acute rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Ulcerative Endocarditis.—Prepared from streptococci obtained from cases of malignant endocarditis, and used in that condition.

Sera and Serum-Therapy (continued)

Anti-colon bacillus Serum.—Prepared from many strains of *B coli* obtained from severe and fatal cases of peritonitis and puerperal fever. Has been reported to have therapeutic value in both these conditions and in *B coli* infections of the urinary tract.

Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent.—Prepared from various strains of *Staphylococcus albus*, *aureus* and *citreus*, all obtained from pus.

Anti-gonococcus Serum.—Prepared from strains of gonococci obtained from urethritis and gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis. Specially indicated in generalised gonorrhoeal infections, such as gonorrhoeal rheumatism and endocarditis.

Anti-meningococcus Serum.—Prepared from strains representing the various types of the *Diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis* of Weichselbaum. Intraspinal injections give best results.

Anti-dysentery Serum.—Prepared by injecting horses with killed or living cultures of Shiga's bacillus, sometimes Flexner and other typical strains are added. Standardised against a stable dysentery toxin. Long experience shows that this serum, when given intravenously early in the disease, is of great value in dysentery caused by Shiga's bacillus.

Anti-typhoid Serum.—Prepared from horses immunised against cultures of *Bacillus typhosus* from several cases of typhoid fever.

Anti-venom Serum.—Standardised against the venom of the cobra and Russell viper (Daboia). Should be injected intravenously in large quantity at the earliest moment after the bite.

Normal Horse Serum.—Has been found useful in anæmia, hæmophilia, gastric and duodenal ulcer, hæmoptysis and other hæmorrhages. In simple anæmia it has been stated to encourage the rapid production of hæmoglobin and corpuscles. Also useful as local application for ulcers and suppurating wounds.

Dosage of Sera.—The dosage of diphtheria antitoxic serum and of tetanus antitoxic serum has already been considered (see pages 138 and 139). With other antitoxic sera and with anti-bacterial sera in general, authorities agree that early administration of large doses is necessary for the best results. Probably in most instances 25 c.c. should be regarded as the minimum dose of any of the foregoing sera other than diphtheria antitoxic serum and tetanus antitoxic serum, whilst 50 c.c. to 100 c.c. are likely to produce greater benefit.

Prevention of "Serum Sickness."—"Serum Sickness" may follow the use of normal horse serum, and cannot, therefore, be attributed to the antitoxic or bactericidal elements of an anti-serum. Persons suffering from asthma

Sera and Serum-Therapy (continued)

appear to be especially liable to "Serum Sickness", to such persons serum should be administered only with great caution

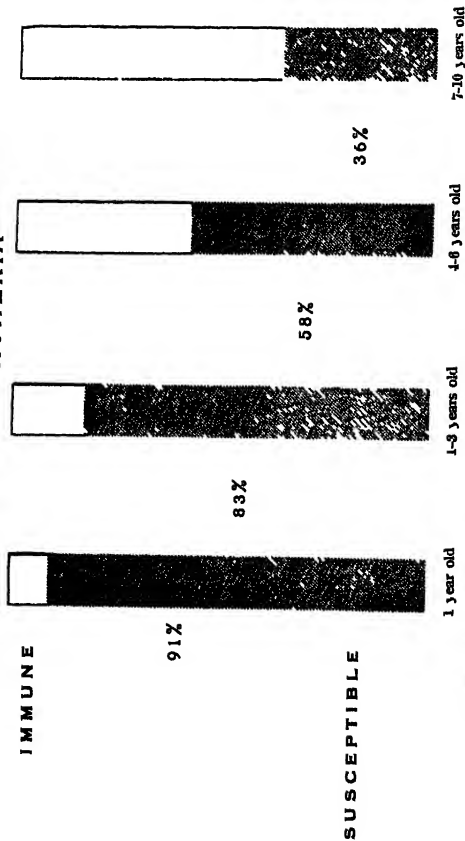
Some observers have claimed that the administration of calcium salts is successful in preventing or relieving the condition. For this purpose, before the first injection of a serum, one to three or more 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate, gr 5, powdered and dissolved in water, should be given one hour before food. This may be repeated twice or thrice daily for two or three days. Should the administration of serum be continued, 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate may be again prescribed. If administration by the mouth be difficult, *e g*, in diphtheria, the 'Tabloid' products may be dissolved in water and given by rectal injection. It has also been found that the administration of concentrated diphtheria antitoxin reduces the liability to "Serum Sickness".

It was found, as a result of animal experiments on guinea-pigs, that an injection of serum produces a condition of "supersensitiveness" to further injections of serum from the same species, which commences about ten days after the first injection, and lasts for some time—even for years. The term "anaphylaxis" has also been applied to this process of sensitisation. On the other hand, if a second injection be given within a week of the first, the tendency is rather to produce immunity against the toxic effects of the serum.

It is doubtful to what extent man resembles the guinea-pig in his response to an injection of serum. A minute percentage of the population are, without having had a previous injection of serum, probably exceedingly sensitive to serum, and these people when injected may show alarming symptoms. It is practically certain that the average human being is not sensitised by an injection of serum to such an extent that he will respond to an injection at a later date, by a severe or dangerous reaction. A safe general rule, where circumstances permit, and one that should be followed without fail when patients with an asthmatic history are being treated, or when the injection is to be intravenous or intrathecal, is that a small preliminary hypodermic injection, *e g*, 0.2 c.c. or 0.5 c.c., should be given a few hours before the main dose, in order to test if the patient is hypersensitive and also in the hope that, if sensitive, he may be partly desensitised.

In rare cases intravenous injection produces dangerous symptoms. Very little accurate knowledge as to prevention is available, but the danger is best avoided by diluting, for example, 2 c.c. of serum in a quantity (*e g*, 100 c.c.) of saline, and introducing first into the vein the minute quantity of serum contained in a few c.c. of the dilution, after a short interval a further small quantity is introduced, and finally, very gradually, the dose of serum.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN SUSCEPTIBLE TO DIPHTHERIA



INFANCY — Greatest % of
susceptible, therefore greatest
need of immunisation

Increased exposure to chances of slight unrecognised attacks of diphtheria as
child grows up, consequently, increased percentage of immune

Sera and Serum-Therapy (continued)**Methods of Administration of Sera**

(For Technique of the various Methods of Injection, see pages 222-224.)

1 —HYPODERMIC AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION Hypodermic injection is the usual method, but when rapidity of absorption is specially desirable, many workers prefer intramuscular injection

2 —INTRAVENOUS INJECTION is to be adopted in desperate cases, or whenever an even more rapid action is desired than can be obtained by intramuscular injection The serum may, if desired, be given diluted

3 —INTRATHECAL INJECTION has been used for anti-meningococcus serum in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and better results obtained than by other methods of administration It has also been employed largely, combined with the ordinary methods of administration, in the treatment of tetanus

4 —RECTAL ADMINISTRATION of anti-streptococcus serum, polyvalent, has been stated to give results which compare favourably with those obtained by hypodermic injection

5 —ORAL ADMINISTRATION, according to some observers, has also given good results Larger doses should in any case be given when the method of oral or rectal administration is adopted, but it is quite uncertain to what extent, if any, the serum is absorbed under these conditions

For full information regarding Sera, see special booklet, which will be sent on request

'Wellcome' Brand Sera

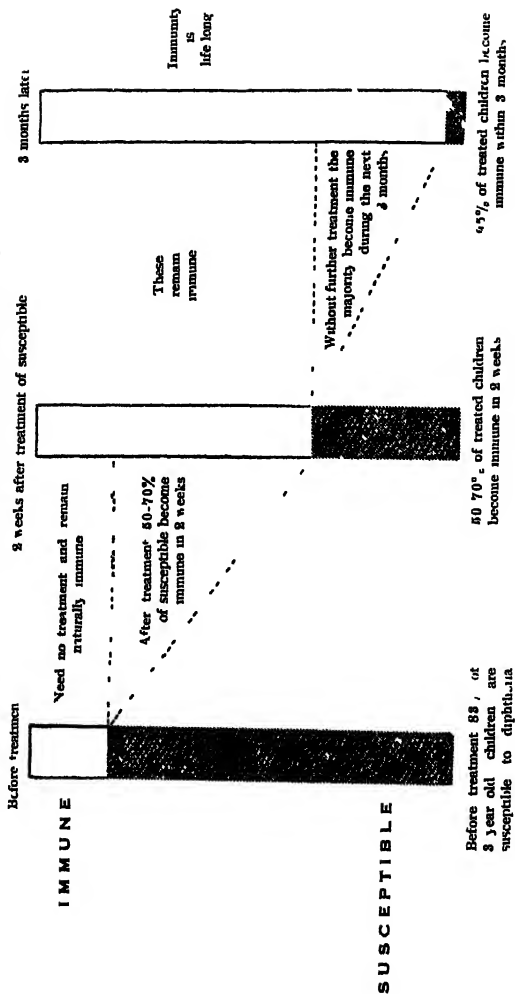
Burroughs Wellcome & Co act as the distributing agents for the Sera, Vaccines and Tuberculins prepared at the WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, LANGLEY COURT, BECKENHAM, KENT All home orders should be addressed to the Head Offices, SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E C 1, orders for the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, should be sent to 9 & 11, EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY, for CANADA, to 101-110, CORISTINE BUILDING, ST NICHOLAS AND ST PAUL STS, MONTREAL, for AUSTRALASIA, to 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N S W, for SOUTH AFRICA, to 5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN, for ITALY, to 26, VIA LEGNANO, MILAN, for INDIA, to COOK'S BUILDING, HORNEY ROAD, BOMBAY, for CHINA, to 44, SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI, for ARGENTINA, to CALLE ALSINA 758, BUENOS AIRES

For full List of 'Wellcome' Brand Sera, with particulars of Cable and Telegraphic Code, etc, see Sera in List at end

Serological Products, Diagnostic, etc.

In view of the increasing importance and use of serological methods of diagnosis, etc, a range of 'Wellcome' Brand Serological Products is issued from the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories

RESULTS OF INJECTING CHILDREN WITH DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLACTIC



Sera and Serum-Therapy (continued)

The Schick Reaction.—This test supplies information of great value. It is possible, by its aid, to determine whether individuals are susceptible or immune to diphtheria. In the susceptible, moreover, immunity to diphtheria can be produced by the injection of a toxin-antitoxin (diphtheria prophylactic) mixture.

Into the skin of the arm is injected a minute dose of diphtheria toxin, patients who are not immune to diphtheria show a red flush at the site of injection, lasting some days, those who are immune give no reaction. In practice, it is necessary to inject both heated and unheated toxin. Patients giving a reaction with the heated toxin (unless the reaction with the unheated toxin is much greater in area and intensity) are immune. Roughly, 20 per cent of children are immune at the age of two, whereas 70 to 90 per cent of adults are immune.

In an epidemic in a school or institution the "Schick negative reactors" can be regarded as immune against clinical diphtheria.

Diphtheria Prophylactic (Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture, for Active Immunisation).—By the injection of diphtheria prophylactic it is possible to produce within a few weeks a degree of immunity which, apparently, gives protection against diphtheria, and lasts for a long period, probably for life. The usual course is to inject three weekly doses of 1 c.c. each. The mixture contains in 1 c.c. a small amount of diphtheria toxin, to which has been added an appropriate quantity of antitoxin. The infant shows, in the great majority of cases, neither a local nor a constitutional reaction, while grown-up children and adults exhibit, in perhaps 30 per cent of the cases, considerable local swelling and more or less definite constitutional disturbance. No lasting deleterious results have occurred.

Particulars of other Serological Products will be supplied on application

Preparations

TOXIN FOR SCHICK REACTION, 'WELLCOME' BRAND
[J B W & Co.]

* 1 c.c. Sets (Control and Diluted Toxin)

* 5 c.c. Sets (" " " ")

Capillary Sets (Control, Undiluted Toxin and Diluting Fluid)

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLACTIC (Toxin-Antitoxin Mixture for Active Immunisation), 'WELLCOME' BRAND, 1 c.c., 10 c.c. and 25 c.c. [J B W & Co.]

** These products are supplied in the British Isles only*

For full list of other preparations, see Serological Products in List at end

Sewage Analysis (see 'Soloid' Brand Products, in Last at end)

Silver Nitrate

Used in urethral, ophthalmic and general surgery

Preparations

'SOLOID' ARGENTI NITRATIS, gr I [0.065 gm], and gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—In ulcers of the cornea, a strength of two to ten grains to the ounce is employed. In acute ophthalmia, a few drops of a solution of one to two grains to the ounce may be used twice or thrice daily. For washing out the bladder, a strength of one grain in one pint is used, gradually increased if it be well borne. 'Soloid' Silver Nitrate should be dissolved in warm distilled water, which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. If ordinary tap water be used, much of the silver may be precipitated.

Silver Proteinat

Contains 83 per cent of silver. Freely soluble in water, not precipitated by solutions of albumin or sodium chloride, neutral in reaction, causes little or no irritation and no pain when applied to mucous membranes. Of value in acute gonorrhœa, chronic posterior urethritis, ophthalmia neonatorum, and gonorrhœal ophthalmia generally. Solutions of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent usually employed. Stronger solutions—10 per cent and even more—also used.

Preparations

'SOLOID' ARGENTI PROTEINATIS, gr I [0.065 gm], and gr 4 [0.29 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Four grains, in one ounce of water, make approximately a one per cent solution.

'Sketofax' BRAND ANTISEPTIC CREAM

[B W & Co]

A combination of aromatic essential oils, in a specially designed base, for use as a deterrent against attacks of sand flies, mosquitoes, gnats and other insects. Also possesses remedial value, if applied after attack has taken place.

DIRECTION—Smear *lightly* on the skin.

Slippery Elm (*Ulmus Fulva*)

Mucilage of slippery elm is largely used as a demulcent and sedative astringent. Alone, or with phenol, is used locally in pharyngitis and other throat affections, internally in diarrhœa and dysentery. Stated to have also a nutritive value.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ULMI FULVÆ [B W & Co]

Each represents gr 5 [0.324 gm] of mucilage of Slippery Elm.

DIRECTION—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth, or one taken whole with water, as required.

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL) ET ULMI FULVÆ
(see Carbolic Acid, page 38)

Smelling Salts (*see Ammonia, Aromatic, page 13*)**'Soamin'** (Sodium *p*-Aminophenylarsinate)

An organic preparation of arsenic of slight toxic action as compared with the inorganic arsenical preparations. Contains 22.8 per cent of arsenium (As), soluble in three parts of water at body temperature and in five parts at 60° F. Used in syphilis, malaria, trypanosomiasis and other protozoal diseases.

Has also given good results in skin diseases, such as psoriasis and lichen, in pellagra, in anæmias, in cerebro-spinal fever, in bronchial asthma, and as a palliative in malignant disease.

Owing to the occasional occurrence of optic atrophy after the use of the arylarsonates, great care should be exercised in their administration (*For precautions to be taken, see 'Soamin' booklet*).

Preparations

'SOAMIN' [B W & Co.]

'TABLOID' 'SOAMIN,' gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr 3 [0.194 gm], and 0.2 gramme [B W & Co.]

DIRECTIONS —*For Oral Administration*

Gr 1 to gr 3 [0.065 gm to 0.194 gm], dissolved in water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Caution — *The maximum daily dose for oral administration should not exceed three grains.*

For Hypodermic or Intramuscular Injection

Gr 1 to gr 3 [0.065 gm to 0.194 gm], dissolved in sterile water, on alternate days.

Soap (Curd)**Preparation**

'ENULE' SAPONIS COMP [B W & Co.]

℞ Saponis Animalis gr 7 [0.454 gm]
Sodu Sulphatis Exsiccati, gr 7 [0.454 gm]

DIRECTION — Remove the sheath. One, inserted into the rectum, for the relief of constipation.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 55*)

Soda-Mint (Neutralising)

'Tabloid' Soda-Mint is an active and agreeable neutralising agent in dyspeptic acidity, flatulence and nausea. Extensively used in cases of insomnia due to acid dyspepsia. Especial care should be taken, in prescribing this 'Tabloid' product, to guard against the substitution of crude imitations, which sometimes cause great nausea.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*Neutralising*) [B W & Co.]

℞ Sodu Bicarbonatis gr 4 [0.259 gm]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis gr 1/12 [0.0054 gm]
Ol Menthe Pipentæ q s

DIRECTION — One to four, or more, taken with, or dissolved in, a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Sodium Antimony Tartrate

Used intravenously in the treatment of bilharziosis, kala-azar and oriental sore

Preparations

'SOLOID' ANTIMONII TARTRATIS COMP No 1 [J B W & Co]

R Antimonii et Sodii Tartratis, gr 10 [0.648 gm]
Sodii Chloridi gr 5½ [0.37 gm]

'SOLOID' ANTIMONII TARTRATIS COMP No 2 [J B W & Co]

R Antimonii et Sodii Tartratis, gr 1 [0.065 gm]
Sodii Chloridi, gr 11/20 [0.035 gm]

DIRECTION—To prepare solution, dissolve one No 1 product in 40 c c, or one No 2 product in 4 c c of filtered water. This solution contains gr ½ of Sodium Antimony Tartrate in each 2 c c. It should be injected intravenously, doses of gr ½ to gr 2½ Sodium Antimony Tartrate being given daily for the first five days and the remaining injections on alternate days, or all the injections may be given on alternate days. In cases of bilharziosis, a total of gr 25 to gr 30 is required. Gr 2½ is considered the full dose for an adult, some patients cannot take this amount. Smaller doses should be used for children.

Sodium Arsenate

Used internally and hypodermically, with or without iron, in malaria, trypanosomiasis (for which, however, the organic preparations of arsenic are to be preferred), severe forms of anaemia and other diseases of the blood, and various conditions of malnutrition. For asthma, it may be inhaled by smoking cigarettes made from bibulous paper saturated with a solution of the drug.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP (see page 149)

'HYPOLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN (see Iron, page 80)

Sodium Bicarbonate

Stomachic and antacid

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII BICARBONATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm], gr 10 [0.648 gm], and 0.5 gramme [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken with a little water, before or after meals, according to the condition to be treated. The official maximum dose is thirty grains (approximately 2 grammes).

'SOLOID' SODII BICARBONATIS, gr 44 [2.85 gm] [J B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in five ounces of soft water, forms a two per cent solution.

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*Neutralising*) (see page 147)

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' (see 'Coffee-Mint,' page 47)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS (see Bismuth, page 27)

TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHFI ET SODII BICARBONATIS (see Bismuth, page 27)

'TABLOID' 'GINGAMENT' (see page 64)

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS (see page 133)

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS (see Rhubarb, page 133)

Sodium Bicarbonate (*continued*)

- 'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP (*see* Rhubarb, *page* 133)
 'TABLOID' GENTIANÆ ET SODÆ COMP (MIST GENTIANÆ ALKALINA) (*see* Gentian, *page* 64)
 'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET SODII BICARBONATIS (*see* Mercury, *page* 104)
 'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET SODII BICARBONATIS (*see* Calomel, *page* 35)
 'TABLOID' MENTHOL COMP (*see* Menthol, *page* 100)
 'TABLOID' MUCINI COMP (*see* Mucin, *page* 109)
 'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP (*see page* 95)
 (*See also* Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, *page* 110)

Sodium Bromide

In epilepsy, where bromides have to be given regularly, the salts of sodium, strontium and ammonium are less depressant and irritating than the potassium salt. Sodium bromide has been specially recommended for neurasthenia and hysteria in women.

Preparations

- 'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI, gr 5 [0.324 gm], gr 10 [0.648 gm],
 0.5 gramme, and 1 gramme [J. B. W. & Co.]
 DIRECTION—Five to thirty grams, or 0.3 gramme to 2 grammes, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime.
 'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP [J. B. W. & Co.]

R. Sodii Bromidi,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Strontii Bromidi,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Ammonii Bromidi	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
Sodii Arsenatis Anhyd	gr 1/60	[0.008 gm]

 DIRECTION—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime. The dose of Sodium Arsenate allows of thirty grams of the mixed Bromides being given.
 'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID EFFERVESC (*see* Ammonium Bromide, *page* 14)

Sodium Cacodylate

An organic compound of arsenic, used in syphilis, chronic skin affections, pernicious anæmia, tuberculosis generally, etc.

Preparation

- 'TABLOID' SODII CACODYLATIS, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.016 gm] [J. B. W. & Co.]
 DIRECTION—One to two, increased if necessary to four, taken with a little water.

Sodium Chloride (*see* Saline Solutions, *page* 134, Calcium Chloride Compound, *page* 33, and Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, *pages* 110 and 111)

Sodium Citrate

Febrifuge, diaphoretic, refrigerant and alkaline diuretic. For these purposes, however, the potassium salt is generally preferred. Milk treated with sodium citrate forms in the stomach

Sodium Citrate (*continued*)

a light, flocculent, finely divided, easily digested curd. In vomiting, diarrhoea, griping, wasting, and rickets in children, in neurasthenia, pneumonia, phthisis and other diseases in adults, milk thus treated is well borne and easily assimilated. Also administered during weaning. Often prescribed for patients on a milk diet for a long period, *e g*, in typhoid fever, to counteract any tendency to thrombosis due to the calcium salts in milk. The exact quantity of sodium citrate is most readily provided by prescribing the 'Tabloid' product.

A lotion of sodium citrate combined with sodium chloride, or a poultice of sodium citrate, has been used with good results in old-standing callous ulcers to promote a flow of lymph to the part, and so assist healing.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII CITRATIS, gr 2 [0.13 gm], and gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—Two grains, dissolved in a little water, are added to each ounce of milk.

Sodium Formate (*see Formates, page 63, and also page 111*)

Sodium Glycerophosphate (*see Glycero phosphates, page 65, and also page 111*)

Sodium Nitrite

Used in treatment of arterial hypertension (particularly in granular kidney), in angina pectoris, and in epileptiform convulsions. 'Tabloid' Sodium Nitrite Compound provides a valuable product for administration in hyperpiesis and arterio-sclerosis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII NITRITIS, gr 1 [0.065 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, dissolved in a wineglassful of water.

'TABLOID' SODII NITRITIS COMP [B W & Co]

R	Sodu Nitritus,	gr 1	[0.065 gm]
	Erythrol Tetranitratu,	gr 1	[0.008 gm]
	Mannitol Nitratu,	gr 1	[0.016 gm]
	Ammonu Hippuratu	gr 1	[0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—One, three times daily.

Sodium Phosphate

A gentle, pleasant purgative, useful for children.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII PHOSPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P B, gr 60 [3.9 gm] [B W & Co]

Each represents gr 30 [1.944 gm] of Sodium Phosphate.

DIRECTION—As a purgative, two to four, in half a tumblerful of water, as a hepatic stimulant for children one or more. As an iterative, one may be taken regularly dissolved in a tumblerful of water.

Sodium Acid Phosphate

Employed to acidify urine, during administration of Hexamine (*See also Hexamine, page 69*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII PHOSPHATIS ACIDI, P B, gr 10 [0.648 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to six, administered with Hexamine

Sodium Salicylate

Used in acute rheumatism, and in various troubles of the gouty and rheumatic diatheses, in fermentative dyspepsia, and, in full doses, in glycosuria of gouty origin. Combination with potassium bicarbonate increases the anti-rheumatic action, prevents gastric irritation and vomiting and promotes toleration of the salicylate. The sodium salicylate used for 'Tabloid' products is *physiologically pure* (*See also page 111*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr 3 [0.194 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], 0.5 gramme, and 1 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, of the gr 3 or gr 5 strength, one to four of the 0.5 gramme strength, or one to two of the 1 gramme strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The official maximum dose is thirty grains.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS NATURALIS, gr 3 [0.194 gm], and gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum dose is thirty grains.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr 10 [0.648 gm] (Effervescentis) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, or more, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm], ET POTASSII BICARBONATIS, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Sodium Sulphate

Excites peristaltic action in stomach and intestines, purgative and hepatic stimulant, of value in mucous enteritis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P B, gr 60 [3.89 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, repeated if necessary. As a simple purgative, the dose may be increased to three or four.

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP EFFERVESCENTIS [B W & Co]

R. Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr 30	[1.944 gm]
Potassii Tartratis Acidi,	gr 10	[0.648 gm]
Potassii Bicarbonatis,	gr 2 1/2	[0.162 gm]
Ess. Zingiberis,	q s	
Salis Effervescentis,	q s	

DIRECTION—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

Sodium Sulphate (*continued*)

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET SODII SULPHATIS (Effer vescentis) (*see* Lithium, *page* 94)

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP EFFERVESCENTIS (*see* Magnesium, *page* 96)

'ENULE' SAPONIS COMP (*see* Soap [Curd], *page* 147)

Sodium Acid Sulphate

Used for purifying drinking water, minimises the risk of infection with the organisms of cholera, dysentery, typhoid, etc. The 'Tabloid' product is portable and convenient in use, as it is pleasantly flavoured, water treated with it remains quite palatable

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS ACIDI [H. B. W. & Co.]
(*Pleasantly flavoured*)

DIRECTION—Dissolve one in a pint of water (or two in the contents of a soldier's water bottle), shake for a few moments, and allow to remain for 20 to 30 minutes before use

Sodium Sulphocarbolate

Used internally in flatulent dyspepsia, and as an intestinal antiseptic

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr 5 [0.3-1 gm] [H. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to three, dissolved in a little water, thrice daily, after food

**Sodium Thiosulphate,
'Tabloid' Brand**

(*See* 'Tabloid' Water Steriliser, *in List at end*)

TRADE MARK 'Soloid' BRAND Products [H. B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' Brand Products provide portable and reliable antiseptics, astringents and anesthetics, convenient and accurate stains for microscopic work, test solutions for water, sewage and urine analyses, and nutrient media for the cultivation of micro-organisms



The word 'Soloid' is a registered trade mark or brand. To avoid substitution, and to ensure the supply of pure and reliable products, 'SOLOID' Brand should always be specified when prescribing or ordering

For full list, see 'Soloid' Brand Products, in List at end

Sparteine Sulphate

Depresses heart directly and decreases force and frequency of the beat (*See also page 111*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' SPARTEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr 1 [0.065 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily

'TABLOID' HYPOD SPARTEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One to two, hypodermically, repeated if necessary

Spinal Cord Substance

Used to reduce blood-pressure Has been employed in diseases of the nervous system

Preparation

'TABLOID' SPINAL CORD SUBSTANCE, gr $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One or more, three or four times daily, preferably after food

Spleen Substance

Has been used in malaria, anæmias, and conditions showing involvement of the spleen, has also been given in tuberculosis, exophthalmic goitre, mental breakdown, exhaustion after prolonged lactation, typhoid fever and chlorosis

Preparation

'TABLOID' SPLEEN SUBSTANCE, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION —One, gradually increased to four, three or four times a day, preferably after food

Splint Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand

(*see List at end*)

Squill

Used as heart-tonic and diuretic in cardiac dropsy, stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis In large doses, causes vomiting and purging Produces more marked vaso-constriction, and therefore greater rise of blood-pressure, than digitalis (*See also pages IV and V*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C SCILLÆ (B P Pill) (*see page 81*)

'TABLOID' PIL HYDRARGYRI ET SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS (*see Blue Pill, page 29*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL (*see Pastilles, page 117*)

Starch

Used with potassium iodide, as an indicator, in the sterilisation of water by chlorine

Preparation

'SOLOID' POTASSIUM IODIDE AND STARCH (*see 'Soloid' Brand Products, in List at end*)

Strontium Bromide

Used in gastric catarrh, nervous vomiting and epilepsy

Preparations

'TABLOID' STRONTII BROMIDI, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI COMP (*see* Sodium Bromide, page 149)

Strophanthus

Cardiac stimulant and diuretic, allied to digitalis in its effect on the heart. Does not constrict blood-vessels, so markedly as digitalis, and is said to be less cumulative (*See also* page v)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT STROPHANTHI, P B, min 2 [0.118 c c]

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, repeated as may be necessary

'TABLOID' TINCT STROPHANTHI (1 in 10), 0.1 gramme

[B W & Co]

Each represents Strophanthus Seeds, 0.01 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{10}$ approx]

DIRECTION—One to three, repeated as may be necessary

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.)

(*Physiologically standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories*)

Prepared in accordance with the 1914 British Pharmacopœia from carefully-selected strophanthus seeds

Strophanthin

The active principle of strophanthus. Used to obtain rapid effect of the drug. 'Hypoloid' Strophanthin is issued in containers of neutral hard glass which preserve its activity (*see* 'Hypoloid' Products, page 73). It has been shown that the alkali from soft glass ampoules, such as are frequently employed, may render strophanthin solutions less potent or even inert.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD STROPHANTHINI, gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00013 gm, and gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.00065 gm] [B W & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, or more, of either strength, as may be necessary, dissolved in sterile water and injected hypodermically, or as preferred by some authorities, dissolved in normal saline solution and injected intravenously. The latter method is claimed to be less irritating than hypodermic injection. The dose ranges from gr $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr $\frac{1}{10}$.

'HYPOLOID' STROPHANTHINI, 0.00065 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ approx], in 1 c c [B W & Co.]

DIRECTION—One c c, injected hypodermically or intravenously

Strychnine

In small doses one of the most efficient general tonics and general stimulants, especially in threatened heart-failure. Given hypodermically in cardiac syncope. Used in treatment of morphine and bromide habits, alcoholism, and also, hypodermically, for snake-bite (*See also* page 111)

Strychnine (continued)**Preparations**

'TABLOID' STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm],
gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm],
and 0.001 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, of the lesser strengths, or one of the gr $\frac{1}{80}$ strength, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' ERGOTINI ET STRYCHNINÆ (see Ergotin, page 58)

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN COMP (see Iron, page 82)

'TABLOID' FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM (see Iron, page 82)

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ (see Morphine, page 108)

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ (see Pepsin, page 118)

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ (see Pepsin, page 119)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ (see Quinine, page 129)

'TABLOID' HYPOD STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], and gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary

'TABLOID' HYPOD STRYCHNINÆ NITRATIS, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], 0.0005 gramme, and 0.001 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary

'TABLOID' HYPOD STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm], and gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary

'TABLOID' HYPOD APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (see Apomorphine, page 18)

'TABLOID' HYPOD ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS (see Atropine, page 22)

'TABLOID' HYPOD DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS (see Digitalin, page 51)

'TABLOID' HYPOD DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI (see Digitalin, page 51)

'TABLOID' HYPOD ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS (see Ergotinine, page 59)

'TABLOID' HYPOD ERGOTOXINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS (see Ergotoxine, page 59)

'TABLOID' HYPOD MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS (see Morphine, page 109)

'TABLOID' HYPOD STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI [B W & Co]

℞ Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm]
Trinitrini, gr $\frac{1}{80}$ [0.00125 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two, injected hypodermically

Strychnine (*continued*)

'HYPOLOID' STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, 0.001 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{81}$ approx], in 1 c.c., and 0.002 gramme [gr $\frac{1}{41}$ approx], in 1 c.c. [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One c.c., of either strength, injected hypodermically

Strychnine is also contained in the following preparations of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. —

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (Malted Easton Syrup) (*see page 98*)

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP (*see page 13*)

" EASTON SYRUP (*see page 83*)

" FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN ET STRYCH
(*see page 85*)

" FERRUGIN (BLAUD) COMP (*see page 85*)

" GLYCEROPHOSPH COMP (*see page 65*)

" HYPOPHOSPH COMP (*see page 74*)

" HYPOPHOSPH COMP ET CREOSOTI (*see page 74*)

" QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET STRYCHNINÆ
(*see page 130*)

" SYRUPORUM TRIUM (*see page 86*)

" TONIC COMP (*see page 86*)

Sulphocarbolates

(*See Sodium Sulphocarbolate, page 152, and Zinc Sulphocarbolate, page 174.*)

Sulphonal

Valuable hypnotic. Ten to thirty grains produce sound sleep, lasting several hours, without unpleasant after-effects or cardiac depression.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SULPHONAL, gr 5 [0.324 gm], 0.25 gramme, and 1 gramme [J. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to six of the gr 5 or of the 0.25 gramme strength, or one to two of the 1 gramme strength. The official maximum dose is thirty grains. 'Tabloid Sulphonal' should be powdered, and taken in a warm or hot liquid about four hours before bedtime.

Sulphur

Used as alterative and mild laxative. Prescribed with guaiacum for fibrous rheumatism, with constipation, of old people.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SULPHURIS COMP [J. B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr 5 [0.324 gm]
Potassu Tartratis Acidu, gr 1 [0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—One to four, or more, taken with a little water, as a laxative.

'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP (*see Lithium, page 94*)

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS (*see Guaiacum, page 67*)

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP (*see page 67*)

'TABLOID' PULV GLYCERYRHIZÆ COMP (*see page 93*)

Suppositories (see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 55)

Suprarenal Gland

Adrenalin is the only active principle of the gland which has been detected by laboratory methods. Nevertheless, clinically, preparations of the whole substance of the gland may meet other indications. Suprarenal gland is administered in Addison's disease, exophthalmic goitre, anaemia and neurasthenia, acute fevers, purpura, diphtheritic paralysis and asthma. 'Tabloid' Suprarenal Gland presents the complete activity of the fresh gland substance. (See also Adrenalin, page 9)

Preparations

'TABLOID' SUPRARENAL GLAND, gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.3 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, of either strength, gradually increased, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' GLANDUL TRIUM (see Pluri-glandular Products, page 124)

'TABLOID' GLANDUL MIXT (see Pluri-glandular Products, page 124)

Syringes (see Hypodermic Apparatus, in List at end)

TRADE MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND Products

[B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' Brand products contain only the finest medications. They are active, accurate in dosage, portable, and keep well in any climate. 'Tabloid' products for general therapeutic effect are made so as to disintegrate immediately, whilst those intended to exercise a local action (as upon the throat) are so prepared that they dissolve slowly and secure the prolonged application of a suitable solution of their constituents. 'Tabloid' preparations intended to act after leaving the stomach are coated with keratin, soluble only in the alkaline secretions of the intestine.

The word 'TABLOID' is a registered trade mark or brand. This brand is stamped on all genuine uncoated products, thus



In counterfeit preparations there lies danger to the physician's reputation and the patient's health. In ordering or prescribing, the word 'TABLOID' should always be written in full. Medical practitioners are requested to report any cases of substitution.

[See also 'TABLOID' BRAND CAPSULES, page 158, HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, page 73, OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, page 113; PASTILLES, page 116, TINCTURES, page 158, and 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS, page 152]

For full list, see 'Tabloid' Brand products, in List at end

'Tabloid' Brand Products (continued)**'Tabloid' Brand Capsules**

'Tabloid' Brand Capsules consist of pure medicaments enclosed in thin gelatin envelopes. In this way the unpleasant taste of the fluid preparation is obviated.

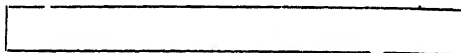
See Therapeutic Notes Bone Medulla, *page 29*, Carboic Acid, *page 37*, Castor Oil, *page 40*, Chenopodium Oil, *page 41*, 'Iodicin,' *page 79*, Quinine (Ammoniated Quinine with Cinnamon), *page 128*, Sandal Wood Oil, *page 136*, Terebene, *page 159*, Turpentine, *page 165*.

'Tabloid' Brand Tinctures

'Tabloid' Tinctures correspond in active principles to freshly-prepared fluid tinctures of full strength. Whereas the fluid tinctures deteriorate with age, 'Tabloid' Tinctures have been proved to be stable under the most trying climatic conditions. They do not vary in strength by decomposition or precipitation,



Size of one product of 'Tabloid' Cinchona
Tincture, mm 30



Length of mm 30 tube of same diameter as 'Tabloid' product

or by evaporation of the usual alcoholic menstruum. They are readily carried, are easy and pleasant to take, and produce prompt and certain effects. The great economy in space, which is a special recommendation in providing medicine for travellers, will be apparent on reference to the accompanying diagram.

See Therapeutic Notes Aconite, *page 9*, Belladonna, *page 23*, Camphor, *page 36*, Cannabis Indica, *page 37*, Capsicum, *page 37*, Cinchona, *page 43*, Digitalis, *page 51*, Gelsemium, *page 63*, Ginger, *page 64*; Hyoscyamus, *page 72*; Nux Vomica, *page 112*; Opium, *page 113*, Strophanthus, *page 154*, Warburg Tincture, *page 172*, and also 'Tabloid' Brand Products in List at end.

Tannic Acid (Tannin)

Astringent and styptic

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI TANNICI (Tannin), gr $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.166 gm], and
o 1 gramme [B W & Co]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, repeated as required. They should be taken with a little water, before or between meals, unless the effect be desired on the mucous membrane of the mouth or throat, when they may be slowly sucked, or powdered and applied locally.

Tannic Acid (Tannin) (continued)**'ENULE' GALLÆ ET OPII [B W & Co]**

Each contains Opium Extract, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.016 gm], and Tannic Acid, gr 3 [0.194 gm] equivalent to gr 5 [0.324 gm] of Galls

This product is employed in hæmorrhoids, rectal ulcer, fissure, congestion of the mucous membrane, and rectal discharges

DIRECTION—Remove the sheath One, inserted into the rectum, and repeated as may be necessary

Tar (see Pine Tar, page 122)**Taraxacum**

Mild laxative, bitter tonic, in atonic dyspepsia with habitual constipation (See also page 111)

Preparation**'TABLOID' LAXATIVE VEGETABLE (see page 92)****Tartaric Acid**

Refrigerant, laxative, diuretic, used with sodium bicarbonate for effervescing draughts

Preparation**'TABLOID' THIRST QUENCHER [B W & Co]**

This product is composed of Tartaric Acid and Sodium Bicarbonate, agreeably flavoured

DIRECTION—One, or more, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as required

Terebene

Used internally or by inhalation, in chronic bronchitis, catarrh and other pulmonary conditions, to assist the expectoration of viscid phlegm, and as a respiratory sedative

Preparations**'TABLOID' TERE BENI (CAPSULA), min 5 [0.096 c c]**

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with water, three or four times daily, after food, or one, taken with water, every two or three hours

TEREBENE, PURE (B W & Co)

[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The dose for internal administration is five to fifteen minims, but the smaller dose, repeated at intervals of two to three hours, is usually ordered

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMP (see Pastilles, page 117)**Terpin Hydrate (see Heroin, page 69)****Test Chemicals (see 'Soloid' Brand Products, in List at end)****Tetranitrin (see Erythrol Tetranitrate, page 60)****Thirst Quencher (see Tartaric Acid, above)****Three Bromides Effervescent (see Ammonium Bromide, page 14)**

Three Glands

(see Pluri-glandular Products, page 124)

Three Syrups (see Iron, page 86)

Three Valerianates (see Valerianates, page 170)

Thymol

Given internally in treatment of intestinal parasites. Used extensively in tropical countries for ankylostomiasis, thirty grains being given, after a purgative, three times daily for one or two days, and repeated at intervals of a week. It should be followed by a purgative (not castor oil). No alcohol, ether or other solvent of thymol should be given concurrently, lest toxic effects be produced. It is a favourite ingredient in spray solutions for nasal purposes.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYMOL, gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr 2 [0.13 gm], and -
gr 5 [0.324 gm] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, according to the indication of the case

'SOLOID' NASAL 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND (see page 110)

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND (see page 111)

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL (β -EUCALINE) COMPOUND (see Nasal Products, page 111)

Thymus Gland

Has been used in many pathological conditions, including exophthalmic goitre, delayed development, rheumatoid arthritis, osteomalacia, rickets, menorrhagia and metrorrhagia, leucocythæmia, chlorosis and anæmia, hæmatemesis, hæmophilia, osteo-arthritis and obesity.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYMUS GLAND, gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.3 gramme
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, of either strength, gradually increased to five may be given thrice daily, preferably after food.

'TABLOID' GLANDUL MIXT (see Pluri-glandular Products, page 124)

Thyroid Gland

Of great value in myxœdema, sub-myxœdema (sub-thyroidism), cretinism and obesity. In hypertension, lowers blood-pressure. Useful in simple goitre, certain skin diseases (psoriasis, lupus, eczema, ichthyosis, keloid), tetany, alimentary toxæmia, toxæmias of pregnancy, nephritis, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, certain diseases of the ear, genital disorders, and in uterine disorders to arrest hæmorrhage. Has also been given in mental affections, to aid in the development of backward children and in nocturnal incontinence. 'Tabloid' Thyroid Gland represents the complete activity of the normal thyroid. It is standardised by chemical means so as to ensure

Thyroid Gland (continued)

that the fresh healthy gland, of which each product represents a definite amount, contains not less than 0.05 per cent of iodine in organic combination. This standard is equivalent to not less than 0.2 per cent of iodine in the desiccated gland substance. The risks of thyroidism are said to be lessened by the concurrent administration of arsenic.

A combination of thyroid, suprarenal and pituitary gland substances has been used in treatment of carcinoma. (See Pluri-glandular Therapy, page 124.)

Preparations

TABLOID' THYROID GLAND (Standardised), gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm], gr $\frac{1}{4}$ [0.016 gm], gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm], gr 1 [0.065 gm], gr $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0.097 gm], gr 2 [0.13 gm], gr $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0.162 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], 0.05 gramme, 0.1 gramme, and 0.3 gramme

[B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—Only small doses should be given at first. A convenient method in commencing treatment is to order a one grain 'Tabloid' product after each meal and at bedtime, increasing the dose with caution according to the effect produced. If any symptoms of thyroidism be developed the dose should remain stationary for a few days, when it may be increased again. The dose may be increased more rapidly if the patient be instructed to lie down for ten minutes after administration. Some patients tolerate the administration better if the daily quantity required be given in one dose at bedtime. It has been suggested that beneficial results can be obtained by smaller dosage, and, for this purpose, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ and gr $\frac{1}{4}$ are suitable. For children, the commencing dose should be only gr $\frac{1}{10}$, increased with caution.

'TABLOID' THYROID COLLOID, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.032 gm] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, after food, gradually increased.

'TABLOID' GLANDUL TRIUM (see Pluri-glandular Products, page 124.)

'TABLOID' GLANDUL MIXT (see Pluri-glandular Products, page 124.)

Tinctures (see 'Tabloid' Brand Tinctures, page 158, also 'Wellcome' Brand Tinctures, pages iv and v)

'Tolamine'

A powerful antiseptic (sodio-*p*-toluenesulphonchloroamide*) freely soluble in water, extremely stable both in solid and solution. Has an intense germicidal action, which, molecule for molecule, is about four times that of sodium hypochlorite. Practically non-toxic, has no corrosive action even in concentrated solution, does not precipitate or coagulate proteins such as blood serum. Much less irritating than sodium hypochlorite, and can be used in concentrations five to ten times as great.

Satisfactory results have been obtained from use of 'Tolamine' for various antiseptic purposes. Solutions of 3 to 4 per cent have been used for irrigating badly infected wounds, 2 per cent solutions for the external wound cavities in jaw and mouth.

* Referred to as Chloramine T in the *B. M. J.*, Jan. 29, 1916, page 160.

'Tolamine' (continued)

injuries, which are apt to become extremely foul, 1 to 2 per cent solutions as a mouth-wash in the latter cases and in various septic mouth conditions, 0.5 per cent solution for irrigation in septic conditions of bladder and uterus, and solutions of 0.5 per cent, increasing to 1.5 to 2 per cent, for injection in chronic urethral infections

Gauze can readily be impregnated with 'Tolamine' and used for packing infected wounds, such gauze should be inserted loosely in the dry state, and moistened, if necessary, when in position

Preparations

'SOI OID' 'TOLAMINE,' gr 8.75 [0.567 gm], and gr 87.5 [5.67 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One of the gr 8.75 strength in 2 ounces of water, or one of gr 87.5 strength in 20 ounces of water, forms a 1 per cent solution

Tonic Compound (see Iron, page 86)**Towels, Sanitary, 'Tabloid' Brand**
(See List at end)**Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)**

Dilates blood-vessels, lowers arterial pressure, quickens pulse. Action allied to that of amyl nitrite, but develops more slowly and lasts longer. Used in arterial hypertension, angina pectoris, aortic valvular disease, menorrhagia and other hamorrhages, asthma, sea-sickness and nephritis

Preparations

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI, gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0032 gm], gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm], gr $\frac{1}{50}$ [0.013 gm], and 0.0005 gramme [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One of the gr $\frac{1}{100}$, gr $\frac{1}{10}$, or 0.0005 gm strength or a small piece of the gr $\frac{1}{50}$ strength, may be taken occasionally, as necessity arises. During anginal attacks, one of gr $\frac{1}{10}$, or two of the gr $\frac{1}{100}$, should be quickly chewed and swallowed. In general, gr $\frac{1}{100}$ may be given every hour, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ every two hours, or gr $\frac{1}{50}$ every three hours

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI COMP [M B W & Co]

℞ Trinitrin,	gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0065 gm]
Capsicini	gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0032 gm]
Menthol	gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0065 gm]

DIRECTION—One to two, slowly sucked, to avert expected spasm, or taken at once to relieve pain during an attack

'TABLOID' HYPOD TRINITRINI, gr $\frac{1}{10}$ [0.0065 gm], and gr $\frac{1}{100}$ [0.0013 gm] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, of either strength, hypodermically, repeated if and when necessary. The maximum dose is gr $\frac{1}{10}$

'TABLOID' HYPOD STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI (see Strychnine, page 155)

'TABLOID' HYPOD DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS ET TRINITRINI (see Digitalin, page 51)

Trional

Action resembles that of sulphonal, but more prompt, usually inducing sleep in about thirty minutes

Preparations

'TABLOID' TRIONAL, gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.25 gramme [1/4 B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to four of the gr 5, or one to five of the 0.25 gramme strength, preferably powdered and taken with a little water about half an hour before sleep is desired

When Trional is being administered for any length of time, its use should be occasionally interrupted to allow of elimination

Tropacocaine Hydrochloride

Local anæsthetic, with little or no action on pupil. Less toxic than cocaine, but more rapid and more transitory in its effect

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (L) TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr 1/10 [0.0022 gm], and (UU) 0.002 gramme [1/4 B W & Co]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI (*see page 121*)

Tuberculins

The various "Tuberculins" are preparations from tubercle bacilli or from the media in which they have been grown

Bouillon Filtrates (T.O.A. and P.T.O.).—These, being weaker than the Old Tuberculins, are, for that reason, now used by many workers at the commencement of a course of immunisation

Old Tuberculins (T. and P.T.).—Old Tuberculin was introduced into therapeutics before the experiments necessary to determine the proper dosage, frequency of administration, etc., were complete. The results were disappointing, and the treatment fell for a time into disrepute, and, in Great Britain, at any rate, was practically abandoned until within recent years. For diagnosis, however, tuberculin continued to be used, and for this purpose Old Tuberculin is still always employed. In the doses indicated by further experience, also, it is still used by some workers for the treatment of tuberculosis

The Old Tuberculins and Bouillon Filtrates may be classed together as "exotoxins" tuberculins, as distinguished from the "endotoxins" preparations, also called "New" Tuberculins

New Tuberculin (T.R.).—This tuberculin, introduced by Koch, is so prepared that each c.c. corresponds to 10 mgm of the dried bacilli with which the preparation started. Apparently, however, only a portion of the original bacillary substance reaches the final product, since the

Tuberculin (*continued*)

known as T R (Tuberculin Ruckstand), is said to contain only about 2 mgm of organic solids per c c

New Tuberculin (B.E.).—As compared with T R this tuberculin has the advantage of requiring a much less difficult and complex process of preparation, in the doses now in use it has not been shown to be inferior in other respects. It is used for curative purposes.

Tubercle Vaccine, Bacillary Emulsion (B E), 'Wellcome', is a preparation corresponding to New Tuberculin (B E)

New Tuberculin (W)—In the preparation devised at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories and known as New Tuberculin (W), the aim has been to retain most of the water-soluble matter of the tubercle bacillus, but to render absorption of the bacillary substance more easy by removal of lipid constituents. The readiness with which the bacterial substance thus treated can be distributed in a watery medium makes it possible to put up New Tuberculin (W) also as dry products ['Tabloid' Hypodermic New Tuberculin (W)], for solution at the time of injection. The fact that the stability of the higher fluid dilutions is at least under suspicion makes the use of such dry products especially desirable for small doses. In either form the dose is stated in mgms of bacterial substance *actually present* in the finished product, so that 2 mgm of New Tuberculin (W) correspond approximately to 1 c c of New Tuberculin (T R), prepared from 10 mgm of bacilli.

The 'Wellcome' Brand Tuberculin are prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories under expert bacteriological control. Before issue they are tested both for sterility and for the presence of toxins.

In addition, appropriate tests are applied to those tuberculin, to which tests are applicable, to ensure that successive batches of the same product shall have the same "strength" or potency, so that the effect of similar doses of two different batches, on the same tuberculous patient, may be, as nearly as possible, identical.

The method of treatment and regulation of dosage are the same, whichever tuberculin is used.

The most usual method of administration is subcutaneous injection, the sites usually chosen being the back of the upper arm or front of the forearm. Some practitioners prefer to inject in the scapular region or flank. The skin can here be raised in large folds and there is said to be less risk of producing local reaction and irritation. The skin should be cleansed with ether, and the injection then made with a sterile all-glass syringe. (For Technique of Subcutaneous Injection, see pages 222-224.)

Tuberculin (*continued*)

The dose is to be increased so slowly that no rise of temperature of more than half a degree takes place. Other symptoms of reaction, local and constitutional, must also be avoided. Should a reaction follow any dose, several days should elapse after it has entirely subsided, the same, or a smaller dose, is then given. As a rule, no further reaction follows, but, if it should, no increase must be made until the dose is tolerated. No further injection must be given until all trace of reaction has disappeared. The maximal dose should be repeated several times at increasing intervals.

In contrast with the foregoing "intensive" system of dosage is that controlled by the opsonic index. Many practitioners, however, have abandoned the routine use of opsonic estimation as a guide, but adhere to the very low order of dosage originally recommended as the result of observations on the opsonic index.

In addition to the 'Wellcome' Brand fluid Tuberculin, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products of New Tuberculin (W) are also issued in various strengths. They are readily soluble and can easily be sterilised before injection.

For full list of 'Wellcome' Brand Tuberculins, with particulars of Cable and Telegraphic Codes, etc., see Tuberculins in List at end

For addresses to which orders should be sent, see page 142

Tuberculin Dilution Case, No. 360 **'Tabloid' Brand**

(See Chests and Cases, in List at end)

Turpentine

Externally, counter irritant and antiseptic, internally, carminative, purgative and anthelmintic.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OLII TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATI (CAPSULÆ),
min 10 [0.590 c c] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, taken with water, twice or thrice daily

'Tyramine' (p-hydroxyphenylethylamine)

An organic base, produced by the action of bacterial, and probably other, ferments on the amino-acid tyrosine. An important active constituent of watery extracts of ergot.

The action of 'Tyramine' resembles in some respects that of the active principle of the suprarenal gland (*see* Adrenalin, page 9), but its effects are slower and more persistent. Hypodermically or orally, it produces rise of blood-pressure. Much less toxic than adrenalin. May be used to raise blood-pressure in shock or collapse and to contract uterus after labour.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD 'TYRAMINE' PHOSPHATIS ACIDI, 0.02
gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ approx.] [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, dissolved in distilled water, injected hypodermically. In cases of shock, a larger dose may be given.

Urine (QUALITATIVE TEST FOR SUGAR)

Benedict's Test is now frequently employed in place of other methods. It is easy to carry out, and is reported to be considerably more delicate than Fehling's Test.

Preparation

'SOLOID' BENEDICT'S TEST [F. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—Two methods of procedure are given, one of which is most convenient for use in ordinary households, and gives a clearly defined reading for amounts as low as 0.1 per cent (*See Directions Circular*).

Urotropine (Hexamethylenetetramine)

Urinary antiseptic (*See also Hexamine, page 69*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' UROTROPINE, gr 3 [0.194 gm], gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.5 gramme [F. B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One, or more, according to the indications of the case, dissolved in ten ounces of plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily.

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy

A bacterial vaccine is a sterilised, standardised emulsion of micro-organisms. It is usually a broth-culture, or a suspension in 0.7 per cent saline solution of a culture made on agar agar or other solid medium. This preparation is sterilised by heating to a temperature just sufficient to kill the organisms, and is subsequently standardised according to the number of micro-organisms per c.c.

The vaccines are injected subcutaneously (for Technique, *see pages 222-224*) and are believed to act by producing an active immunity against the corresponding living organisms.

Clinical reports show that vaccines have been used with good results in the following conditions—

- 1 Staphylococcus Infections—Acne, furunculosis, boils, sycosis, carbuncles, etc.
- 2 Tubercle Bacillus Infections—Lupus, adenitis, early phthisis, genito-urinary affections, eye affections and affections of bones and joints (*See Tuberculins*).
- 3 Bacillus Coli Infections—Cystitis, ureteritis and pyelitis.
- 4 Gonococcus Infections—Gleet, prostatitis and gonorrhoeal rheumatism.
- 5 Streptococcus Infections—Abscesses, septicaemia, endocarditis and arthritis.
- 6 Acne Bacillus Infections—Acne.

Other diseases, such as pneumonia, typhoid fever, meningitis, dysentery, undulant fever (Mediterranean fever), etc., have been treated by vaccines with more or less success, but in these cases the clinical results are, as yet, not so abundant as in the foregoing.

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (*continued*)

The following table gives the doses and intervals of administration of the vaccines commonly employed —

VACCINE	DOSES	INTERVAL BETWEEN INOCULATIONS
Staphylococcus Vaccines	200-1000 millions	5 to 10 days
Streptococcus Vaccine, Poly valent	10-50 millions	7 to 21 days
Gonococcus Vaccine	5-1000 millions	According to reaction
Bacillus Coli Vaccine	5-1000 millions	2 to 10 days
Pneumococcus Vaccine	10-50 millions	2, 5 or 10 days
Acne Vaccines	5-10 millions (sometimes much greater)	According to local effect
Coryza Vaccines	100-200 millions	2, 5 or 10 days
Influenza Vaccine	10-50 millions	2, 5 or 10 days
Undulant Fever (Mediterranean Fever) Vaccine	50-100 millions	7 to 10 days

Acne Vaccines —In the early stages of acne, a bacteriological examination of the comedones, or "blackheads" shows a pure acne bacillus infection. Later, the acne pustule arises from infection by the staphylococcus. A vaccine is chosen for treatment, therefore, in accordance with the stage and nature of the infection.

Acne Bacillus Vaccine.—For the treatment of the papular form of acne, in which suppuration has not occurred.

Acne Vaccines, Mixed.—For use in ordinary cases of acne, showing mixed infection by acne bacillus and staphylococcus, and characterized by the presence of comedones, and pustules.

The initial dose is four or five million acne bacilli with or without staphylococci, according to the nature of the case. Some clinicians begin with much larger doses, such as 50 to 100 million.

Bacillus Coli Vaccine.—May be used in all forms of coli infections of the bladder, ureter, kidneys and peritoneum, in appendicitis due to bacillus coli, in mucous colitis and in coli infections of the uterus and gall bladder.

Cholera Vaccine.—For use only as a prophylactic.

Coryza Vaccines.—Coryza, or naso-pharyngeal catarrh, may be caused by a variety of micro organisms occurring singly or combined. Among those most frequently present are *B. septus* (*B. coryza segmentosus*), *B. hofmanni*, *Pneumococcus*, *M. catarrhalis*, *B. friedlander*, members of the *B. influenzae* group, *Staphylococcus* and *Streptococcus*.

Mixed vaccines have been used therapeutically and, on a small scale, prophylactically. It is probable that the most promising field for their use is the latter.

The doses used vary in the hands of different practitioners. For prophylactic use, it is suggested that the initial dose should be from 100 to 200 million organisms of a vaccine containing

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (continued)

a number of different organisms This dose may be doubled a week later

For therapeutic use, the vaccine should be chosen which contains the organisms present in most abundance in smear or culture The dose suggested for use is 100 million organisms, followed a week later by 200 million

Four 'Wellcome' Brand *Coryza* Vaccines are issued for use according to the nature of the infection

Gonococcus Vaccine—May be used in the chronic and later stages of gonorrhoea, in gonorrhoeal prostatitis and gleet, and in gonorrhoeal arthritis

The initial dose varies considerably with different authorities, ranging from half-a-million to 500 million organisms

Influenza Vaccine.—For use in influenza when presence of *B influenza* has been demonstrated An initial dose may be given of 10 million organisms, increased, if necessary

Influenza Vaccine, Mixed.—Though it is by no means certain that the injection of this vaccine protects inoculated people against the onset of influenza, it is probable that it causes the development of some immunity against the organisms causing the pulmonary complications

The dose suggested is 1/2 c c, followed, after an interval of 10 days, by 1 c c

Pneumococcus Vaccine.—Used in pneumococcal infections—pneumonia, empyema, pericarditis, endocarditis, septicæmia, meningitis, joint infections Has been used in pneumococcal peritonitis The usual dose is 10–50 million organisms, repeated according to the reaction produced

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus.—Contains *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, employed in acne and sycosis Should be used only when infection has been shown to be due to *Staphylococcus aureus* alone The dose is similar to that of *Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed* (see below)

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed.—Contains *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, *albus* and *citreus* May be used in staphylococcal infections—pustular acne, furunculosis, carbuncle, sycosis, blepharitis, localised abscesses The initial dose is usually 200 million organisms

Streptococcus Vaccine, Dental—Prepared from streptococci from cases of gingivitis, pyorrhoea alveolaris, etc The dose is 5 million organisms, gradually increasing to 50 million, at intervals of seven to ten days

Streptococcus Vaccine, Polyvalent.—May be used in localised or generalised streptococcal infections, e.g., abscesses, septicæmia, pyæmia, otitis media, endocarditis, peritonitis of streptococcal origin, puerperal septicæmia and erysipelas

Vaccines and Vaccine-Therapy (continued)

Streptococcus Vaccine, Rheumatic Fever.—Contains several strains of streptococci (*Micrococcus rheumaticus* of Poynton and Paine) from cases of acute rheumatism. May be used in persistent relapsing rheumatism. The dose is 10 million organisms, gradually increasing to 50 million, and may be administered at intervals of seven to ten days.

Tubercle Vaccine (see *Tuberculins*, pages 163-165)

Typhoid Vaccine.—Used chiefly as a prophylactic. To secure immunisation two doses are given. The first consists of 500 million bacteria, the second, seven to ten days later, of 1000 million bacteria. Some authorities recommend a third dose of 2000 million. After the first, and, to a smaller degree, after the second inoculation, local and constitutional symptoms may occur. The local symptoms may be mitigated to some extent by giving six to eight 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate, gr 5. The constitutional symptoms usually disappear within 36 hours.

Typhoid Vaccines, Mixed.—No 1 contains *Bacillus paratyphosus* A and *Bacillus paratyphosus* B, in addition to *Bacillus typhosus*. No 2 contains these three organisms and also *Vibrio cholera*. Designed to produce a combined immunity, protective against the illnesses caused by these various organisms. Two doses are employed, at an interval of seven to ten days, consisting of 500 million and 1000 million, respectively, of *B. typhosus*, together with proportionate amounts of the other organisms present.

Undulant Fever (Mediterranean Fever) Vaccine.—May be used in infection by *Micrococcus melitenensis*. In the most acute cases with high fever and severe intoxication the vaccine should not be used.

For full list of 'Wellecome' Brand Vaccines, with particulars of Gable and Telegraphic Codes, etc., see Vaccines in List at end.

For addresses to which orders should be sent, see page 142

Valerianates

Valuable in spasmodic affections, hysteria and functional nervous troubles generally. Quinine valerianate is prescribed in irritability associated with chorea, combined with valerianates of iron and zinc, it is a useful tonic and nerve sedative. Zinc valerianate is used in diabetes insipidus, neuralgia, epilepsy, given with iron and arsenic in hysteria in young anæmic women, and in the neuroses associated with chlorosis. Ammonium valerianate combines the effect of a stimulant with the therapeutic action of valerian.

Preparations

'TABLOID' FERRI VALERIANATIS, gr I [0.065 gm]

(Sugar-coated)

[B B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, or more, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Valerianates (continued)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ VALERIANATIS, gr 2 [0.13 gm], and
0.1 gramme (Sugar coated) [B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, of either strength, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [B W & Co]

R Quininæ Valerianatis	gr i	[0.065 gm]
Fern Valerianatis,	gr i	[0.065 gm]
/inci Valerianatis,	gr i	[0.065 gm]

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS, gr 2 [0.13 gm] [B W & Co]

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP [B W & Co]

R Zinci Valerianatis	gr i	[0.065 gm]
Pulv Rhei	gr i	[0.065 gm]
Ext Belladonnæ Vir, P B 1898,	gr 1/8	[0.008 gm]
Pulv Zingiberis	gr i	[0.065 gm]

(Sugar coated)

DIRECTION—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP

(Sugar coated)

[B W & Co]

R Zinci Valerianatis,	gr i	[0.065 gm]
Asafetidæ,	gr i	[0.065 gm]
Myrrhæ,	gr 1/8	[0.032 gm]

DIRECTION—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI

ARSENIOSI (Sugar-coated)

[B W & Co]

R Zinci Valerianatis,	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Ferri Redacti,	gr i	[0.065 gm]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr 1/60	[0.0008 gm.]
Ext Gentianæ	gr i	[0.065 gm]

DIRECTION—One, taken whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

'ELIXOID' AMMONII VALERIANATIS [B W & Co]

Each fluid drachm contains Ammonium Valerianate, gr 2 [0.13 gm]

DIRECTION—One to four fluid drachms, twice or thrice daily, after food

'Vana' Brand Tonic [B W & Co]

Presents calcium glycerophosphate and the alkaloids of cinchona bark in a pure, sound vehicle. Its anti-periodic, antipyretic and tonic properties are valuable in malarial and other fevers, and it may be taken with ease when quinine cannot be tolerated

'VANA' promotes appetite and digestion, and exerts a marked restorative and nutritive effect in convalescence, general debility, malnutrition, neurasthenia and nervous breakdown

Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr 1 [0.065 gm], and Cinchona Alkaloids, gr 1/2 [0.013 gm]

DIRECTION—Half a wineglassful, three to four times daily, before or after food

TRADE MARK 'Vaporole' BRAND Products

'VAPOROLE' products contain fluid medicaments suitable for aural use, for inhalation and for external application. Those products which are intended for aural use and for inhalation are issued in thin glass capsules enclosed in silken netting.

For Aural Use

'VAPOROLE' CHLOROFORM, min 3 [0.178 cc] [B W & Co]

For Inhalation

'VAPOROLE' AMYL NITRITE, min 3 [0.178 cc], and
min 5 [0.296 cc] [B W & Co]

'VAPOROLE' AROMATIC AMMONIA, for use as "Smelling Salts" [B W & Co]

'VAPOROLE' CHLOROFORM AND ETHYL IODIDE COMPOUND
[B W & Co]

For External Application

'VAPOROLE' IODINE TINCTURE, min 20 [1.184 cc], and
 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl oz [14.22 cc] [B W & Co]

For Hypodermic Products, formerly issued under the 'Vaporole' Brand, see 'Hypoloid' Brand Products, page 73

'Varium' (see Ovarian Substance, page 114)

Vegetable Laxative

(see Laxative Vegetable, page 92)

Veronal

Hypnotic, sedative, stated not to depress pulse or irritate the stomach, therefore recommended in cardiac cases in preference to chloral. Has been successful in insomnia of morphinism, neurasthenia and slight mental excitement, in doses of five to ten grains. Giddiness and want of muscular co-ordination have followed its use, so that only the smaller doses should be given until the reaction of the individual has been ascertained.

Preparations

'TABLOID' VERONAL, gr 5 [0.324 gm], and 0.5 gramme
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with water, or powdered and taken in a little water or milk. The maximum dose is gr 10 [0.648 gm] but in no circumstances should the full dose be given until the patient's susceptibility to smaller doses has been determined.

Viburnum Prunifolium

Anti-spasmodic, diuretic, used in dysmenorrhoea, hysteria, hystero-epilepsy, threatened abortion.

Preparation

'TABLOID' VIBURNI PRUNIFOLII EXTRACTI, gr 2 [0.13 gm]
[B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to five, taken with water.

Vichy Mineral Water Salt

Prescribed in kidney disease and diabetes, in gouty conditions and as a tonic in chronic affections of abdominal viscera and of joints. Combined with lithium citrate it is used as an antilithic. The 'Tabloid' effervescent preparation forms a ready and convenient means of prescribing Vichy water, and is admirably suited for use in conditions where increased intake of fluid is indicated.

Preparations

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT, EFFERVESCENT, ARTIFICIAL
[M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, powdered and dissolved in two ounces of water, represents an equal quantity of Vichy water (Grande-Grille Spring) in all its essential constituents.

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT, EFFERVESCENT (ARTIFICIAL), AND LITHIUM CITRATE [M B W & Co]

Each contains one grain of Lithium Citrate in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy water.

DIRECTION—One to four, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

Voice, 'Tabloid' Brand

(See Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Comp., page 126)

Wassermann Reaction

(See pages 225 and 226, also Serological Products,
in List at end)

Water Analysis (see 'Soloid' Brand Products,
in List at end)

Water Steriliser, 'Tabloid' Brand
(See 'Tabloid' Water Steriliser, in List at end)

Warburg Tincture

Used in fevers associated with extreme exhaustion. The direction given below is that usually adopted in tropical countries, where it is largely used.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCTURÆ WARBURGI, min 30 [776 cc], and dr 2 [100] [M B W & Co]

DIRECTION—The bowels having been freely opened, from four to eight of the min 30 strength, or one to two of the dr 2 strength, may be given with a little brandy and water. At the end of three hours the dose may be repeated.

Zinc

Zinc salts are, in general, astringent, tonic and emetic. The chloride is used externally only and is caustic. The oxide is used internally in hysteria, nervous headache and debility, to reduce night sweats, and generally as a nerve tonic. Externally, used as a powder to wounds, and applied with calomel to

Zinc (continued)

syphilitic sores and ulcerations The permanganate is disinfectant and astringent The sulphate is astringent and emetic The sulphocarbolate is used as an antiseptic injection (*See also 'Nizin,' page 111, and Valerianates, page 170*)

Preparations**ZINC CHLORIDE**

'SOLOID' ZINCI CHLORIDI, gr 5 [0.324 gm] [L^W B W & Co]

Prepared with a small quantity of Ammonium Chloride as a vehicle

DIRECTION—Dissolve one in two or more ounces of water, as an eye-wash, according to the strength required In highly-inflamed conditions of the urethra the hourly use of a very dilute injection, made by dissolving 'Soloid' Zinc Chloride, gr 5, in two pints of well-boiled water has been advised For application as a paint in granular pharyngitis, it is used in solutions as strong as thirty grains to the ounce

ZINC OXIDE

'TABLOID' ZINCI OXIDI, gr 2 [0.13 gm] [L^W B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to five, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food

ZINC PERMANGANATE

'SOLOID' ZINCI PERMANGANATIS, gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.008 gm] [L^W B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, in one ounce of water, is a successful injection in gonorrhoea This strength may also be employed as a mouth wash, as a gargle for sore throat, and for syringing the nostrils in chronic rhinitis

ZINC SULPHATE

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (R) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.0006 gm], and (WW) 0.0025 grammes [L^W B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One, placed in the eye, in acute or chronic ophthalmia

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL (DD) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr $\frac{1}{250}$ [0.0006 gm], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr $\frac{1}{20}$ [0.005 gm] [L^W B W & Co]

'SOLOID' OPHTHAL (AF) ZINCI SULPHATIS COMP [L^W B W & Co]

R. Zinc Sulphatis,	gr 1/500	[0.0003 gm]
Acidi Borici,	gr 1/20	[0.005 gm]
Tinct Opli	min 1/15	[0.004 c c]
'Epinine Hydrochloridi	gr 1/10	[0.005 gm]

DIRECTION—One, dissolved in twelve to twenty drops of water, as an eye-lotion in painful conjunctivitis caused by dust

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr 1 [0.065 gm], and gr 10 [0.648 gm] [L^W B W & Co]

DIRECTIONS—*As a vaginal or urethral injection*—one to five grains, in five ounces of water *As a mouth wash or gargle*—gr 10, in one pint of water *As a collyrium*—gr 1, in one ounce of rose water

Zinc (*continued*)

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI ET ZINCI SULPHATIS (*see Boric Acid, page 31*)

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI SULPHATIS (*see Alum, page 13*)

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI COMP (FORT)
(*see Alum, page 13*)

ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr 2 [0.13 gm], gr 10 [0.648 gm], and 0.5 gramme [♯ B W & Co]

DIRECTION—As an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, one to two grains may be dissolved in each ounce of water, or 0.5 gramme in 100 c.c. to 200 c.c.

ZINC VALERIANATE (*see Valerianates, page 170*)

'NIZIN' [♯ B W & Co]

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid (*see page 111*)

Zingiber (*see Ginger, page 64*)**'Zymine'—'Fairchild'**

A pure pancreatic extract, presents all principles in such activity that their presence and properties can readily be demonstrated. Not an artificial compound, contains ferments as they are naturally associated, free from all added substances.

Preparations

'ZYMINE' (Ext Pancreatis) [♯ B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to six grains, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

'ZYMINE' PEPTONISING TUBES [♯ B W & Co]

'PEPULE' ZYMINE, gr 3 [0.194 gm] (*Sugar coated*) [♯ B W & Co]

DIRECTION—One to two, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

'PEPULE' ZYMINE COMP [♯ B W & Co]

℞ 'Zymine,'	gr 2	[0.13 gm]
Bismuthi Subnitrat,	gr 3	[0.194 gm]
Pulv Ipecacuanhæ,	gr 1/10	[0.0065 gm]

(*Sugar coated*)

DIRECTION—One to three, taken with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

It is reported that 'Pepule' Zymine Compound, taken *one hour before* embarkation, ensures freedom from sea sickness.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET ZYMINE (*see Pepsin, page 118*)

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET ZYMINE (*see Pepsin, page 118*)



INDEX OF DISEASES AND TREATMENT

Abscess

LOCALLY—

Fomentations Incise
Belladonna Ointment
Morphine Oleate Iodine
† Carbolic Acid, min 5 to min 10
of 2 % solution into gland
threatening suppuration

INTERNALLY—

Aperients
* Quinine Bisulphate
* Aconite Tincture
* Calcium Sulphide
* Iron and Quinine Citrate
* Arsenious Acid * Strychnine
'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with
Malt Extract

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti staphylococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'
Anti streptococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'
Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed,
'Wellcome'

Acne

Treat any indigestion, and
insist on regular exercise, free
bowel action and simple diet,
with little or no meat, no
fatty foods, cheese, pastries,
pickles or excessive quantities
of tea, coffee or cocoa

Turkish baths
X rays Quartz lamp

LOCALLY—

Steam, wash with Ichthyol soap,
and rub with a fairly rough
towel If inflamed, foment
only Express comedones
daily with acne extractor
Inunction with 'Hazeline'
Cream
Ointments (made with Lanoline,
'Wellcome') of Ichthyol,
Sulphur, Zinc Oxide or
Mercury, or Glycerin of
Borax

Acne (continued)

INTERNALLY—

Saline Aperients
* Calcium Sulphide
* Arsenious Acid Phosphorus
* Arsenical Compound
* Iron and Arsenic Compound
'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with
Malt Extract

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-staphylococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'
Staphylococcus Vaccine,
Mixed, 'Wellcome'
Staphylococcus Vaccine,
Aureus, 'Wellcome'
Acne Bacillus Vaccine,
'Wellcome'
Acne Vaccines, Mixed,
'Wellcome'

Acromegaly

* Thyroid Gland
* Pyramidon

Addison's Disease

Attention to general health
'Epimine'
* Adrenalin
* Suprarenal Gland
* Ionic Compound * Strychnine
* Nux Vomica Tincture
* Digitalin (Crystalline)
§ 'Tyramine' Acid Phosphate

Ague (see Malaria)

Albuminuria

(See Diet Tables and General
Directions)

Treat the primary cause When
deficient coagulability of
blood, give * Calcium Lactate
(See Heart, Bright's Disease, etc.)

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

Alcoholism

Prohibit alcohol absolutely and
order abundant food
Hot air baths with massage
Hot-water baths with massage

**Acute Gastro-
Intestinal Catarrh**

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel, followed by *Saline
*Bismuth and Soda
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Morphine o§Atropine
§Morphine and Strychnine
o§Hyoscine

**Chronic Gastro-
Intestinal Catarrh**

Vegetable Bitters

Mineral Acids

*Arsenious Acid

*Nux Vomica Tincture

*Capsicum Tincture

*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent
Lavage

**For the Nervous
System—**

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Bromide Compound
*Potassium Bromide
*Ammonium Bromide
*Chloral Hydrate
*Nux Vomica Tincture
*Strychnine

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine and Strychnine
o§Morphine o§Atropine
o§Strychnine Sulphate
§Morphine and Strychnine
§Hyoscyamine o§Hyoscine

For the Heart—

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis Tincture
*Strophanthus Tincture
*Caffeine Citrate *Strychnine

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Strychnine Sulphate
§Sparteine Sulphate
o§Digitalin
o' Infundin' Pituitary (Infundi-
bular) Extract

**For Delirium
Tremens—**

Light diet at first, followed as
soon as possible by solid food
Hot bath or hot pack

Alcoholism (continued)**For Delirium
Tremens (continued)—**

INTERNALLY—

Purgatives

*Sodium Bromide Compound

*Potassium Bromide

*Morphine *Chloral Hydrate

*Digitalis Tincture (in full doses)

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Morphine o§Apomorphine

o§Hyoscine §Hyoscyamine

o' Infundin' Pituitary (Infundi-
bular) Extract

To relieve craving

*Zinc Oxide

*Capsicum Tincture

Cold water, sipped

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine and Strychnine

o§Morphine

Alopecia

LOCALLY—

Massage of Scalp

Ammonia Turpentine

Cantharidin Acetic Acid

†Corrosive Sublimate

Pilocarpine

Glycerin

Chrysarobin, gr 30 to gr 60,
in Lanoline, 'Wellcome,' 1 oz

INTERNALLY—

Nourishing food

*Blaud Pill *Arsenious Acid

If of syphilitic origin—

*Potassium Iodide Mercury

*Mercury Perchloride and

Potassium Iodide *Mercuric

Potassium Iodide *Yellow

Iodide of Mercury

Amenorrhœa

Treat the cause (*e.g.*, often de-
pendent on anæmia) Mustard
sit bath

Purgatives

*Blaud Pill *Aloes and Mynh

*Blaud Pill and Aloin

*Blaud Pill and Arsenic

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada

Aloes and Asafetida

*Nux Vomica Compound

*Manganese Peroxide

*Manganese and Iron Citrate

*Potassium Permanganate

*'Varium' *Mixed Glands,

No 2

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Hypoloid'

Anæmia

(See *Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Primary—**INTERNALLY—**

- Aperients
 - *Blaud Pill *Alom Compound
 - *Blaud Pill and Alom
 - *Blaud Pill and Arsenic
 - *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada
 - *Arsenious Acid
 - *Reduced Iron Compound
 - *Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Co
 - *Manganese and Iron Citrate
 - *Manganese and Iron Phosphate
 - Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract
 - ***Bone Medulla
 - Dialysed Iron (B W & Co)
 - *Pepsin and Strychnine
 - *Beta naphthol
 - ††Glycerophosphates
 - *Hypophosphites Compound
 - *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin
 - *Hæmoglobin *Three Syrups
 - Kepler' Malt Extract with Hæmoglobin
 - *Residuum Rubrum
- HYPODERMICALLY—**
- *'Scamin'
 - o Iron and Arsenic
 - Normal Horse Serum
 - 'Wellcome'

INTRAMUSCULARLY OR**INTRAVENOUSLY—**

- 'Kharasivan'
- 'Neokharasivan.'

Secondary—

Treat the cause hæmorrhage, leucorrhœa, cachexia of cancer, syphilis, malaria, tubercle, lead, mercury or arsenic poisoning, chronic constipation

Ankylostomiasis

Suitable latrines should be provided and boots for native labourers

Careful dieting

Patient should take no food later than evening before treatment

- *Thymol, preceded and followed by a purgative—not Castor oil
- *Chenopodium Oil (slightly more effective than Thymol)
- *Iron and Arsenic preparations for anæmia (see *Anæmia*)
- *Beta-naphthol
- Carbon tetrachloride

Aneurism

Rest, restrict diet and liquid

INTERNALLY—

- *Potassium Iodide
- *Morphine *Calcium Lactate
- *Aconite Tincture **'Iodism'
- *Nux Vomica Tincture

LOCALLY—

Acupuncture Electropuncture
Gelatin injection

Angina Pectoris**INTERNALLY—**

- *Potassium Iodide
- *Trinitrin *Trinitrin Compound
- *Erythrol Tetranitrate
- *Aconite Tincture (between attacks)
- *Arsenious Acid *Antipyrine
- *Chloral Hydrate
- *Potassium Bromide
- Hoffman's Anodyne (Compound Spirit of Ether)
- *Sodium Bromide Compound
- Sodium Nitrite

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Morphine and Strychnine

INHALATIONS—

- **Amyl Nitrite

Aphthæ

See to teeth, and correct diet

INTERNALLY—

- *Quinine *Gregory Powder
- Mineral Acids
- *Grey Powder

LOCALLY—

- Hydrogen Peroxide
- *Borax Glycerin of Borax
- *Potassium Chlorate and Borax
- Copper Sulphate †Alum

Apoplexy**LOCALLY—**

Ice to head (kept high)
Mustard to feet (kept low.)

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite Tincture
- *Potassium Iodide
- *Potassium Bromide

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

† 'Soloid' §§ 'Valule'

†† 'Ekxoid'

o 'Hypoloid'

** 'Vaporole'

Apoplexy (continued)**INTERNALLY (continued)—**

Croton Oil

*Calomel *Elaterin

*Thyroid Gland

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Morphine

o§Atropine, if respiration fail

o§Strychnine

Appendicitis

Operation

Absolute rest Ice

INTERNALLY—

(after operation)

*Magnesium Sulphate,
Effervescent

*Mistura Alba

*Calomel

*Aspirin *'Empirin' *Opium

By RECTUM—

Turpentine enemata

Castor Oil enemata

Soap and water enemata

'Enule' Soap Compound
Suppositories**Ascites (see Dropsy)****Asthma**

Cuti reaction

Avoid exciting causes, places,
foods or occupations likely to
induce attack Treat pulmon-
ary, cardiac, gastro-intestinal,
renal and other disorders, in-
cluding any abnormal conditions
of the nose or throat**INTERNALLY—**

*Suprarenal Gland

*Potassium Bromide

*Belladonna Tincture

*Pituitary Gland

*Caffeine Citrate *Ipecacuanha

*Iodisin' *Potassium Iodide

*Aconite Tincture *Adrenalin

*Trinitrin Compound

*Pepsin and Strychnine

*Arsenious Acid *Strychnine

Coffee Green Tea Alcohol

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Atropine Sulphate

*'Soamin' oAdrenalin

§Caffeine Sodio salicylate

o§Apomorphine §Hyoscyamine

o§Morphine §Aconitine Nitrate

o'Epimine' o'Infundin' Pituitary
(Infundibular) Extract

Vaccines

Asthma (continued)**FUMES OR VAPOURS—**

Potassium Nitrate papers

Stramonium leaves

Lobelia, Tobacco, and Cube-
b in various combinations, as
powders or cigarettes, or
smoked in a pipe**INHALATIONS—**Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole'
Inhaler) Menthol

**Amyl Nitrite

Ether, 'Wellcome' Oxygen

Spray of Solution of Adrenalin
('Wellcome') or 'Epimine'**Bed Sores**Relieve pressure by turning the
patient, or by water-bed or
cushion, and felt plasterWash the place with 'Hazeline'
or spirit and water, dry, and
dust with starch, Zinc Oxide,
or †Boric Acid powderTreat slough with antiseptic
lotion or poulticeKeep surface aseptic with †Boric
Acid or BismuthStimulate with 'Hazeline,' Ben-
zoin Compound Tincture,
Balsam of Peru, †Silver Nitrate,
Glycerin of Borax, or Glycerin
of Tannic Acid**Beri-Beri**Substitute unpolished for polished
rice

Guard against heart failure

Keep patient quiet Give car-
diac stimulants If much fluid
in pleurse (or pericardium) with
draw it Give food in small
quantities at frequent intervals,
preparation of yeast, bran
of wheat, lentils and beans,
meat, fresh vegetables or fruits
(avoid bulky foods)Move patient as soon as possible
to non-infected place in cases
which appear to be of an
infective nature**INTERNALLY—**

*Digitalis Tincture

*Strophanthus Tincture

*Sparteine Sulphate

*Thyroid Gland

*Tonic Compound

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Digitalin §Strophanthin

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Beri-beri (continued)**INHALATIONS—**

**Amyl Nitrite

Ammonia Oxygen

DURING CONVALESCENCE—

*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin

*Blaud Pill and Arsenic

Bilharziosis(see *Schistosomiasis*)**Biliousness**

Examine eyes separately for astigmatism or other error of refraction—a frequent cause of so called "biliousness" Examine urine for albumin

*Calomel *Blue Pill *Laxative Vegetable *Rhubarb

*Podophyllin

*Cascara Compound *Euonymin

*Podophyllin and Euonymin

*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent

*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent

*Mistura Alba *Nux Vomica Tincture

*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent

*Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent

*Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound

*Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent

*Mercury Perchloride

*Sodium Salicylate

*Aconite Tincture

**'Coffee-Mint' **Gingament

Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid

Bites and Stings**LOCALLY—**

Remove the sting

**Aromatic Ammonia

†Carbolic Acid Alcohol

Menthol in spirit

****Iodide**

'Sketofar' (deterrent and curative)

'Hazeline' †Lead Subacetate

Chloroform, 'Wellcome'

†Cocaine Hydrochloride

Snake-Bite—**LOCALLY—**

Ligate the part above the bite, incise margins of the wound, suck the wound, and rub in powdered †Potassium Permanganate

Inject **Potassium Permanganate solution, †Sodium Chloride solution, or Gold Chloride solution

Bites and Stings

(continued)

Snake-bite (continued)**INTERNALLY—**

*Ammonium Carbonate Alcohol

Ether, 'Wellcome'

*Atropine *Belladonna Tincture

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti venom Serum, 'Wellcome'

o§Strychnine Sulphate or

§Strychnine Nitrate

Blackwater Fever

Absolute rest in bed

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine Hydrochloride

*Arsenious Acid

*Strychnine Sulphate

*Sodium Bicarbonate

*Mercury Perchloride

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Quinine Bihydrochloride

**'Soamin'

§Digitalin

o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

INTRAVENOUSLY—

Saline Solution (†Sodium Chloride)

§Digitalin

o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

By Rectum—

'Enule' Quinine Suppositories

Saline Solution (†Sodium Chloride)

Blepharitis

Examine eyes separately for, and correct, any error of refraction

LOCALLY—

†Boric Acid, warm lotion

†Silver Nitrate

†Zinc Sulphate †'Nizin'

Copper Sulphate

Mercurial Ointments

INTERNALLY—

*Chemical Food *Easton Syrup

*Quinine 'Kepler' preparations

Boils

Examine urine for sugar

Remove any pressure or irritation as from edge of collar or cuff

LOCALLY—

Fomentations Poultices

Belladonna Opium Collodion

†Carbolic Acid injection

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Boils (continued)**INTERNALLY—****Purgatives**

- Dilute Sulphuric Acid (B P)
- *Sodium Salicylate *Aspirin
- *Sodium Cacodylate
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *Quinine Acetylsalicylate
- *Arsenious Acid *Quinine
- *Quinine Salicylate
- *Calcium Sulphide
- *Nuclein
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic
- *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada
- Mineral Acids *Easton Syrup

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti staphylococcus Serum,
- Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'
- Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed,
- 'Wellcome'

Breath, Fœtor of

Examine nose, teeth, tonsils, and fauces Treat dyspepsia, constipation, foetid bronchitis, bronchiectasis, gangrene, foetid cavity, foetid empyema

INTERNALLY—

- Creosote *Salol
- *Beta naphthol Compound
- *Terebene Musk
- 'Peppule' Pepsin
- *Bismuth Salicylate

LOCALLY—

- To nose (*see Osana*)
- To mouth—

Washes or sprays of *Potassium Chlorate and Borax,
 †Potassium Permanganate,
 †Carbolic Acid, †Boric Acid,
 Camphor or †Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Comp
 Menthol and Eucalyptus

INHALATIONS—

- Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia')
- 'Pinol' Menthol *Thymol
- Iodine Tincture Creosote
- Carbolic Acid

Bright's Disease

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Acute—

- "Imperial" drink—
- Cream of Tartar, one drachm,
- juice of half a lemon, water
- one pint
- *Digitalis Tincture
- *Potassium Nitrate

Bright's Disease

(continued)

Acute (continued)—

- *Tartarated Antimony *Jalap
- Pilocarpine Nitrate *Elaterin
- *Grey Powder
- *Strophanthus Tincture
- *Cathartic Compound
- *Calomel and *Salines
- *Caffeine Citrate
- *Methylene Blue

Subacute or Chronic—

- Serpentary Buchu
- *Caffeine Citrate Scoparius
- *Sparteine Sulphate Squill
- *Pilocarpine *Strychnine

Uræmia—

Hot baths, vapour baths, wet pack, dry and wet cupping

INTERNALLY—

- *Jalap *Calomel and *Salines
- *Elaterin *Chloral Hydrate
- *Trinitrin *Trinitrin Compound
- *Potassium Bromide
- *Caffeine Citrate

LOCALLY—

Cupping Leeches Bleeding

HYPODERMICALLY—

- ‡Pilocarpine Nitrate
- o‡Digitalin o‡Strychnine
- o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

INHALATIONS—

- **Amyl Nitrite Oxygen

By RECTUM OR INTRAVENOUSLY—

- †Saline injections

Bronchitis**Acute—**

Hot foot bath, hot bath, warm drinks and light food

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
- *Potassium Nitrate
- *Ipecacuanha *Tartarated Antimony
- *Ammonium Carbonate
- Senega Serpenterary Squill
- *Blue Pill *Calomel *Heroin
- *Dover Powder *Strychnine

LOCALLY—

Mustard poultice Cupping
 Turpentine liniment

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hydermic ** 'Vapors'
 † 'Soloid' o 'Hypoid'

Bronchitis (continued)**Acute (continued)—****HYPODERMICALLY—**

o§ Apomorphine Hydrochloride

INHALATIONS—

Warm moist air Oxygen
Compound Tincture of Benzoin
Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia')

Chronic—**INTERNALLY—**

*Blue Pill *Calomel
*Magnesium Sulphate Comp
Effervescent *Mistura Alba
Ether, 'Wellcome'
Senega Creosote *Terebene
*Digitalis Tincture
*Ipecacuanha
*Caffeine *Ammonium Chloride
*Ammonium Chloride and
Liquorice *Tar and Codeine
*Codeine *Sandal Wood Oil
*Ammonium Carbonate
*Asafetida Compound *Heroin
*Menthol Compound *Menthol
††¶ Pine Tar Compound
*Ipecacuanha with Squill *Tar
*Iodine *Potassium Iodide
*Zinc Oxide *Apomorphine
Hydrochloride *Kepler Cod
Liver Oil with Malt Extract

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§ Strychnine Sulphate

INHALATIONS—

Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole'
Inhaler)
Terebene (B W & Co)
Compound Tincture of Benzoin
Menthol

Bronchorrhœa

Examine chest for disease
Examine for foreign body in
bronchus by bronchoscopy and
skiagraphy

INTERNALLY—

Creosote *Tar
††¶ Pine Tar Compound
*Cubebs and Belladonna
*Guaiacol Carbonate
*Ammonium Carbonate
*Ammonium Chloride and
Liquorice *Tar and Codeine
*Apomorphine Hydrochloride
*Potassium Iodide
*Ammonium Chloride
*Arsenious Acid *Strychnine

INHALATIONS—

Terebene (B W & Co)
Creosote
Compound Tincture of Benzoin

Bruises**LOCALLY—**

†Lead Subacetate Lotion
†Lead and Opium Lotion
'Hazeline' Tincture of Arnica
Alcohol Lotion

Bubonic Plague

(see Plague)

Burns and Scalds**LOCALLY—**

Carroll Oil
Carbolic Oil (1 in 20) and Lime
water, equal parts
Picric Acid
†Sodium Bicarbonate lotion
**Iodine Tincture
†Argyrol (for burns of eyelids)
Zinc Oxide with Starch
'Borofax'
'Paroleine'
Paraffin wax
Boric Acid in Lanoline,
'Wellcome'
Zinc Oxide in Lanoline,
'Wellcome'
Toilet Lanoline, 'Wellcome'
'Hazeline' Ichthyol Ointment
*Bismuth Gauze

INTERNALLY—

*Opium or *Morphine to relieve
pain
Irrigations of colon with †Saline
(during shock)
*Quinine Bisulphate
*Strychnine
*Nux Vomica Tincture

Calculi**Biliary—****Prevention—**

Regular diet and exercise
Abundant fluid
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent
*Iridin Compound *Calomel
*Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent
*Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent
*Vichy Salt, Effervescent
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent
*Kissingen Salt, Effervescent
*Lithium Citrate and Sodium
Sulphate, Effervescent
*Hexamine *Urotropine
Olive Oil
*Mucin Compound

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
† 'Soloid' ¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

†† 'Elxoid' ** 'Vaporole'
o 'Hypoloid'

Calculi (continued)**Biliary (continued)—***During attack—***INTERNALLY—**

- *Chloral Hydrate *Aspirin
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *'Empirin' and Phenacetin
- *Three Bromides, Effervescent
- *Morphine
- *Belladonna Tincture
- *Sodium Bicarbonate
(in abundant warm water)
- Turpentine and Ether,
'Wellcome' (equal parts)

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome'
- Ether, 'Wellcome'

****Amyl Nitrite****By RECTUM—**

- †Saline injections

Renal—

- Copious draughts of alkaline waters No stimulants
- Light Diet

Uric Acid } *Calculi***Oxalic Acid }**

- Potassium Citrate, Effervescent,
in large doses for patients
passing bloody urine with
much uric acid

- *Hexamine *Urotropine
- *Piperazine

Phosphatic Calculi—

- Mineral Acids *Benzoic Acid

Cancer**(Inoperable)****INTERNALLY—**

- *Opium *Chloral Hydrate
- *Morphine *Thyroid Gland
- *Thymus Gland
- *Three Glands
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract

LOCALLY—

- †Cocaine Hydrochloride
- Menthol in Olive Oil
- †Adrenalin
- Radium
- X-rays

HYPODERMICALLY—

- **Scamin'
- Coley's Fluid
- §Morphine and Atropine
- §Morphine and Strychnine

Cancer (continued)**By RECTUM—**

- †Boric Acid (warm enema in
cancer of rectum)
- 'Enule' Belladonna
Suppositories
- 'Enule' Morphine
Suppositories
- 'Enule' Morphine and
Belladonna Suppositories

Cancrum Oris

- Generous diet Rest in bed,

LOCALLY—

- Removal of gangrenous parts
- Fuming Nitric Acid
- Actual Caution

INTERNALLY—

- *Iron and Arsenic Compound
- *Iron and Quinine *Strychnine
- *Quinine 'Kepler' preparations

By RECTUM—

- 'Enule' Meat or Milk
Suppositories

Carbuncle

- Examine carefully for cause
- Examine urine for sugar
- Remove pressure and friction

LOCALLY—

- †Carbolic Acid injection (1 to 3
of Glycerin) Incise or Excise
- †Boric Acid fomentations
- Collodion Belladonna
- Actual Caution

INTERNALLY—

- Purgatives
- *Quinine *Arsenious Acid,
- *Bismuth Salicylate *Salol
- *Morphine *Calcium Sulphide
- Dilute Sulphuric Acid (B P)

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-staphylococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'
- Staphylococcus Vaccine,
Aureus, 'Wellcome'
- Staphylococcus Vaccine,
Mixed, 'Wellcome'

Catarrh**(COMMON "COLD")**

- (If frequently "catching cold,"
carefully examine nose for
enlarged turbinate bones or
sensitive spots, throat for
enlarged tonsils or adenoid
growths, and chest)
- Hot baths Turkish baths

* 'Fablod'
† 'Solod'

§ 'Tablod' Hypodermic
** 'Vaporole'

Catarrh (continued)**INTERNALLY—**

- * 'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- * 'Empirin' and Dover Powder
- * 'Empirin' and Phenacetin
- * Quinine Acetylsalicylate
- * Dover Powder * Hexamine
- * Phenacetin and Quinine Compound * Potassium Iodide
- * Aconite Tincture
- * Ammoniated Quinine
- * Antifebrin
- * Quinine Bisulphate
- * Quinine and Camphor
- * Quinine, Camphor and Aconite
- * Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor
- * Menthol Compound
- ¶ Benzoic Acid Compound
- * Ammonium Chloride
- * Ipecacuanha and Antimony
- ¶ Pectoral
- †† Pine Tar Compound
- * Potassium Nitrate
- * Cubebs Compound
- * Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound (Voice)

After early stages—

- * Quinine * Easton Syrup
- * Hypophosphites Compound
- * Blaud Pill and Arsenic

INSUFFLATION—

- Compound Menthol Snuff (B W & Co)

NOSE SPRAYS—

- * 'Paroleine' Spray Compound
- † Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound
- † Naso Pharyngeal Compound
- † Adrenalin
- * 'Epinine'

APPLICATION TO NOSTRILS—

- * 'Hazeline' 'Hazeline' Cream

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Coryza Vaccines, 'Wellcome'

Catarrhal Sore Throat**GARGLES—**

- * 'Hazeline' † Carbolic Acid
- † Naso-Pharyngeal Compound
- † Adrenalin
- * 'Epinine'
- † Alum and Zinc Compound
- † Boric Acid † Zinc Sulphate
- † Zinc Permanganate

Catarrhal Sore Throat (continued)**SPRAYS—**

- * 'Hazeline' 'Paroleine'
- * 'Paroleine' Spray Compound
- † Adrenalin
- † Naso Pharyngeal Compound

THROAT PAINTS—

- Glycerin of Borax or Tannin
- Glycerin of Carbolic Acid
- Balsam of Peru or Tolu

INHALATIONS—

- Terebene (B W & Co)
- Compound Tincture of Benzoin
- Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole' Inhaler)

TO BE SUCKED—

- * Cubebs Compound
- * Cubebs and Belladonna
- * Menthol Compound * Red Gum
- * Potassium Chlorate
- * Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound (Voice)
- * Ammonium Chloride
- * Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice
- * 'Epinine' Compound
- * Krameria and Cocaine
- ¶ Pectoral * Slippery Elm
- ¶ Pine Tar Compound
- * Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm

INTERNALLY—

- * Calomel
- * Blue Pill
- * Potassium Nitrate
- * Aconite Tincture
- * Belladonna Tincture
- * Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna
- * Sodium Salicylate 'Hazeline'
- * 'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- * 'Empirin' and Dover Powder

Cerebro-spinal Fever

- Rest in darkened room
- Ice-bag to scalp and spine
- Cold sponge Simple lumbar puncture
- * Anupyrine * Chloral Hydrate
- * Trional
- * Hexamine * Urotropine

INTRATHECALLY—

- Anti-meningococcus Serum, 'Wellcome'

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Solond'

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille
†† 'Elxond'

Chorea

In severe cases, rest in bed and isolation from friends

Examine for symptoms of rheumatism

Examine for errors of refraction, adenoid growths, enlarged tonsils, worms, hæmorrhoids, or other peripheral irritation
Generous diet

*Sodium Salicylate

*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate

*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

*Aspirin

Camphor Monobromate

*Chloral Hydrate

*Quinine Valerianate *Cerebrin

*Zinc Valerianate *Zinc Oxide

*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin

*Arsenious Acid (in full doses)

††Formates

*Trional *Sulphonal

*Bland Pill *Strychnine Sulphate

*Bland Pill and Arsenic

*Bland Pill and Cascara Sagrada

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscyamine Sulphate

If with Rheumatic Fever—

*Quinine Salicylate

*Sodium Salicylate

*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

*Quinine Acetylsalicylate

*Aspirin *Potassium Iodide

'Menthofax' (externally)

Cirrhosis

Correct diet Regulate alcohol

*Calomel

*Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent

*Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis

*Elaterin

*Jalap *Potassium Iodide

Colic (see also Calculi)

Renal—

Hot bath, fomentations with

Turpentine and Opium

*Belladonna Tincture *Opium

*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

*Aspirin

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine

Hepatic—

*Morphine

*Belladonna Tincture

*Chloral Hydrate

*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

*Aspirin

HYPODERMICALLY—

oMorphine

Colic (continued)

Intestinal—

Recurrent attacks of colic may be due to lead poisoning, or local disease, e.g., gastric ulcer or appendicitis

Careful diet

*Calomel and *Salines

Castor oil and *Opium

*Morphine

*Belladonna Tincture

*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

*Aspirin

Benryl Benzoate

LOCALLY—

Fomentations Anodynes

Turpentine Stupes Poultices

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine

Collapse

(or Fainting)

Keep the head low Air

Apply cold water to the face

Loosen tight clothing

INHALATIONS—

**Amyl Nitrite

**Aromatic Ammonia

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Strychnine

Ether, 'Wellcome'

o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

§'Tyramine' Acid Phosphate

INTERNALLY—

Alcohol Sal Volatile

Ether, 'Wellcome'

Condylomata

Insist on extreme cleanliness

LOCALLY—

†Carbolic Acid lotion

†Corrosive Sublimate lotion

†Mercuric Potassium Iodide

lotion

Calomel and Zinc Powder

Mercurial Ointments

INTERNALLY—

Mercury *Potassium Iodide

*Mercuric Potassium Iodide

*Mercury Perchloride and

Potassium Iodide

*Yellow Iodide of Mercury

*'Iodicin'

'Kharsivan'

'Neokharsivan'

*'Soamin'

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

† 'Soloid' †† 'Elixoid'

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Conjunctivitis

Examine the eyes separately for, and correct, any error of refraction

LOCALLY—

Blister behind the ear Leeches to the temple Compresses, hot or cold Calomel Powder, Oleates of Mercury and Morphine outside the eyelid in palpebral conjunctivitis

'Borofax' || Alum

|| Adrenalin || 'Epinine'

Castor Oil, dropped in

Yellow Mercuric Oxide Ointment (diluted)

Lotion of †Alum, †Argyrol, †'Nuxin', †Boric Acid, Copper Sulphate, †Corrosive Sublimate, †Silver Proteinate, †Zinc Chloride, †Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc Sulphate Compound, †Silver Nitrate, †Lead Subacetate, †Adrenalin, or 'Epinine', or, for pain, of †Cocaine Hydrochloride

Constipation

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

Regular habit

Morning cold bath

Exercise Abdominal massage

INTERNALLY—

Cold water on rising, or tumbler of hot water sipped whilst dressing Tumbler of hot water at bedtime

Plenty of fluid (most important)

Coarse bread Porridge

Fruit Vegetables

*Laxative Vegetable *Alum

|| Laxative Fruit 'Alaxa'

*Cascara Sagrada *Blue Pill

*Cascara and Gentian Compound

*Cascara Compound *Calomel

*Magnesium Sulphate, Efferves

*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent

*Mistura Alba

*Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent

*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent

'Paroleine' Liquid Paraffin

'Laxamel'

*Alum Compound *Nux Vomica Tincture

*Nux Vomica Compound

*Sulphur Compound

*Iridin Compound *Strychnine

*Blue Pill and Rhubarb

Constipation (continued)

INTERNALLY (continued)—

*Rhubarb Compound Powder

*Liquorice Compound Powder

*Cathartic Compound

*Blue Pill, Colocynthis and Hyoscyamus

*Guaiacum and Sulphur

*Ox Bile *Pig Bile

By RECTUM—

'Enule' Glycerin Suppositories Enemata

'Enule' Soap Compound Suppositories

Convulsions

(IN CHILDREN)

Treat the exciting cause *e.g.*, teething, gastro-intestinal disturbance, worms, constipation, rickets, onset of acute disease, whooping cough, brain lesions, meningitis, injuries

Hot baths, with ice to head

*Potassium Bromide

*Chloral Hydrate

*Belladonna Tincture

INHALATION—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome'

Cornea

(INFLAMMATION OF)

LOCALLY—

†|| Atropine †|| Cocaine || Ethyl Morphine Hydrochloride (Dionin)

|| Physostigmine || Pilocarpine

Yellow Oxide of Mercury Ointment Calomel Powder

|| Fluorescein (for diagnosis)

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Iodide Mercury

*Mercury Perchloride and

Potassium Iodide

*'Iodidin'

*Yellow Iodide of Mercury

Corns

Well-fitting boots

Corn plasters

Soak in hot water, or in lotion of Sodium Carbonate, and afterwards scrape

Apply Collodion, Salicylic Acid and Cannabis Indica combined

If inflamed, rest and poultice

Acetic Acid Chromic Acid

Iodine †Silver Nitrate

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

† 'Tabloid' Pastille

† 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic

Cough

Treat any cause of irritation in the pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lung, pleura, ear, stomach or intestine. In violent paroxysmal cough, think of foreign body in larynx, and of whooping cough.

INTERNALLY—

- *Camphor Compound Tincture
- *Ipecacuanha with Squill
- ¶ Pectoral
- †† Pine Tar Compound
- *Cubeb Compound *Opium
- *Cubeb and Belladonna *Tar
- *Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice Creosote Syrup of Tolu
- *Potassium Bromide *Codeine
- *¶ Benzoic Acid Compound
- *Heroin
- *Chloral Hydrate
- *Belladonna Tincture
- *Dover Powder *Tar and Codeine

INHALATIONS—

Creosote
Benzoin Compound Tincture
Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia')
'Pinol'

Cramp

If recurrent, examine urine for albumin or sugar, diet care fully and empty bowel

INTERNALLY—

- *Belladonna Tincture
- *Ginger Essence *Soda Mint
- *'Gingament'
- Chlorodyne
- *Morphine

LOCALLY—

Belladonna Opium
Hot bath

Craw-Craw

Freely soak affected parts in hot water

Prick pustules and remove crusts of those which have ruptured

Scrape indolent ulcers or apply blistering fluid, dust with boric acid or iodoform, cover with dry *Absorbent Cotton, and bandage firmly. Change dressings once or twice weekly

Cretinism**(Sporadic)**

Diet

*Thyroid Gland

*Iodine

Iodine

Croup**Spasmodic**

Often associated with rickets

Treat catarrh if present

Hot bath

*Potassium Bromide

*Chloral Hydrate

*Ipecacuanha Wine

*Ipecacuanha and Antimony

INHALATION—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome'

False (see Laryngitis)**Membranous**

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum,

'Wellcome,' or Concentrated

Diphtheria Antitoxin,

'Wellcome,' immediately

(See also Diphtheria)

Cystitis

Rest in bed Simple diet

Abundant bland fluid

Treat the cause, e g, gonorrhoea,

stricture, enlarged prostate,

calculus, gout

Examine for residual urine

Examine urine for micro organisms, e g, *Bacillus coli***INTERNALLY—**

- *Hexamine and *Sodium Acid Phosphate
- *Urotropine
- *Salol Buchu
- *Sandal Wood Oil
- *Cubeb and Belladonna
- *Hyoscyamus Tincture
- Liquor Potasse
- *Methylene Blue
- *Sodium Salicylate *Boric Acid
- *'Empurin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *'Empurin' and Dover Powder
- *Aspirin
- *¶ Benzoic Acid Compound
- *Dover Powder
- *Belladonna Tincture

LOCALLY—

Wash out bladder with warm solution of †Argyrol, †Boric Acid, †Adrenalin, †'Nizm,' †Silver Nitrate, †Silver Proteinate

* 'Tablod'

† 'Solod'

†† 'Ehzod'

¶ 'Tablod' Pastille

Cystitis (continued)**LOCALLY (continued)—**

†Potassium Permanganate,
*Salicylic Acid, *Quinine
Bisulphate, or weak alkaline
or acid solutions, according
to the reaction of urine

By Rectum—

'Enule' Morphine and Bella-
donna Suppositories
Hyoscyamus Suppositories
Opium and hot water enemata
Autogenous vaccines, if indi-
cated by bacteriological
examination of urine

**Debility (WITHOUT
OBVIOUS CAUSE)**

Fresh air, rest, change of air,
cold or tepid morning bath
with skin friction

*Strychnine Mineral Acids
*Hypophosphites Compound
*Quinine
*Nux Vomica Tincture
*Easton Syrup *Blaud Pill
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada
*Manganese and Iron
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin
††Formates
*Three Syrups
*††Glycerophosphates
Dialysed Iron (B W & Co)
'Bevo' Beef and Iron Wine
'Kepler' Preparations
*Mixed Glands

Delirium

(IN FEVERS)

Cold baths and sponging
Ice cap to head

*Antifebrin Compound
*Sodium Bromide Compound
*Opium
*Chloral Hydrate *Phenacetin
*Tartarated Antimony
*Quinine Bisulphate
*Antifebrin
*Quinine Salicylate
*Quinine Acetylsalicylate
*'Empirin' and Phenacetin

Delirium Tremens

(See Alcoholism)

Dengue

Isolation Rest in bed under a
mosquito net

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Salicylate
*Sodium Bicarbonate
*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
*'Empirin' and Dover Powder
*'Empirin' and Phenacetin
*Aspirin
*Antipyrine *Phenacetin
*Belladonna Tincture

EXTERNALLY—

Chloroform, Belladonna or
Camphor Liniment Wrap
painful parts in *Absorbent
Cotton

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscine Compound (A or B
according to requirement)

During**Convalescence—**

Good food Change of air

INTERNALLY—

*Easton Syrup *Quinine
*††Glycerophosphates
††Formates *Sodium Salicylate
*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
*Aspirin

Diabetes Insipidus

Do not limit amounts of fluids
taken

*Zinc Valerianate
*Potassium Bromide
*Atropine *Ergotin
'Ergutin' *Opium
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent
*Vichy Salt, Effervescent
*Belladonna Tincture
††Formates

HYPODERMICALLY—

° Infundin' Pituitary (Infundi-
bular) Extract

Diabetes Mellitus(See Diet Tables and General
Directions)

Insulin, 'Wellcome' (hypo-
dermically)

*'Saxin' instead of sugar
*Codeine *Opium
*Codeine and Nux Vomica
*Sodium Salicylate
*Sodium Salicylate and Potas-
sium Bicarbonate *Aspirin
*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
††Formates *Strychnine
*Sodium Bicarb in large doses
*Ammonium Bromide

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic ° 'Hypoid'
† 'Soloid' †† 'Elixoid'

Diabetes Mellitus*(continued)*

- *Arsenious Acid with *Lithium Carbonate
- *Antipyrine
- o Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

In Coma—

- Insulin, 'Wellcome' (hypodermically)
- *Sodium Bicarb, in large doses
- § Pilocarp ne Nitrate
- Intravenous or rectal injection of † Saline solutions
- Oxygen inhalation

Diarrhoea*(See Diet Tables, Infant Feeding and General Directions)*

May be due to stricture of bowel, or to impaction of faeces, or to rectal carcinoma or ulceration. In acute or summer diarrhoea, large frequent loose motions generally due to improper food or to fermentation of undigested food in the intestines. In the case of children, examine feeding bottle, and if necessary, add *Sodium Citrate to the milk.

Purgatives—

- *Calomel *Blue Pill
- *Castor Oil *Rhubarb

Astringents—

- *Astringent Mixture
- *Kino Compound Powder
- *Aromatic Chalk Powder
- *Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium *Bismuth
- *Tannin Lime Water
- Copper Sulphate 'Iiazeline'
- Aromatic Sulphuric Acid
- Logwood decoction Catechu
- Opium *Lead with Opium

Intestinal Antiseptics—

- *Grey Powder *Carbolic Acid
- *Mercury Perchloride
- *Quinine Salicylate *Salol
- *Bismuth Subgallate
- *Bismuth Salicylate
- *Benzo naphthol
- *Beta naphthol
- *Guaiacol Camphorate
- *Guaiacol Carbonate
- *Quinine Acetyl salicylate

Sedatives—

- *Dover Powder *Bismuth
- *Ipecacuanha
- *Bismuth and Dover Powder
- Starch and Opium enemata
- 'Enule' Bismuth Subgallate or Morphine Suppositories

Diarrhoea (continued)**Chronic—**

- Find cause Examine rectum
- *Bismuth Subnitrate
- *Mercury Perchloride
- *Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium
- Ispaghul

Diphtheria

- Schick Test (Diphtheria Toxin, 'Wellcome') to determine susceptibility
- Toxin Antitoxin Mixture (Diphtheria Prophylactic 'Wellcome') for prevention

HYPODERMICALLY, INTRAMUSCULARLY OR INTRAVENOUSLY—
Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, 'Wellcome' or Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin, 'Wellcome,' immediately

INTERNALLY—

- *Ferric Chloride with *Potassium Chlorate *Nux Vomica Tincture
- *Caffeine Citrate
- *Iron and Arsenic Compound

In later stages—

- o Adrenalin
- § 'Tyamine' Acid Phosphate

SPRAYS—

- Glycerin of Carbolic Acid
- † Naso-Pharyngeal Compound
- *Potassium Chlorate
- † Nasal Phenol Compound
- Chlorine Water

If Paralysis—

- Rest in bed, liberal diet, feed with nasal or stomach tube
- Massage Electricity
- *Nux Vomica Tincture
- *Strychnine
- *Blaud Pill *Quinine
- *Blaud Pill and Arsenic
- *Suprarenal Gland

Dropsy

Treat the cause, renal cardiac, hepatic, cachectic, anemic

INTERNALLY—

- *Digitalis Tincture
- *Blue Pill
- *Elaeterin Scopolarius Squill
- *Sparteine Sulphate *Jalap
- *Strophanthus Tincture
- Potassium Citrate, Effervescent
- *Colocynth Compound

HYPODERMICALLY—

- § Pilocarpine o § Digitalin

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
o 'Hypoid'

Dysentery

Rest in bed Careful diet

Amœbic—**INTERNALLY—**

- *Castor Oil
- *Emetine Hydrochloride
- *Emetine Bismuthous Iodide
- *Ipecacuanha (in full doses)
- *Tannic Acid Benzyl Benzoate
- *Quinine Bihydrochloride
- Isapgul

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Emetine Hydrochloride

Bacillary—**INTERNALLY—**

- Stimulants
 - *Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent, or *Mistura Alba, in early stages (in full doses)
 - *Dover Powder *Salol
 - *Bismuth and Dover Powder
 - *Lead with Opium
 - *Astringent Mixture
 - *Mercury Perchloride, in small doses, frequently
 - *Bismuth Subnitrate 'Hareline' Intestinal disinfectants (*see Diarrhœa*)
 - *Ammonium Chloride Cinnamon
 - *Santonin Sublimed Sulphur Ispagul
- By RECTUM—
- 'Enule' Morphine Suppositories
 - Enemata of warm water with astringents—
 - †Alum, Copper Sulphate, †Adrenalin, 'Epineurine,' †Silver Nitrate, †Zinc Sulphate, †Lead Acetate and Opium, or †Lead Subacetate

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-dysentery Serum, 'Wellcome'

INTRAVENOUSLY—

- Saline Solution (†Sodium Chloride)

DysmenorrhœaRest Hot mustard hip bath
Stupes with turpentine**INTERNALLY—**

- Purgatives
- *Thyroid Gland
- *'Varium' *Mixed Glands, No 2
- *Cotarnine Hydrochloride
- *Aconite Tincture
- Apiol *Camphor
- *Morphine *Dover Powder
- *Belladonna Tincture
- *Ergot Extract 'Ernutin'

Dysmenorrhœa (continued)**INTERNALLY (continued)—**

- *Potassium Bromide
- *Antifebrin
- *Antipyrine *Phenacetin Benzyl Benzoate
- *Caffene Compound
- *Phenacetin Compound
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur
- *Iron Preparations *'Varium'
- *Viburnum Prunifolium Extract
- *Pyramidon
- *Zinc Valerianate
- *'Lodal' Chloride
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *'Empirin' Compound
- *Aspirin

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Ergotinine Citrate
- §Ergotinine and Strychnine
- o§Morphine o'Ernutin'
- §Cotarnine Hydrochloride

Dyspepsia*(See Diet Tables and General Directions)***Acute—**

Rest in bed Careful dieting

INTERNALLY—

- *Castor Oil and *Opium
- *Calomel *Blue Pill
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent *Mistura Alba
- *Bismuth *Mucin Compound
- *Opium
- *Menthol *Menthol Compound
- Warm water or emetics
- Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid
- Soda Water Ice

LOCALLY—

- Mustard poultices
- Fomentations

Chronic—

- *Bismuth Subnitrate
- Diluted mineral acids
- *Pepsin and Strychnine
- *Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine
- *Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal
- *'Peppan' *Ginger
- *Ox Bile or *Pig Bile
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract
- *Carbolic Acid *Capsicum
- *Rhubarb and Gentian
- *Rhubarb and Soda
- Cardamoms
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome'
- *'Gingament' *Soda-Mint
- *Nux Vomica Tincture
- *Calcium Carbonate Compound
- *Benzo-naphthol *Chinoel
- *Sodium Bicarbonate
- *Beta-naphthol Compound

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
o 'Hypoid'

Ear-ache

Examine carefully ear, mouth, teeth, throat and nose Wash mouth, and gargle throat frequently with antiseptic solution

INTERNALLY—

- *Mistura Alba
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
- *Castor Oil or Black Draught
- *Calomel *Blue Pill
- *Aconite Tincture
- *Belladonna Tincture
- *Dover Powder *Aspirin
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *'Empirin' and Phenacetin
- *'Empirin' Compound
- *Antipyrine *Phenacetin
- *Phenacetin Compound

LOCALLY—

Castor Oil in meatus
Oil and Opium in meatus
Hot fomentations (Poppy heads, Chamomiles, etc.)
Irrigation with hot †Saline solution
Blister behind ear
Leeches behind ear
Menthol solution

Eclampsia

(PUERPERA)

INTERNALLY—

- Purgatives
- *Magnesium Sulphate

HYPODERMICALLY—

‡Morphine

By RECTUM—

- †Saline injections
- *Potassium Bromide and *Chloral Hydrate, of each one drachm, in starch water

EXTERNALLY—

Venesection Hot wet pack

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome'
- Ether, 'Wellcome'
- Oxygen
- **Amyl Nitrite

Eczema (see also Skin)

Protect against all irritation, heat, sun, discharges Wash little, use milk and water, or oatmeal water, or almond oil on soft linen

Lanoline, 'Wellcome'

Keep the folds of the skin apart

Eczema (continued)

Attend to the diet and digestion, and regulate bowels

Examine the urine for sugar and albumin

INTERNALLY—

- Stomachics, tonics, purgatives
- *Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent
- *Mistura Alba
- *Arsenical Compound
- Sulphur *Belladonna Tincture
- *Thyroid Gland *Carbolic Acid
- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

INTRAVENOUSLY—

- Sodium Cacodylate
- Sodium Hyposulphite

LOCALLY—**When Acute—****Drying Powders of—**

- Zinc Oxide or Carbonate
- Starch Boric Acid Bismuth
- Salicylic Acid

Lotions of—

- †Silver Nitrate, †Boric Acid,
- †Lead Subacetate, or Carron Oil

Sedative Ointments of—

- Zinc Oxide, or Lead Subacetate or Boric Acid, in Lanoline,
- 'Wellcome' 'Hazeline' Cream Boric Acid in
- 'Hazeline' Cream 'Borofax'
- Glycerin of Borax
- Ichthyol Soap
- Pine Tar Soap

To relieve Itching—

- Calamine Lotion
- Sodium Carbonate Solution
- Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid
- Benzoin Compound Tincture, painted on
- Borax Menthol Camphor
- †Cocaine Hydrochloride
- †Carbolic Acid (dilute lotion)

When Chronic—

- More stimulating applications
- Sulphur bath Glycerin
- Mercurial Ointments
- Ichthyol Ointment
- Sulphur Iodide Ointment

Emissions

(Nocturnal, Seminal, Sperma-torrhoea)

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

‡ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Emissions (continued)

Keep the bowels regular, treat worms if present, avoid stimulants, avoid all fluids for two hours before bedtime, the bladder to be emptied after first deep sleep, avoid a feather or soft bed, avoid lying on the back, if the urine be too acid or alkaline, treat accordingly

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
- *Mistura Alba
- *Potassium Bromide
- *Quinine Bisulphate
- *Strychnine (in full doses)
- *Ergotin and Strychnine
- *Arsenious Acid (in full doses)
- *Camphor *Chloral Hydrate
- *Bland Pill and Arsenic
- *Bland Pill and Cascara Sagrada
- ††Formates 'Ernutin'
- *Hypophosphites Compound
- *Belladonna Tincture
- *Three Valerianates
- Cantharidin with Iron

Encephalitis Lethargica**INTERNALLY—**

- *Hexamine *Urotropine

HYPODERMICALLY—

Turpentine

INTRAVENOUSLY—

- 'Neokharivan' 'Kharsivan'

Epilepsy

Examine for any possible cause of irritation, *e.g.*, brain tumour, gumma, dental decay, dental pressure, ear abscess, uterine trouble, astigmatism or other error of refraction. Maintain the general health with good food, fresh air, and tonics. Limit or prohibit animal food. Secure free action of bowels.

INTERNALLY—

- *Ammonium Bromide
- *Potassium Bromide
- *Sodium Bromide *Cerebrin
- *Strontium Bromide
- *Three Bromides, Effervescent
- *Sodium Bromide Compound
- *Trinitrin *Zinc Valerianate
- *Borax *Belladonna Tincture
- *Camphor
- *Cerebrin *Varium'

Epilepsy (continued)**HYPODERMICALLY—**

- o§Hyoscine §Hyoscyamine
- §Picrotoxin

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome'
- Ether, 'Wellcome'

- **Amyl Nitrite

Epistaxis

Examine nose for local cause. Treat associated conditions, *e.g.*, Bright's disease, typhoid fever, new growth. Rest, with the head raised. Ice to back of neck. Warmth to hands and feet.

LOCALLY—

- Pledgets of *Absorbent Cotton, saturated with †Adrenalin solution to bleeding nostril.
- Plug nares in severe cases.
- Injections of iced water †Alum.
- Ferric Chloride 'Hazeline'
- †Adrenalin o'Epinine'
- Tannic Acid
- Plug the nostrils.
- Application of electric cautery (in suitable cases) to any point from which the hæmorrhage arises.

INTERNALLY—

- *Ergot Extract 'Ernutin'
- *Aconite Tincture *Tannin
- *Calcium Lactate
- *Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent
- *Mistura Alba
- *Ferric Chloride

Erysipelas**LOCALLY—**

- Iodine
- X-rays Cautery
- Starch Collodion
- Glycerin of Belladonna
- †Silver Nitrate
- Ichthyol, and Lanoline, 'Wellcome'
- Ichthyol Soap

INTERNALLY—

- Iron Perchloride Tincture, with *Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent
- *Quinine Sulphate *Ichthyol
- *Sodium Salicylate
- *Quinine Acetylsalicylate
- *'Empurin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *Aspirin

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas, 'Wellcome'
- Anti streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid'

†† 'Eluxoid'

Hypodermic

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Fainting (*see Collapse*)**Fevers***Antipyretics—*

- *Antipyrine *Antifebrin
- *Antifebrin Compound
- *Phenacetin Compound
- *Phenacetin and Quinine Compound
- *Quinine Bisulphate
- *Quinine Salicylate
- *Warburg Lincture
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *'Empirin' and Phenacetin
- *Aspirin
- *Quinine Acetylsalicylate

Diaphoretics—

- Ammonium Acetate Solution
- *Potassium Nitrate
- Alkaline Carbonates
- *Tartarated Antimony
- *Aconite Tincture
- *Antifebrin *Dover Powder

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
- *Mistura Alba
- *Calomel
- Peptonised milk and food
- Meat juice
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract

Stimulants—

- Alcohol Turpentine *Camphor

Sedatives—

- *Chloral Hydrate
- *Potassium Bromide
- *Opium *Sulphonal
- *Trional *Veronal

EXTERNALLY—

- Wet pack, sponging or douches, ice cap, cold bath, air bath

*HYPODERMICALLY—**Sera in certain fevers*

- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever, 'Wellcome'
- Anti streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever, 'Wellcome'
- Anti streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina, 'Wellcome'
- Anti colon Bacillus Serum, 'Wellcome'
- Anti-meningococcus Serum, 'Wellcome' (intraspinaly)
- Anti-typhoid Serum, 'Wellcome'

Fibroids (UTERINE)*Operation**INTERNALLY—*

- *Thyroid Gland
- *Pituitary Gland
- *'Varium' *Ergot Extract
- *'Ernutin' *Adrenalin
- *'Mamos'
- *Hydrastine Hydrochloride
- *Hydrastine Compound
- *Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride
- *'Lodal' Chloride

HYPODERMICALLY—

- § Ergotinine ° 'Ernutin'
- § Ergotinine and Strychnine
- § Ergotoxine

Filariasis*(FILARIAL FEVER)*

Keep in bed under a mosquito net

Control vomiting with ice, effervescing drinks or counter-irritants to stomach

If severe renal pain, cup and foment loins

If chyluria, use catheter.

The district in which the disease was contracted should be left

INTERNALLY—

- *Antipyrine

HYPODERMICALLY—

- ° § Hyoscine
- § Morphine and Atropine

LOCALLY—

Applications of Belladonna to swollen groin glands

Fissure of Anus

Extremes cleanliness locally

Keep motions soft until operation

LOCALLY—

- † Silver Nitrate Ichthyol
- † β-Eucaine in Lanoline, 'Wellcome'
- † Cocaine in Lanoline, 'Wellcome'

By RECTUM—

'Enule' Suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, 'Hazeline' Compound, Gall and Opium, Adrenalin, 'Epinine', Cocaine, Morphine, Belladonna, or Morphine and Belladonna combined

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
° 'Hypoid'

Fistula of Anus

Extreme cleanliness locally

By RECTUM—

Until operation, 'Enule' Suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, Morphine and Belladonna, Gall and Opium, Adrenalin, 'Epinine,' or 'Hazeline' Compound
'Hazeline' Suppositories
Hyoscyamus Suppositories

Flatulence

Hot water one hour before food Dry meals Compact meals Careful mastication Complete bowel action

*'Coffee-Mint' *Soda-Mint
*'Gingament'
*Sodium Bicarbonate
*Capsicum Tincture
*Potassium Bicarbonate
*Calcium Carbonate Compound
*Magnesium Carbonate Compound
*Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia
*Asafetida and Opium
*Charcoal Cajuput Oil
*Benzo-naphthol *Menthol
*Beta naphthol Compound
*Salicylic Acid *Carbolic Acid
Peppermint Sal Volatile
Cardamoms Lavender
'Paroleine'
*Ox Bile *Pig Bile
*Mucin Compound

Freckles

Protect skin from sun by veil

LOCALLY—

Toilet Lanoline, 'Wellcome'
Olive Oil
'Borofax' 'Hazeline' Cream
Glycerin "'Hazeline' Snow'
Lime water Alkaline washes
Alcohol and Rose water

Gall Stones

(see *Calculus and Chole*)

Gangrene

Examine carefully for cause, especially as to condition of vessels
Examine urine for albumin and sugar
Generous diet and alcohol

Gangrene (continued)**LOCALLY—**

Prevent sepsis
Promote evaporation of fluid from dead parts
*Boric Cotton
*Cyanide Cotton
*Iodoform Cotton
Salicylic wool *Cyanide Gauze
*Boric Gauze
*Sal Alembroth Gauze
*Iodoform Gauze
*Bismuth Gauze
Chinosol Gauze
Morphine Oleate
Glycerin of Belladonna
Morphine in Menthol
'Borofax'
Glycerin of Borax

INTERNALLY—

*Opium *Codeine *Morphine
*Quinine *Strychnine
Quinine and Arsenic

Gastric Ulcer

(See also *Hæmatemesis and Dyspepsia*)

Treat anæmia or constipation

INTERNALLY—

Liquid food, peptonised, at short intervals, in small amounts
*Bismuth Carbonate
*Bismuth Subnitrate
*Adrenalin 'Hazeline'
*Opium (Powder or Tincture)
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid
Potassium Bichromate
*Suprarenal Gland
*Belladonna Tincture
*Mucin Compound
Normal Horse Serum, 'Wellcome'
Olive Oil and Cream (in small doses)
'Paroleine'
'Kepler' Malt Extract.

HYPODERMICALLY—

*Atropine Sulphate

By RECTUM—

Nutrient enemata
'Enule' Meat or Milk Suppositories

Glaucoma (ACUTE)

Attend to general health
Consider immediate operation

Glaucoma (*continued*)**LOCALLY—**

||Physostigmine ||Pilocarpine
Leeches (to temple)
Hot fomentations

INTERNALLY—

*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent
*Mistura Alba
*Calomel *Opium *Morphine
*Quinine Quinine and Arsenic
*Strychnine
*Nux Vomica Tincture

Glycosuria

(*See Diabetes and Diet Tables*)

Treat the cause, e.g., gout
Modified or restricted diet

Turkish baths, exercise

*'Saxin' instead of sugar

*Sodium Salicylate (in full doses)

*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

*Aspirin *Antipyrine

*Ammonium Chloride

*Strychnine *Arsenious Acid

*Codeine *Morphine

Goitre

(**BRONCHOCELE**)

Attention to general health
Change of residence

LOCALLY—

Iodine Tincture

Potassium Iodide, or Mercury

Red Iodide, in Lanoline,
'Wellcome'

Injection of Iodine Tincture

Removal in suitable cases

INTERNALLY—

*'Ioducin'

Iodine *Potassium Iodide

*Thymus Gland

Thyroid Gland

*Hexamine

Goitre

(**EXOPHTHALMIC**)

Rest in bed

Avoid worry and excitement

Ice bag to neck and heart

Electricity to neck

INTERNALLY—

*Adrenalin

*Pituitary Gland

*Suprarenal Gland

*Spleen Substance

Goitre (**EXOPHTHALMIC**)

(*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

*Thymus Gland

*Opium *Morphine

*Sodium Bromide Compound

*Belladonna Tincture

*Digitalis Tincture

*Strophanthus Tincture

*Arsenious Acid *Blaud Pill

*Blaud Pill and Arsenic

*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin
Serum (Mœbius)

HYPODERMICALLY OR

INTRAVENOUSLY—

o 'Infundin' Pituitary

(Infundibular) Extract

Gonorrhœa

(*see also Chordee*)

Avoid exercise, alcohol, tobacco,
coffee, cheese, pepper, spices
and all stimulating food

Rest, suspensory bandage,
warm baths, frequent hot
fomentations to perineum

INTERNALLY—

*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent

*Magnesium Sulphate Compound,
Effervescent *Mistura Alba

Abundant bland fluids Buchu

*Aconite Tincture *Camphor

Copaiba *Sandal Wood Oil

*Dover Powder

*Hexamine *Urotropine

*Cubeb and Belladonna *Salol

*Methylene Blue

*Hyoscyamus Tincture

Liquor Potasse freely diluted

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Belladonna Suppositories, if necessary, to relieve
pain

URETHRAL INJECTIONS—

Warm water, †Boric Acid,

†Potassium Permanganate

Copper Sulphate, †Corrosive

Sublimate, †'Nizam,' †Zinc

Sulphocarbolate, †Zinc

Chloride, †Zinc Sulphate,

†Boric Acid and Zinc Sul-

phate, †Zinc Permanganate,

†Alum, †Alum and Zinc Sul-

phate, †Lead and Opium

Lotion 'Hazeline,' †Silver

Protinate or †Argyrol

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

|| 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic
o 'Hypoid'

Gonorrhœa (continued)**HYPODERMICALLY—**

- Anti gonococcus Serum,
'Wellcome'
- Anti streptococcus Serum,
Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'
- Gonococcus Vaccine,
'Wellcome'

Gout

(See *Diet Tables and General Directions*)

- Electric hot air baths
- Radiant heat and light
- Radium
- Turkish baths
- Abundant fluid

INTERNALLY—

- *Colchicum Compound
- *Colchicine Salicylate
- *Colchicine and Nux Vomica Compound
- *Potassium Bicarbonate
- *Lithium Citrate, Effervescent
- *Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent
- *Lithium Carbonate
- *Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent
- *Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent
- *Vichy Salt, Effervescent
- *Potassium Iodide
- *Piperazine
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur
- ††Formates
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *Aspirin
- *Quinine Acetylsalicylate
- *Lithium Benzoate Compound
- *Sodium Salicylate
- *Calcium Carbonate Compound
- *'Saxin' instead of sugar

During attack**LOCALLY—**

- Avoid ice cold application to a very inflamed joint, raise the part and wrap in *Absorbent Cotton, employ evaporating lotions or hot alkaline fomentations
- Sedative liniments
- Collodion Oil of Peppermint

INTERNALLY—

- *Calomel and *Salines
- *Colchicum Compound
- *Ammonium Bromide
- *Opium
- *Phenacetin

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Aconitine
- °§Morphine

Guinea-worm

Frequent hot fomentations to encourage worm to discharge embryos, after which (15 to 20 days) worm is easily removed. Dress with boric lotion and lint till wound heals.

Or inject body of worm, or surrounding tissues, with †Mercury Perchloride (1 in 1000 solution) or †Chinosol

'Kharsivan'
'Neokharsivan'

Antimony by intravenous injection

Hæmatemesis

(see also *Gastric Ulcer*)

Absolute rest in bed

By RECTUM—

- Nutrient enemata
- 'Enule' Meat or Milk Suppositories

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Ergotinine
- °§Morphine
- °'Ernutin'
- §Morphine and Strychnine
- Normal Horse Serum,
'Wellcome'

INTERNALLY—

- Ice to suck
- Barley water
- Peptonised milk
- Whey
- *Morphine
- *Opium
- *Tannin
- *Calcium Lactate
- *Adrenalin
- 'Epimine'
- *Lead with Opium
- 'Hæceline'
- Turpentine, one minim doses
- *Suprarenal Gland
- *Mucin Compound
- Olive Oil and Cream, in small doses

Hæmaturia

Treat the cause—e.g., purpura and other blood diseases (see *Purpura*), gonorrhœa, calculus, new growth, tubercle of kidney or bladder, nephritis, prostatitis, etc.

In Acute Nephritis—**INTERNALLY—**

- *Digitalis Tincture
- Ergot
- *Ergot Extract
- *Ipecacuanha and Antimony
- 'Ernutin'
- *Adrenalin

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Ergotinine Citrate
- °'Ernutin'
- °'Epimine'
- °Adrenalin

LOCALLY—

- Dry and wet cupping
- Counter irritant to loins

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Ekzoid'

° 'Hypoid'

Hæmophilia

Avoid injuries, wounds, abrasions or operations

INTERNALLY—

Calcium Chloride
 *Calcium Lactate
 *Ferric Chloride
 *Tannin Gallic Acid
 *Ergot Extract
 Adrenalin
 'Epinine'
 'Hæzeline'
 Normal Horse Serum,
 'Wellcome'

LOCALLY—

Adrenalin or 'Epinine'

HYPODERMICALLY—

Normal Horse Serum,
 'Wellcome'

Hæmoptysis

Rest in bed
 Avoid use of voice

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§ Morphine §Ergotinine
 §Ergotinine and Strychnine
 §Morphine and Strychnine

INTERNALLY—

Ice *Potassium Bromide
 *Morphine *Opium Tincture
 *Lead with Opium Turpentine
 *Tannin Gallic Acid
 *Calcium Lactate
 *Aconite Tincture
 'Hæzeline' *Ergot Extract
 *Ferric Chloride Sulphuric Acid
 *Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)
 *Erythrol Tetranitrate
 *'Lodal' Chloride
 Normal Horse Serum,
 'Wellcome'

LOCALLY—

Artificial pneumo thorax

INHALATIONS—

**Amyl Nitrite
 Terebene (B W & Co)
 Astringents in general

Hæmorrhage**Intestinal—**

Find source and treat cause

HYPODERMICALLY—

o'Ernutin' Ergot Extract
 §Ergotinine Citrate
 §Ergotinine and Morphine
 §Ergotinine and Strychnine
 §Morphine and Strychnine

Hæmorrhage (continued)**Intestinal (continued)—****INTERNALLY—**

*Opium Turpentine 'Hæzeline'
 *Strychnine *Ipecacuanha
 Iron Perchloride Tincture
 *Calcium Lactate
 *Adrenalin
 'Epinine' *Lead with Opium
 Diluted Sulphuric Acid
 Normal Horse Serum,
 *'Lodal' Chloride ['Wellcome']

INHALATION—

**Amyl Nitrite

By RECTUM—

'Enule' Adrenalin Suppositories
 'Enule' 'Epinine' Suppositories
 'Enule' 'Hæzeline' Compound
 Suppositories
 †Saline injections 'Hæzeline'

Post-Partum—

Disinfect externally
 Douche vagina with saturated solution of †Boric Acid, douche uterus with same solution as hot as can be borne, douche uterus with solution of Adrenalin 1 in 100,000, or 'Epinine', 1 in 10,000 compress fundus firmly. If necessary, plug cavity of uterus, raise foot of bed, bandage limbs Compress abdominal aorta

INTERNALLY—

Ergot *Ergot Extract
 'Ernutin'
 *Adrenalin 'Epinine'
 *Hydrastine Compound
 *Hydrastine Compound and
 Cotarnine Hydrochloride
 'Hæzeline' *Calcium Lactate
 Alcohol Sal Volatile
 *'Lodal' Chloride

INHALATION—

**Amyl Nitrite

HYPODERMICALLY—

o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract
 §Ergotinine o'Ernutin'
 §Ergotinine and Strychnine
 §Morphine and Strychnine
 o§Digitalin o§Strychnine

* 'Tabloid'
 † 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
 ** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoloid'

Hæmorrhage (continued)**Post-Partum (continued)—****INTRAMUSCULARLY—**

- o' Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract
- † Adrenalin with Atropine Sulphate
- o' Ernutin'
- § 'Ergamine' Acid Phosphate

By RECTUM—

- 'Enule' Adrenalin Suppositories
- 'Enule' 'Epinine' Suppositories
- 'Enule' 'Hæzeline' Compound Suppositories
- † Saline Injections 'Hæzeline'

Hæmorrhoids

(see Piles)

Hay Fever

Residence at the seaside or on mountains, avoiding agricultural and dusty districts
Treat any nasal affection

INTERNALLY—

- * Belladonna Tincture
- * Potassium Iodide.
- * Quinine Valerianate
- * Zinc Valerianate
- * Ammonium Chloride * Quinine
- * Suprarenal Gland
- * Adrenalin
- * Arsenious Acid
- * Nux Vomica Tincture

LOCALLY (to eye and nose)—

- † † Adrenalin
- o † 'Epinine'
- Pollantin

NASAL INSUFFLATION—

Compound Menthol Snuff
(B W & Co)
Quinine Bisulphate

NASAL SPRAYS—

- Menthol or Camphor in 'Paroleine'
- 'Paroleine' Spray Compound
- † β-Eucaine
- † Adrenalin
- 'Epinine'
- † Nasal Phenol Compound
- † Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound
- † Naso-Pharyngeal Compound

Headache

Always seek cause for chronic or oft recurring headache astigmatism, or some error in refraction (a most frequent cause), brain tumour, nasal obstruction, decayed teeth, deficient coagulability of the blood, etc

Billous, gastro-intestinal—

- * Blue Pill and * Salines
- * Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent * Cascara Sagrada
- * Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
- * Mistura Alba
- * Podophyllum and Euonymum

Migraine (sick headache)—

Regulate the diet
Treat constipation
Correct errors of refraction
Prohibit overwork
Rest in bed during attack

To EYE—

- ‡ Atropine Sulphate

INTERNALLY—

- * Blue Pill and * Saline
- * 'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid.
- * 'Empirin' and Caffeine
- * 'Empirin' and Phenacetin
- * 'Empirin' Compound
- * Aspirin * Caffeine Compound
- * Antipyrine * Phenacetin
- * Antifebrin Compound
- * Phenacetin Compound
- * Aconite Tincture * Caffeine Citrate
- * Quinine Acetylsalicylate
- * Potassium Bromide * Ergot Extract
- * Ammonium Bromide with * Sodium Salicylate
- * Trinitrin * Trinitrin Compound
- * Quinine Valerianate
- * Erythrol Tetranitrate
- * Zinc Valerianate
- * Quinine * Arsenious Acid.
- * Strychnine Sulphate
- Butyl Chloral Hydrate
- * Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemium

INHALATION—

- ** Amyl Nitrite

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

‡ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
‡ 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic

** 'Vaporole'
o 'Hypoloid'

Headache (*continued*)**Migraine** (*sick head-ache*) (*continued*)—**HYPODERMICALLY—**

§Ergotinine Citrate
 °‘Ergutin’ °§Morphine
 §Ergotinine and Morphine
 §Ergotinine and Strychnine
 §Caffeine Sodio salicylate

LOCALLY—

Massage of scalp Cold water
 Evaporating lotion Ice
 Alcohol Ether, ‘Wellcome’
 Eau de Cologne

Heart, Diseases of

Maintain the general health
 Prohibit overwork or fatigue of
 body or mind
 Attend to digestion
 Regular exercise
 If necessary, rest in bed
 Stimulants in some cases
 Special exercises and baths

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis Tincture *Digitalin
 *Caffeine Citrate
 *Strophanthus Tincture
 *Chloralamide
 *Trinitrin *Trinitrin Compound
 *Erythrol Tetranitrate
 *Potassium Iodide ††Formates
 *Sparteine Sulphate
 *Bland Pill and Arsenic
 *Arsenious Acid *Strychnine
 *Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin

HYPODERMICALLY—

°§Digitalin §Strophanthin
 °§Strychnine
 §Morphine and Strychnine
 §Sparteine Sulphate

INHALATION—

**Amyl Nitrite Oxygen

For Auricular Fibrillation

*Quinidine Sulphate

For Pain

Rest Stimulants
 Mustard poultices to heart

For Sleeplessness

Rest Stimulants
 *Chloralamide *Sulphonal
 *Trional *Veronal

Heart, Diseases of (*continued*)**For Dropsy****INTERNALLY—**

*Digitalis Tincture
 *Strophanthus Tincture
 *Sparteine Sulphate *Scoparius
 *Caffeine Citrate *Jalap
 *Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis
 *Elaterin *Colocynth

HYPODERMICALLY—

°§Digitalin §Strophanthin

Heartburn

Draught of water
 Alkaline Carbonates
 *Soda-Mint
 **‘Coffee-Mint’
 **‘Gingament’
 *Calcium Carbonate Compound
 *Magnesium Carbonate Com-
 pound *Mistura Alba
 *Carbolic Acid *Beta naphthol
 *Benzo-naphthol
 *Salicylic Acid

Herpes Zoster**LOCALLY—**

Collodion
 Zinc Oxide Powder
 Menthol in ‘Paroleine’
 Morphine Oleate
 ‘Hazeline’ Cream

INTERNALLY—

*Phenacetin and Quinine Com-
 pound *Phenacetin
 *Iron and Quinine Citrate
 *Hypophosphites Compound
 *Quinine *Opium *Morphine
 *Arsenious Acid

HYPODERMICALLY—

°§Morphine
 §Morphine and Strychnine

Hiccough

Usually dyspeptic, hold the
 breath, sneeze, drink cold
 water, sip hot water
 Correct diet, and give meals dry

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Bicarbonate *Opium
 **‘Gingament’
 *Soda-Mint
 **‘Coffee-Mint’
 *Morphine *Potassium Bromide
 *Three Bromides, Effervescent.
 *Calcium Carbonate Compound
 Chloroform, ‘Wellcome’
 Ether, ‘Wellcome’
 Benzyl Benzoate

* ‘Tabloid’

§ ‘Tabloid’ Hypodermic

†† ‘Elixoid’

** ‘Vaporole’

° ‘Hypoid’

Hiccough (*continued*)**INTERNALLY** (*continued*)

Peppermint
Camphor Essence
Turpentine *Trinitrin
*Calc. bolic Acid *Beta naphthol
*Salicylic Acid

HYPODERMICALLY—

o‡ Morphine § Pilocarpine

INHALATION—

**Amyl Nitrite

Hodgkin's Disease

X-rays

*Arsenious Acid

'Kharivan'

'Neokharsivan'

**Soamin'

(*See also under Anæmia*)

Hookworm

(*see Ankylostomiasis*)

Hydrophobia

Pasteur treatment (If decided on, the patient should be sent immediately)

LOCALLY (to wound)—

Excision **Iodine

† Potassium Permanganate

INTERNALLY—

*Morphine

*Belladonna Tincture

*Potassium Bromide

HYPODERMICALLY—

o‡ Morphine § Curara

o‡ Hyoscine § Hyoscyamine

INHALATIONS—

**Amyl Nitrite

Chloroform, 'Wellcome'

Ether, 'Wellcome'

Hysteria

Attend to the general health

Firm and gentle treatment

Massage

INTERNALLY—

Purgatives Tonics

*Zinc Valerianate

*Iron Valerianate

*Quinine Valerianate

*Three Valerianates

*Asafetida Compound

*Belladonna Tincture

*Zinc Oxide

*Potassium Bromide

*Sodium Bromide Compound

*Three Bromides Effervescent

*Cerebrin

Impetigo

Remove the crusts with a starch poultice or with warm oil

INTERNALLY—

Tonics, with small doses of

*Arsenious Acid

*Arsenical Compound

LOCALLY—

White Precipitate in Lanoline,
'Wellcome'

Impotence

Attend to the general health and to the local conditions

Rest, proper exercises and frequent cold baths

*Arsenious Acid Cantharidin

*Ergot Extract *Easton Syrup

*Strychnine Phosphorus

†† Formates 'Ernutin'

*†† Glycerophosphates

*Hypophosphites Compound

*Blaud Pill Zinc Phosphide

*Didymin *Mixed Glands

Damiana Yohimbine

Incontinence of Urine

In adults, is often a sign of retention, indicating residual urine, as in enlarged prostate, or other long standing urethral obstruction and in certain nervous diseases

*Hexamine *Urotropine

*Strychnine

*Hypophosphites Compound

In children, may be due to general ill health or to thread worms, constipation, phimosis, enlarged tonsils, adenoid growths, enlarged turbinate bones, abnormal urine or irritation of the bladder (as from stone)

Prohibit drinking in the evening

Wake the child up in the night to micturate

*Belladonna Tincture

*Reduced Iron

*Iron and Arsenic Compound

*†† Glycerophosphates

†† Formates

*Strychnine Sulphate

Rhus Aromatica, Liquid Extract *Chloral Hydrate

*Thyroid Gland

*Ammonium Bromide

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada

Potassium Citrate Effervescent

Alkalies (if urine too acid)

o' Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

** 'Vaporoid'

o 'Hypoid'

Influenza

Bed for even slight cases

INTERNALLY—

- *Aconite Tincture
- *Ammoniated Quinine
- *Quinine Salicylate *Antipyrine
- *Sodium Salicylate
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *'Empirin' and Caffeine
- *'Empirin' and Dover Powder
- *'Empirin' and Phenacetin
- *'Empirin' Compound
- *Aspirin
- *Quinine Acetylsalicylate
- *Phenacetin
- *Phenacetin Compound
- *Phenacetin and Quinine Compound
- *Strychnine
- *Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor
- *Quinine, Camphor and Aconite
- *Quinine *Caffeine Compound
- Alcohol (usually)

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Influenza Vaccine, Mixed,
- 'Wellcome' (protective)
- Influenza Vaccine, 'Wellcome'

During Convalescence—

- Alcohol Good feeding
- Meat Juice
- *Easton Syrup
- *Nux Vomica Tincture
- *Hypophosphites Compound
- *††Glycerophosphates
- ††Formates
- 'Kepler' preparations
- *Quinine *Arsenious Acid
- *Strychnine Mineral Acids
- o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract (for debility)

Insomnia

Treat the cause when possible
 Warm bath at bedtime, hot foot-bath, with mustard, at bedtime, remove inland for seaside restlessness, avoid too long interval between last meal and bedtime Glass of hot milk at bedtime
 Feed carefully Treat dyspepsia

Insomnia (continued)**INTERNALLY—**

- *Chloral Hydrate *Chloralamide
- *Opium
- *Potassium Bromide
- *Ammonium Bromide
- *Three Bromides, Effervescent
- *Sodium Bromide Compound
- *Veronal *Sulphonal *Trional
- *Soda Mint (where due to acid dyspepsia) **'Gingament'
- **'Coffee Mint'

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Hyoscyamine o§Hyoscine
- o§Morphine

Intertrigo (CHAFING)

Keep the skin surfaces apart

Powders—

- Zinc Oxide Bismuth

Lotions—

- Glycerin Glycerin of Borax

Ointments—

- 'Borofax'
- Tannic Acid Calamine or Lead Subacetate in Lanoline,
- 'Wellcome'
- 'Hazeline' Cream

Iritis

Treat cause, *e.g.*, traumatism, syphilis, rheumatism, gout

LOCALLY—

- †||Atropine or †||Homatropine, to dilate pupil
- ||Cocaine Hydrochloride
- †||Atropine and Cocaine
- †||Homatropine and Cocaine
- †Cocaine and β -Eucaine
- ||Adrenalin
- ||'Epinine'
- Leeches or blisters to the temples Eye shade

INTERNALLY—

- *Quinine *Arsenious Acid
- *Potassium Iodide

Jaundice

Ascertain and treat cause
 Warm baths

- *Calomel *Blue Pill
- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb
- *Podophyllum and Euonymum
- *Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent

* 'Tabloid'
 † 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
 || 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic

†† 'Elixoid'
 o 'Hypoloid'

Jaundice (continued)

- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
- *Mistura Alba
- *Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent
- *Ox Bile or *Pig Bile
- *Citric Acid
- Dilute Mineral Acids

Kala-Azar

INTRAMUSCULARLY OR INTRA
VENOUSLY—

- †Antimony Tartrate Compound

INTERNALLY—

- *Arsenious Acid } as tonics
- *Strychnine }

Lactation

To increase—

INTERNALLY—

- Rich food, stout, tonics
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract
- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract
- *Thyroid Gland
- *Potassium Chlorate
- *'Mamos'
- Anise or Dill Water
- Cotton Seed Extract

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Pilocarpine Nitrate
- o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

To diminish—

INTERNALLY—

- Purgatives
- *Belladonna Tincture
- Ergot *Ergot Extract
- 'Ernutin'

LOCALLY—

- Belladonna Plaster

Laryngitis

Acute—

- Warm room and moist air, prohibit talking, allay cough

To Suck—

- *Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice
- *'Epinine' Compound
- ¶Pectoral
- ¶Pine Tar Compound

Laryngitis (continued)

Acute (continued)—

SPRAYS—

- 'Paroleine' Spray Compound
- Menthol in 'Paroleine'
- †Boric Acid (hot solution)
- †Adrenalin 'Epinine'

INHALATIONS—

- Benzoin Compound Tincture
- *Thymol
- Belladonna and Conium
- Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole' Inhaler)
- Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia')
- 'Pino'
- **Chloroform and Ethyl Iodide Compound

INTERNALLY—

- Febrifuge mixtures
- *Aconite Tincture
- *Ammonium Chloride and Borax
- *Ammonium Chloride Compound
- *Opium *Potassium Nitrate
- *Potassium Chlorate

LOCALLY—

- Warm fomentations

Chronic—

- Examine expectoration for tubercle bacillus and for spirochaetes

To Suck—

- *Ammonium Chloride Compound
- *'Epinine' Compound
- *Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound (Voice)
- ¶Pectoral
- ¶Pine Tar Compound
- *Slippery Elm
- *Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm

SPRAYS—

- †Carbolic Acid
- †Nasal Phenol Compound
- †Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound

INSUFFLATIONS—

- Bismuth Subgallate
- Bismuth Subnitrate
- Bismuth and Morphine
- Tannic Acid

* 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic ** 'Vaporole'
† 'Soloid' ¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille o 'Hypoid'

Laryngitis (continued)**Chronic (continued)—****LOCAL APPLICATIONS—**

†Cocaine, †Eucaine, *Morphine
 †Adrenalin, 'Epimine,' *Tannic
 Acid, made up generally with
 Glycerin

INTERNALLY—

*Ammonium Chloride and
 Liquorice
 *Codeine *Cubeb Compound
 *Cubeb and Belladonna
 *Tar and Codeine
 ††Pine Tar Compound

Lead Poisoning**Chronic—**

Prophylactic measures
 Diluted Sulphuric Acid
 *Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent
 *Morphine
 *Opium

Leishmaniasis

(see *Oriental Sore*)

Leprosy

Daily hot baths (105° F or
 higher)
 Frequent changes of clothing
 Plentiful and varied diet
 Nerve stretching to relieve pain

HYPODERMICALLY**AND INTRAVENOUSLY—**

'Moogrol' Mixture of Esters of
 Acids of the Chaulmoogric
 series
 Chaulmoogra Oil (min 5 m
 creasing to min 60)
 'Kharsivan'
 'Neokharsivan'
 Mercury Antimony

INTERNALLY—

Chaulmoogra Oil or Gurjun
 Balsam, 5 minims (gradually
 increased), thrice daily, after
 meals
 *Sodium Salicylate
 *Iron and Quinine Citrate
 *'Soamin'
 *Ichthyol
 Cod Liver Oil
 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with
 Malt Extract

Leprosy (continued)**EXTERNALLY—**

Lanoline, 'Wellcome,' and
 Pyrogallic Acid (10%) for
 limbs
 Lanoline, 'Wellcome,' and
 Chrysarobin (10%) for face
 and trunk

Leucocythæmia

(Treatment as for Anæmia)

Leucorrhœa

Improve the general health
 Treat any local cause

LOCALLY—

Injections (per vaginam) of
 very hot water, and lotions of
 †Boric Acid, †Alum, †Alum
 and Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc
 Sulphate, Tannin, †Carbolic
 Acid, †Zinc Sulphocarbolate,
 †Zinc Permanganate, Zinc
 Sulphanilate or †Nizin

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine Bisulphate
 *Ergot Extract
 'Ernutin' *Ferric Chloride
 *Blaud Pill and Arsenic
 *Hydrastine Hydrochloride
 *Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada
 *Manganese and Iron Citrate
 *'Mamos'
 'Kepler' preparations with Iron
 and Phosphorus

Liver

(see *Biliousness, Hæmatemesis,
 Dropsy*)

Liver Abscess

(AMÆBIC)

Open operation
 Aspiration

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Emetine

Locomotor Ataxy**INTERNALLY—**

*Potassium Iodide
 *Quinine *Strychnine
 *Nux Vomica Tincture
 *Belladonna Tincture Arsenic
 *Antipyrine *Phenacetin
 *Didymum ††Formates

* 'Tabloid'
 † 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
 †† 'Elixoid'

o 'Hypoloid'

Locomotor**Ataxy (continued)****INTERNALLY (continued)—**

- *††Glycerophosphates
For pain, *'Empirin' Acetyl-
salicylic Acid, *'Empirin'
and Phenacetin, *Aspirin

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Strychnine o§Atropine
o§Morphine
§Morphine and Strychnine

Lumbago**LOCALLY—**

- 'Menthofax' (massage)
Fomentations Flannel binder
Ice Ether Spray Blister
Mustard Camphor Capsi-
cum Turpentine Hot iron
A needle passed into the Erector
Spinae
Constant Current
Ionisation with †Cocaine Hydro-
chloride or †Potassium Iodide
Belladonna Plaster
Menthol Compound Plaster
(B W & Co)
Chloroform Liniment
Menthol in Aconite Liniment
Turkish baths Hot air baths

INTERNALLY—

- *Potassium Iodide
*Ammonium Chloride
*Guaiacum and Sulphur
*Quinine Salicylate
*Sodium Salicylate
*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
*'Empirin' and Caffeine
*'Empirin' and Phenacetin
*'Empirin' and Dover Powder
*'Empirin' Compound
*Aspirin
*Quinine Acetylsalicylate
*Sodium Salicylate and Potas-
sium Bicarbonate
*Colchicum Compound
*Belladonna Tincture
*Dover Powder
*Magnesium Sulphate Com-
pound, Effervescent
*Mistura Alba

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine §Aconitine,

Lupus

Good hygienic conditions

LOCALLY—

- Finsen rays Radium
Röntgen Rays
Scraping Scarification
Multiple Punctures Caution

Lupus (continued)**LOCALLY (continued)—**

- Ionisation with Copper Sul-
phate Zinc Chloride, or
†Zinc Sulphate
Freezing with Carbon Dioxide
Snow
Arsenical Paste
Creosote and Salicylic Acid
Plaster
Zinc Chloride Paste
Chrysarobin Ointment
Ichthyol Soap
Solution of Mercuric Nitrate

INTERNALLY—

- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with
Malt Extract
*Quinine *Arsenious Acid
*Easton Syrup
*Hypophosphites Compound
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada
*Thyroid Gland
*Calomel and Creosote

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Tuberculin, 'Wellcome'

INTRAMUSCULARLY**OR INTRAVENOUSLY—**

- 'Moogrol'

Malaria

- 'Sketofax' as culicifuge
Rest in bed under a mosquito
net

***Quinine**

*Wai burg Tincture

*Quinine Salicylate

*Quinine Ethylcarbonate

(Euquinine)

*Potassium Iodide *Aspirin

*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

*Quinine Acetylsalicylate

*Iron Citrate Compound

*Arsenious Acid *Strychnine

*Blaud Pill *Salicylic Acid

'Euale' Quinine Suppositories

'Neokharsivan'

'Kharsivan' *'Soamun'

*Quinidine Sulphate

Mania**Acute—****INTERNALLY—**

- *Chloral Hydrate
*Belladonna Tincture
*Morphine *Potassium Bromide

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Morphine
o§Hyoscine §Hyoscyamine

EXTERNALLY—

- Cold douche

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

o 'Hypoloid'

Marasmus

Treat the cause
Peptonised foods if necessary
Beef Juice
'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine
'Kepler' preparations
Cold bath every morning if
patient be able to take it

- *Bland Pill
- *Bland Pill and Cascara Sagrada
- *Iron and Arsenic Compound
- **††Glycerophosphates
- ††Formates 'Vana'

Mediterranean

Fever (see *Undulant Fever*)

Melancholia

- *Mixed Glands
- *Thyroid Gland
- *Cerebrin

Menorrhagia

Treat the cause
Rest, raise the foot of the bed
Avoid hot drinks and stimulants
Plug the vagina

LOCALLY—

X rays

INTERNALLY—

- Ergot *Ergot Extract
- 'Ernutin'
- *Tannin
- *Viburnum Prunifolium Extract
- Lead Acetate *Thyroid Gland
- *Ferric Chloride *'Mamos'
- *Thymus Gland
- 'Hazeline' *Lead with Opium
- *Hydrastine Hydrochloride
- *Hydrastine Compound
- *Hydrastine Compound and
Cotarnine Hydrochloride
- *Calcium Lactate
- *Adrenalin Epinune'
- *Potassium Bromide
- *Digitalis Tincture
- *'Lodal Chloride
- HYPODERMICALLY—**
- §Ergonine Citrate
- o'Ernutin'
- o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

Migraine (see *Headache*)**Milk** (see *Lactation*)**Mumps**

Rest in bed, warmth, low diet

INTERNALLY—

- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb Com
pound
- *Magnesium Sulphate, Efferves
cent
- *Mistura Alba
- *Aconite Tincture
- *Quinine Salicylate
- *Antifebrin *Phenacetin

LOCALLY—

'Menthofax'
Glycerin of Belladonna
Foments

Myxœdema

*Thyroid Gland

Nephritis

(see *Bright's Disease*)

Neuralgia

Correct any astigmatism, or
error of refraction, carefully
examine every tooth, and
treat, if present, syphilis,
gout, rheumatism, anæmia or
ague Secure good hygienic
conditions

- *Bland Pill *Arsenious Acid
- *Bland Pill and Cascara Sagrada
- *Manganese and Iron prepara
tions
- *Hypophosphites Compound
- *Quinine Bisulphate
- *Quinine Salicylate
- *Nux Vomica Tincture
- *Belladonna Tincture

For an attack—**LOCALLY—**

Hot or cold applications
Mustard Blisters Capsicum
'Menthofax'
Menthol †Cocaine lotion
Menthol Compound Plaster
(B W & Co)
Sprays of Menthol in 'Paroleine'
Camphor and Menthol (in equal
parts)
Ether, 'Wellcome'
Ethyl Chloride, 'Wellcome'
Continuous Current
Nerve stretching and excision

* 'Tabloid'
†† 'Elixoid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

o 'Hypoid'

Neuralgia (*continued*)**INTERNALLY—**

- Immediate aperient, *c g*,
 *Calomel
 *Gelsemium Tincture
 *Antipyrine *Chloral Hydrate
 *Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and
 Gelsemium
 *Cannabis Indica Tincture
 *Antifebrin Compound
 *Aconite Tincture
 *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
 *'Empirin' and Caffeine
 *'Empirin' and Phenacetin
 *'Empirin' and Dover Powder
 *'Empirin' Compound
 *Quinine Acetylsalicylate
 *Aspirin *Phenacetin Com-
 pound *Pyramidon
 *Zinc Valerianate *Phenacetin
 *Three Valerianates
 *Caffeine Compound
 *Potassium Bromide
 *Ammonium Chloride *Trinitrin
 *Morphine or *Opium
 *Menthol Compound

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Aconitine Nitrate
 o§Atropine Sulphate
 §Caffeine Sodio-salicylate
 §Morphine and Atropine
 o§Morphine, into sheath of nerve
 Alcohol, into sheath of nerve

INHALATIONS—

- Chloroform, 'Wellcome'
 Ether, 'Wellcome'

Neurasthenia

- Abundant food
 Absolute rest with isolation
 where necessary Massage

INTERNALLY—

- *Three Bromides
 *Bland Pill *Arsenous Acid
 *Bland Pill and Arsenic
 *Bland Pill and Cascara Sagrada
 *Three Valerianates
 *Asafetida
 *Suprarenal Gland
 *Adrenalin
 *Mixed Glands
 *Thymus Gland
 *††Glycerophosphates 'Vana'
 *Quinine *Strychnine *Didymine
 *Manganese and Iron Citrate
 ††Formates 'Kepler' products

Neuritis (*see Neuralgia*)**Night Sweats**

- Treat the cause
 Change night clothes if wet
 Hot milk at bedtime

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§Atropine §Picrotoxin

INTERNALLY—

- *Atropine *Belladonna Tincture
 *Strychnine *Zinc Oxide
 *Quinine Bisulphate
 *Trional *Trinitrin
 *Guaiacol Carbonate *Codeme
 *Guaiacol Camphorate
 *Dover Powder *Chinosol
 *Erythrol Tetranitrate

EXTERNALLY—

- Tepid Sponging

INHALATION—

- **Amyl Nitrite

Nipples, Sore*If during Lactation—*

- Use shield when suckling
 Wash after use
 Bathe with Spirit and Glycerin,
 'Hazeline,' or Spirit and Lime
 Water in equal parts
 Glycerin of Tannic Acid

- Inunction with* Lanoline,
 'Wellcome,' 'Hazeline' Cream,
 'Borofax,' or Borax in Lanoline,
 'Wellcome'

If not Suckling—

- Balsam of Peru or Tolu
 Benzoin Compound Tincture
 †Cocaine lotion Collodion
 †Silver Nitrate lotion

Obesity

(*See Diet Tables and General
 Directions*)

- *Thyroid Gland
 *Pituitary Gland
 *'Saxin,' instead of sugar
 *Potassium Iodide Iodine
 *'Iodican'
 *Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent
 *Vichy Salt, Effervescent
 *Kissingen Salt, Effervescent

Ophthalmia

(*see Conjunctivitis*)

- * 'Tabloid' § 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
 † 'Soloid' †† 'Elxoid'

- ** 'Vaporole'
 o 'Hypoloid'

Orchitis

Treat exciting cause, *e.g.*, syphilis, mumps, gonorrhoea, etc

LOCALLY—

Rest Suspensory bandage
Pressure by strapping
Evaporating lotion Ice
†Lead and Opium Lotion
Glycerin of Belladonna
Guaiacol **Iodine Tincture
Iodine in Lanoline, 'Wellcome'
'Menthofax'

INTERNALLY—

*Magnesium Sulphate, Effer
vescent *Mistura Alba
*Potassium Iodide, full doses
*Opium *Aconite Tincture
*Hexamine *Urotropine
*'Iodicin'

HYPODERMICALLY—

‡Aconitine Nitrate

Oriental Sore

LOCALLY—

Ointment consisting of equal
parts of Lanoline 'Wellcome',
Soft Paraffin and Methylene
Blue
Carbolic Acid
Tartar Emetic ointment.
Carbon Dioxide Snow X rays
Curettage Ionisation with
Antimony Chloride

INTRAVENOUSLY—

†Antimony Tartrate Compound

HYPODERMICALLY AND

INTRACUTANEOUSLY—

o‡Emetine

Otorrhœa

Treat the cause, *e.g.*, adenoids, mastoiditis

Syringe gently with †Corrosive
Sublimate lotion, \times in 4000, or
†Mercuric Potassium Iodide
lotion, \times in 4000, dry, dust in
gently, with insufflator, powder
of equal parts of Iodoform and
Boric Acid, and pack meatus
loosely with *Double Cyanide
Gauze Repeat daily, or twice
daily, until discharge lessens,
then syringe gently, daily, with
lotion of Alcohol, †Alum, †Alum
and Zinc Compound, †Boric
Acid, Glycerin of Tannic Acid,
†Nuzin, or †Zinc Permanganate

Ozœna

Treat the cause

SPRAYS OR DOUCHES—

†Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline
Compound 'Hazeline'
†Nasal Phenol Compound
†Potassium Permanganate

INSUFFLATIONS—

Compound Menthol Snuff
†Chinosol (B W & Co)

HYPODERMICALLY—

Autogenous Vaccine

Palpitation (*see Heart*)

Paralysis Agitans

Rest Generous diet Freedom
from worry or excitement
Open air country life
Massage (in some cases)
Galvanism or Faradism (in
some cases)

*Potassium Bromide and

*Atropine

‡Hyoscyamine Sulphate

o‡Hyoscyne Hydrobromide

Tonica ††Formates 'Kepler'
Cod Liver Oil with Malt
Extract

*††Glycerophosphates

*Thyroid

o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundi-
bular) Extract

Paratyphoid Fever

(*see Typhoid and Paratyphoid
Fever*)

Pediculi

Of the Head—

Kerosene Oil and Olive Oil in
equal parts
†Carbolic Acid lotion
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion
White Precipitate Ointment,
made with Lanoline,
Mercury Oleate ['Wellcome']

Of the Body—

Wash the body frequently and
bake clothes
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion
Mercury Oleate
Sulphur Ether, 'Wellcome'
'Paroleme'

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

‡ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixoid'

o 'Hypoid'

** 'Vaporoid'

Pellagra

Ample and varied diet, with milk, eggs and meat

Good hygienic surroundings

*Arsenious Acid

HYPODERMICALLY—

*Soamin

Pericarditis

Treat the cause, rest in bed

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis Tincture

*Potassium Iodide

*Sodium Salicylate

*'Empurin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

*Aspirin

*Quinine Acetylsalicylate

*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate

LOCALLY—

Ice-bag Leeches Blisters

'Menthofax'

Peritonitis

Treat the cause

Intravenous Saline infusions

INTERNALLY—

If vomiting, water, iced or hot, a tablespoonful at a time

*Calomel, in some cases, in small doses every hour

*Dover Powder *Morphine

*Antifebrin

Salines, in some cases

*Salol

LOCALLY—

Ice bag to abdomen

Turpentine stupes Fomentations

By RECTUM—

Turpentine injections, if tympanites be present

†Saline solutions (Murphy Treatment)

HYPODERMICALLY—

o 'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

*§ Morphine o§ Strychnine

§ Morphine and Strychnine

Anti-streptococcus Serum,

Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'

Anti-colon bacillus Serum,

'Wellcome'

Anti gonococcus Serum,

'Wellcome'

Anti staphylococcus Serum,

Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Perspiration

If copious, follow directions under *Night Sweats*

If fetid, wash with lotion of †Boric Acid †Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, or †Corrosive Sublimate, or wash freely with soap and water, and dab on lotion of Formaldehyde, 2 per cent

INTERNALLY—

*Benzo naphthol

*Beta-naphthol Compound

Pharyngitis

Prevent any cause of irritation, e.g., smoking, exposure to cold, too much speaking

Treat constipation, or other defect in general health

GARGLES—

†Sodium Chloride

†Adrenalin 'Havoline'

*Potassium Chlorate

Ferric Chloride

†Naso-Pharyngeal Compound

†Nasal Alkaline Compound

†Alum Mineral Acids

Rhatany Myrrh *Borax

†Boric Acid

†Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate

LOCALLY—

Application of electric cautery to granular areas

*Ammonium Chloride and Borax

*Ammonium Chloride Compound

*Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice

*Benzoic Acid Compound

*'Epimine' Compound

*Potassium Chlorate and Borax

*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound (Voice)

*Red Gum *Cubebs Compound

*Cubebs and Belladonna

*Slippery Elm

*Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm

Ferric Chloride, solution in Glycerin

*Krameria and Cocaine

¶ Pectoral

¶ Pine Tar Compound

APPLICATIONS WITH BRUSH—

Glycerin of Tannic Acid

Mucin †Silver Nitrate

†Zinc Sulphate or †Zinc Chloride

Ferric Chloride

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

o 'Hypoloid'

Pharyngitis (continued)**INHALATIONS—**

- Benzoin Compound Tincture
- Balsam of Tolu or Peru
- *Belladonna Tincture
- Ammonium Chloride ('Vaporole' Inhaler)
- 'Hazeline' *Thymol

SPRAYS—

- 'Paroleine' Spray Compound
- †Cocaine Hydrochloride
- †Cocaine and β-Eucaine
- Menthol in 'Paroleine'
- †Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound
- Adrenalin 'Epinine' 'Hazeline'
- *Carbolic Acid

Phthisis(see *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*)**Piles**

Treat the cause *e.g.*, constipation, pelvic pressure, portal obstruction, stricture

INTERNALLY—

- *Calomel and *Saline *Rhubarb
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
- *Mistura Alba
- *Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent
- *Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent
- *Blue Pill and Rhubarb
- *Podophyllin *Euonymin
- *Cascara Sagrada (invaluable for regular use in chronic constipation) 'Alava'
- *Nux Vomica Tincture
- Sulphur confection Senna
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur
- *Liquorice Compound Powder
- ¶Laxative Fruit

By RECTUM—

- Warm or cold water with †Alum, 'Hazeline,' or †Adrenalin
- 'Enule' Suppositories, of 'Hazeline' Compound, Adrenalin, 'Epinine,' Gall and Opium, Morphine, Belladonna, Morphine and Belladonna, or Bismuth Subgallate
- 'Hazeline' Suppositories
- Calomel Suppositories

LOCALLY—

- Gall and Opium
- 'Hazeline' 'Hazeline' Cream
- Toilet Lanoline, 'Wellcome'
- †Cocaine in Lanoline 'Wellcome'
- †β Eucaine in Lanoline, 'Wellcome'
- Calomel powder dusted on

Plague (BUBONIC)

Absolute rest in bed, free ventilation, moderate temperature, warmth, stimulation

INTERNALLY—

- *Calomel, gr 5 to gr 10 at once, followed in five hours by saline purge
- *Strophanthus Tincture
- *Strychnine
- *Ammonium Carbonate Ether, 'Wellcome'
- *Hyoscine *Morphine
- *Adrenalin 'Epinine'
- *Potassium Bromide Camphor
- *Salol (for diarrhoea)
- Food, liquid, frequently, in small quantities Ice Iced Milk Brandy Beer Stout

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti plague Serum
- Anti plague Vaccine
- o§ Hyoscine o§ Morphine
- § Morphine and Atropine
- o§ Strychnine Ether, 'Wellcome'
- § Strophanthin

LOCALLY (to glands)—

- Injection of Carbolic Acid
- Subcutaneous incision

EXTERNALLY—

- Wet pack Tepid sponging
- Cold to head Lenter's tubes
- Mustard plasters Blisters

INHALATIONS—

- Ammonia Oxygen
- **Amyl Nitrite

By RECTUM—

- Enema of Starch and Opium
- 'Enule' Morphine Suppositories
- 'Enule' Cocaine Suppositories
- †Saline injections

Pleurisy**LOCALLY—**

- Strapping Leeches
- Poultices Blisters
- Liniment of Belladonna, Iodine, Turpentine or Camphor

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o§ Morphine
- § Pilocarpine Nitrate

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

** 'Vaporole'

o 'Hypoid'

Pleurisy (continued)**INTERNALLY—****Purgatives**

- *Aconite Tincture *Morphine
- *Tartarated Antimony
- *Gelsemium Tincture
- *Potassium Iodide
- *Sodium Salicylate *Aspirin
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

Pneumonia**INTERNALLY—**

- *Ammonium Carbonate
- *Digitalis Tincture
- Alcohol
- Ether, 'Wellcome'
- *Ipecacuanha and Antimony
- *Strophanthus Tincture
- *Caffeine Citrate
- *Strychnine
- *Nux Vomica Tincture
- *Guaiacol Camphorate
- Senega
- *Sodium Citrate
- *Sodium Salicylate
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *Aspirin
- *Quinine Salicylate Squill

LOCALLY—

- Cold sponge, pack, or bath,
- ice-bag to the chest, venesection, leeches, blisters, poultices, *Absorbent Cotton

HYPODERMICALLY—

- o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract
- o§Digitalin o§Strychnine
- Anti-pneumococcus Serum
- Pneumococcus Vaccine, 'Wellcome'

INHALATION—**Oxygen****By RECTUM—**

- †Saline injections

Prickly Heat

- Linen or silk should be worn next to the skin and soap discontinued
- If irritation is severe, exercise should be forbidden
- Give very little to drink and only in very small quantities at a time, whether of hot, cold or effervescing fluids

Prickly Heat (continued)**EXTERNALLY—**

- Relieve itching with lotions of †Carbolic Acid (1 in 80) or of Calamine
- Anoint body night and morning with Lanoline, 'Wellcome', 1 part and Almond Oil 8 parts, or, instead, dust skin with Fuller's Earth (or Starch) and Zinc Oxide

INTERNALLY—

- *Suprarenal Gland
- Adrenalin 'Epimine'
- o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

Prolapsus Ani

- Treat the cause, e.g., debility, worms, vesical calculus, phimosis, stricture, etc

LOCALLY—

- 'Hazeline' *Tannin
- †Adrenalin 'Epimine' †Alum
- †Alum and Zinc Compound
- †Zinc Chloride or †Zinc Sulphate
- 'Enule' Suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, 'Hazeline' Compound or Gall and Opium
- Operation

INTERNALLY—

- Sulphur confection
- *Liquorice Compound Powder
- ¶Laxative Fruit
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur
- *Lead with Opium *Podophyllin

Pruritus and Prurigo

- Treat the cause
- Always examine urine for sugar

INTERNALLY—

- Adrenalin 'Epimine'
- *Hexamine *Urotropine
- *Sodium Bicarbonate
- *Sodium Salicylate
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate
- *Calcium Lactate
- *Arsenious Acid *Atropine
- *Ammonium Bromide
- *Morphine *Thyroid Gland

LOCALLY—**X-rays**

- Lotions of Alkaline Carbonates, †Boric Acid, †Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Hydrocyanic Acid †Alum †Lead Subacetate, †Cocaine Hydrochloride, Sulphurous Acid, or †Silver Nitrate

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

o 'Hypoloid'

Pruritus and Prurigo (continued)

LOCALLY (continued)—

Liniments of Belladonna,
Chloroform, Opium, Camphor,
Menthol or Ichthyol
'Menthofax'

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§ Morphine o§ Atropine

Pruritus Ani

Always carefully examine anus
and rectum Treat rectal
ulcer, fissure, worms Prohibit
tobacco and coffee Reduce
or prohibit alcohol Diet very
carefully, especially if gouty
Insist on extreme cleanliness,
including washing after each
evacuation

LOCALLY—

X-rays
Lead Iodide in Lanoline,
'Wellcome,' Calomel in
Lanoline, 'Wellcome,'
'Phenofax,' †Cocaine,
†β-Eucaine, †Silver Nitrate,
saturated solution of †Boric
Acid in 'Hazeline,' Glycerin
of Belladonna
†Adrenalin 'Epinine'
Ichthyol Carbolic Acid

INTERNALLY—

*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
*Aspirin
*Sodium Salicylate
*Sodium Salicylate and Potas-
sium Bicarbonate
*Sodium Bicarbonate
*Guaiacum and Sulphur
*Liquorice Compound Powder
¶ Laxative Fruit
Sulphur Confection
*Magnesium Sulphate, Efferves-
cent
*Mistura Alba
*Thyroid Gland

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Suppositories of Mor-
phine, Gall and Opium,
Adrenalin, Bismuth Sub-
gallate, Cocaine, or 'Hazeline'
Compound
'Hazeline' Suppositories

Pruritus Vulvæ

Examine urine for sugar
Treat diabetes, gout, etc

LOCALLY—

Hot sponging
†Alum (hot solution)
†Boric Acid in 'Hazeline' (satu-
rated solution)
'Phenofax' 'Borofax'
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion
†Cocaine, †β-Eucaine, or
Lead Iodide in Lanoline,
'Wellcome'

INTERNALLY—

*Hexamine *Urotropine
*Sodium Bicarbonate
*Sodium Salicylate
*Sodium Salicylate and Potas-
sium Bicarbonate
*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
*Quinine Acetylsalicylate
*Aspirin *Calcium Lactate
*Quinine *Arsenious Acid
*Ammonium Bromide

Psoriasis

LOCALLY—

Alkaline or Sulphur Baths
X rays

Ointments of—

Ammoniated Mercury, Mer-
cury Nitrate, Mercury Iodide
(Red), Creosote, Carbolic
Acid, Thymol, Salicylic Acid,
Pyrogallol, Chrysarobin,
Sulphur, Tar, or Ichthyol, in
Lanoline, 'Wellcome'

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite Tincture
*Arsenical Compound
*Arsenious Acid
*Mercury Perchloride
*Potassium Iodide *'Iodidin'
*Mercury Perchloride and Potas-
sium Iodide
*Calcium Sulphide *Salicin
*Sulphur Compound
*Thyroid Gland Sulphur Iodide
'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with
Malt Extract Turpentine
*'Soamin' *Sodium Salicylate
*Sodium Salicylate and Potas-
sium Bicarbonate

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

o 'Hypoloid'

Puerperal Fever**LOCALLY—**

Uterine douche of †Corrosive
Sublimate or †Mercuric
Potassium Iodide Curretting

INTERNALLY—

*Ferric Chloride

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti streptococcus Serum, Puer-
peral Fever, 'Wellcome'
Anti streptococcus Serum, Poly-
valent, 'Wellcome'
Anti-colon bacillus Serum,
'Wellcome'

Pulmonary**Tuberculosis**

(See *Diet Tables and General
Directions*)

Heliotherapy**INTERNALLY—**

'Kepler' preparations
Glycerin
*Hypophosphites Compound
*Hypophosphites Compound and
Creosote
*Blaud Pill with Arsenic and
Strychnine Creosote
*Calomel and Creosote
*Strychnine *Easton Syrup
*Guaiacol Carbonate
*Guaiacol Camphorate
*Atropine (for sweating)
*Dover Powder (for sweating)
*Zinc Oxide *Chinosol
*Ichthyol

HYPODERMICALLY—

Tuberculin, 'Wellcome'
Tubercle Vaccine, 'Wellcome'
o § Atropine or § PicROTOXIN (for
sweating)
§ Pilocarpine, gr $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr $\frac{1}{8}$,
half an hour before usual
time of sweating, often arrests
it after the injection has been
repeated on a few successive
nights
o Adrenalin (for night sweats)
§ Morphine and Strychnine
§ Mercury Succinimide

INHALATIONS—

Benzoïn Compound Tincture
Iodoform

LOCALLY (to chest)—

Blisters Mustard leaves
Camphorated Oil
Iodine Liniment Turpentine

Purpura

Good food Vegetables
*Strychnine *Arsenious Acid
*Nux Vomica Tincture
*Iron and Arsenic Compound
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada
Turpentine
*Tannin *Calcium Lactate
'Kepler' Malt Extract

By RECTUM OR**HYPODERMICALLY—**

Anti streptococcus Serum, Poly-
valent, 'Wellcome'

Quinsy (see Tonsillitis)**Rat-Bite Fever**

Disinfect wound

HYPODERMICALLY OR**INTRAMUSCULARLY—**

'Kharsivan'
'Neokharsivan'

Relapsing Fever

Symptomatic treatment

*'Empuin' *Aspirin
Ammonium Carbonate, Effervescing

INTRAVENOUSLY—

'Kharsivan'
'Neokharsivan'

**Retention of
Urine**

Treat the cause *e.g.*, paraplegia,
enlarged prostate, gonorrhea,
stricture, worms, hemorrhoids
Retention may be present
with, and indicated by, incont-
inence and constant dribbling

INTERNALLY—

*Opium *Morphine
*Dover Powder
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony
*Belladonna Tincture
*Hyoscyamus Tincture
Liquor Potassæ, freely diluted
*Gelsemium Tincture

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

o 'Infundin' Pituitary
(Infundibular) Extract

EXTERNALLY—

Baths Fomentations

By RECTUM—

'Enule' Suppositories of Bella-
donna and Morphine

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
o 'Hypoloid'

Rheumatic Fever**INTERNALLY—**

- Milk diet Aperient
- *Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent
- *Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
- *Mistura Alba
- *Aspirin *Antifebrin
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *'Empirin' and Caffeine
- *'Empirin' and Phenacetin
- *'Empirin' and Dover Powder
- *Sodium Salicylate ††Formates
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate
- *Quinine Acetylsalicylate
- *Quinine Salicylate
- *Quinine Bisulphate
- Salol *Potassium Bicarbonate
- *Sodium Bicarbonate
- *Aconite Tincture
- Potassium Citrate, Effervescent
- *Potassium Iodide *Phenacetin
- *Colchicum Compound *Opium

LOCALLY—

- To joints—
- Wrap in *Absorbent Cotton
- 'Menthofax'
- Salicylic Acid Powder
- Blisters
- Anodyne applications
- Ichthyol Lotion saturating loosely applied bandage

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever, 'Wellcome'
- Streptococcus Vaccine, Rheumatic Fever, 'Wellcome'

During Convalescence—**INTERNALLY—**

- *Tonic Compound
- 'Kepler' preparations
- *Bland Pill and Arsenic
- *Bland Pill and Cascara Sagrada
- *Hypophosphates Compound
- ††Formates
- *††Glycerophosphates

Rheumatism**(SUBACUTE AND CHRONIC)**

- Alkaline, Sulphur and Turkish baths
- Electric hot-air baths
- Radiant heat and light Massage
- Cataphoresis
- Appropriate residence
- Regulated diet
- Alcohol (not malt liquors) in some cases

Rheumatism (continued)**INTERNALLY—**

- *Quinine Salicylate *Antifebrin
- *Sodium Salicylate *Salicin
- *Potassium Iodide
- *Potassium Bicarbonate *Salol
- *Arsenious Acid
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur
- *Guaiacol Carbonate
- *Guaiacol Camphorate
- *Lithium Carbonate *Ichthyol
- ††Formates *Thymus Gland
- *Bland Pill and Arsenic
- *Bland Pill and Cascara Sagrada
- *Lithium Citrate, Effervescent
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *Aspirin *Colchicum Compound
- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract
- *Salicylic Acid
- *Aconite Tincture

HYPODERMICALLY—

- §Aconitine Nitrate
- Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'

LOCALLY—

- 'Menthofax'
- Opium, Belladonna, Chloroform, Camphor or Turpentine Liniment
- Tar, Creosote, Mercurial, Sulphur, or Iodine Ointment
- Ichthyol Lotion
- Ionisation with iodides and salicylates

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Regulate diet and alcohol

INTERNALLY—

- 'Kepler' preparations
- *Thyroid Gland
- *Thymus Gland
- *Quinine Salicylate
- *Lithium Benzoate Compound
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur
- *Guaiacol Carbonate
- *Guaiacol Camphorate
- *Piperazine *Arsenious Acid
- ††Formates 'Iodican' Iodine
- *Potassium Iodide Iron Iodide
- *Colchicum Compound
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *Aspirin

* 'Tabloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

†† 'Elixond'

Rheumatoid Arthritis (continued)

LOCALLY—

Aconite Arnica Capsicum
Chaulmoogra Oil
Electricity Cataphoresis
Ichthyol Ointment

HYPODERMICALLY OR PER

RECTUM—

Anti streptococcus Serum, Poly
valent, 'Wellcome'

Rickets

Good diet—milk, cream, eggs,
butter and animal fats,
raw meat juice and pulp,
juices of fresh fruits, fruit
jellies Fresh air and sun
light Sea air

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with
Malt Extract

Cod Liver Oil

'Kepler' Malt Extract and
preparations

*Chemical Food *Easton Syrup

*Hypophosphites Compound

*Thymus Gland

*~~###~~ Bone Medulla

*Residuum Rubrum

*Strychnine Sulphate

Ringworm

Of the Scalp—

If extensive, application of
X rays, shave the head, if
in a few places only, clearly
mark out every patch

Wash with carbolic soap, and
epilate the diseased hairs

However slight, use a *preventive*
ointment all over the
head (Sulphur and Salicylic
Acid, or Ammoniated
Mercury, prepared with
Lanoline, 'Wellcome')

Rub into the affected parts
some parasiticide, dissolved in
Ether and Spirit, in Glycerin,
or Lanoline, 'Wellcome' (the
strength must vary according
to the age and the extent of
surface involved)

Parasiticides that may be em-
ployed —

Acetic Acid || Turpentine

† Boric Acid, in Ether and Spirit

† Carbolic Acid, diluted

Chrysarobin, or Goa Powder

Chrysarobin, and Salicylic Acid

Cresote || Sulphur Iodide

* || Mercury Iodide (Red)

Iodine Tincture and Liniment

Ringworm (continued)

Of the Scalp (continued)—

Iodine in colourless Oil of Tar

Iodine in Oil of Cade

|| Mercury Nitrate Ointment

|| Copper and Mercury oleates

Resorcin Salicylic Acid

Sulphur (precipitated)

Sulphur and Salicylic Acid

Sulphur and Ammoniated

Mercury

Sulphur Iodide Ointment

Sulphurous Acid *Thymol

Croton Oil Treatment

This requires very special
care and attention, as
directed in works on skin
diseases

Ionisation with † Zinc or Cop-
per Salts

Of the Body—

Any of the preceding, except
those marked || may be used,
but in a more dilute form than
for ringworm of the scalp

Salivation

Treat the cause, such as
stomatitis, pregnancy or
neuroses If mercurial, stop
mercurial treatment

* Atropine

* Belladonna Tincture

Sand-fly Fever

Saline purgatives

Opium (Liquid Extract),

'Wellcome'

* Phenacetin * Bromides

* 'Empirin' * Dover Powder

* Caffeine Citrate * Aspirin

* Salicylates

Sarcinae Ventriculi

Wash out the stomach

* Salol Sodium Sulphite.

* Beta-naphthol Cresote

Scabies

Disinfect linen with high pres-
sure steam Baths

Sulphur, Tar, Ammoniated

Mercury or Storax, in

Lanoline, 'Wellcome'

Varnish body with Peru Balsam,

and, during treatment, ex-

amine for albuminuria

Copper Sulphate

Schistosomiasis

General tonic treatment, bowels being regulated and exercise insisted upon. Riding and cycling must be avoided while irritation lasts.

INTRAVENOUSLY—

†Antimony Tartrate Compound

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

o§Emetine

INTERNALLY—

*Hexamine *Urotropine

Sciatica

(see also *Neuralgia*)

Always examine for possible intrapelvic pressure, as e.g., from new growth.

Empty the lower bowel. Constipation is a frequent cause, especially in the aged.

Absolute rest

Warmth

Avoid massage in acute stage

Abundant fluid

Electric hot-air baths

Radiant light and heat

Hot mustard baths

High frequency currents

'Menthofax' (locally)

Ionisation with †Cocaine, †Potassium Iodide, or †Salicylates

*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

*'Empirin' and Phenacetin

*'Empirin' and Dover Powder

*'Empirin' Compound *Aspirin

*Quinine Acetylsalicylate

*Guaiaicum and Sulphur

*Pyramidon

*Quinine Valerianate

*Zinc Valerianate

*Vichy Salt, Effervescent

Contrexville water

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine

LOCALLY—

Nerve injection

Nerve stretching

Scurvy (see also *Purpura*)

Appropriate diet, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables. Germinated pulses. Tomatoes.

Orange juice. Swede juice.

¶Lemon juice

Potassium Citrate, Effervescent

*Sodium Citrate

†Sodium Bicarbonate

*Residuum Rubrum

Sea-Sickness

Supine position

Tight clothing around abdomen

INTERNALLY—

Chloretone

Iced Champagne

*Potassium Bromide

*Chloral Hydrate

*Caffeine Compound

*Chloralamide

*'Coffee Mint'

Cocaine Hydrochloride

*Phenacetin Compound

*Trinitrin Compound

*Antifebrin Compound

'Pepule' Zymine Compound

*Three Bromides, Effervescent

LOCALLY—

Counter-irritants to epigastrium

Ice to spine

HYPODERMICALLY—

o§Morphine

o§Atropine

Septicæmia

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'

Shingles (see *Herpes Zoster*)**Shock**

Recumbent position

Warmth to extremities

Brandy internally

HYPODERMICALLY—

o'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract, †Saline

infusions, with o'Adrenalin,

o'Epinephrine, o'Ernutin, or

§'Tyramine' Acid Phosphate

o'Strychnine

PER RECTUM—

†Saline Solutions

Skin (VARIOUS DISEASES)**INTERNALLY—**

*Arsenious Acid

*Arsenical Compound

*Calcium Sulphide

*Ichthyol

*Calcium Lactate

*'Iodism'

*Calomel and Creosote

*Thyroid Gland

*'Varium'

*'Soamin'

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic

¶ 'Tabloid' Pastille

o 'Hypoid'

Skin (VARIOUS DISEASES)
(continued)**Dusting Powders—**

Zinc Oxide, Bismuth, Starch,
Calamine, Boric Acid, Salicylic Acid

Liniments—

Carron Oil
Turpentine

Lotions—

Calamine †Lead Subacetate
Sulphur *Thymol †Alum
†Silver Nitrate Tannin
†Boric Acid Collodion

Ointments—

Lanoline, 'Wellcome,' Toilet
Lanoline, 'Wellcome,' 'Borofax,'
'Hazeline' Snow, 'Hazeline'
Cream, 'Phenofax,' and combinations with Lanoline, 'Wellcome,' of the following —
Spermaceti, Ichthyol, Calamine,
Lead Subacetate, Boric Acid,
Bismuth Oleate, Iodoform,
Iodol, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic
Acid, Ammoniated Mercury,
Sulphur, Sulphur Iodide, Tar,
Creosote, Chrysarobin, Pyrogalllic Acid

Plasters—

Lead Ichthyol Tar Bella-
donna Mercury Salicylic
Acid

Intramuscular**injections—**

'Kharsivan'
'Neokharsivan'
*Soamin'

Sleeping Sickness

Isolate patient
Remove to temperate climate
Intramuscular injections of
*Soamin'
Intravenous injections of Tar-
tarated Antimony
'Neokharsivan'

Sleeplessness(See *Insomnia*)**Small-Pox**

Vaccination as prophylactic

INTERNALLY—

*Antipyrine
*Empirin' *Aspirin
Sodium Sulphite
*Sodium Sulphocarbonate
*Iron Perchloride
*Quinine
*Salol

Small-Pox (continued)**LOCALLY—**

†Potassium Permanganate
**Iodine Tincture
Lotion of †Carbolic Acid
Mercurial Cream, Blue,
'Wellcome'
Zinc Oxide
Vaseline

Spermatorrhœa(See *Emissions*)**Spirochætosis****ictero-
hæmorrhagica****INTRAVENOUS INJECTION—**

*Hexamine
*Urotropine

Sprains

Rest, very hot fomentations,
followed by bandages firmly
applied, cold or evaporating
lotions, cold douche, strap-
ping, massage often begun
with advantage immediately
after injury, electric hot air
baths, radiant heat and light

Liniments—

Aconite, Opium, Belladonna,
Turpentine, Iodine or Arnica

Sprue

Hot wet packs (changing to tepid
and cold) for two hours twice
daily Diet wholly of milk, or
wholly of meat —

Milk—3 to 4 oz slowly sipped
every hour (increase interval
as patient improves)

Meat—whilst very ill, fresh
juice of scraped beef, beef
jelly, etc., every half hour or
hour, when improving,
pounded beef, chicken or fish,
5 oz thrice daily with baked
bread

Before eating, paint tongue
with †Cocaine solution, after
eating, with Chromic Acid
solution (gr x in 3j)

Give *Sodium Bicarbonate 15
minutes before meals, Castor
Oil (ʒj to ʒij) every third day

*Peppan' *Santonin
Strawberries

Remove to temperate climate

Autogenous Streptococcal Vac-
cinesParathyroid Gland together with
calcium salts

* 'Labland'

† 'Solard'

** 'Vaporole'

Stings (*see Bites*)**Sunstroke** (OR
HEAT STROKE)INTERNALLY (for Heart Failure
and Collapse)—

- *Tea Coffee
- Alcohol in some cases
- *Ammonium Carbonate
- *Trinitrin *Trinitrin Compound
- *Digitalis Tincture

EXTERNALLY

(for Hyperthermia)—

- Ice to chest, back and abdomen
- Venesection
- Hot bath and artificial respiration in collapse

HYPODERMICALLY—

o § Apomorphine

By RECTUM—

† Saline injection

Sycosis (*see also Ringworm*)

LOCALLY—

- Mercury Cyanide
- X-rays
- Boric Starch Poultices

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Anti-staphylococcus Serum,
- Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'
- Staphylococcus Vaccine,
- 'Wellcome'

Syncope (*see Collapse*)**Syphilis**

INTERNALLY—

- *Potassium Iodide Iron Iodide
- *Mercury Perchloride
- *Mercuric Potassium Iodide
- *Mercury Perchloride and Potassium Iodide
- *Grey Powder *Bland Pill
- *Grey Powder and Dover Powder
- *Grey Powder and Sodium Bicarbonate
- *Iodine
- *Mercury Iodide (Green)
- *Mercury Iodide (Red)
- *Mercury Iodide (Yellow)
- 'Kepler' Malt Extract with Iron Iodide
- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract
- 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract and Iron Iodide
- *Bland Pill and Arsenic
- *Bland Pill and Cascara Sagrada

Syphilis (*continued*)

EXTERNALLY—

- Mercurial unction
- Calomel vapour baths
- Turkish baths

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

- o Calomel o Grey Oil
- § Mercury Perchloride
- § Mercury Succinimide
- 'Kharsivan'
- 'Neokharsivan'
- *'Soamin'
- Mercurial Cream, 'Wellcome'
- Calomel Cream, 'Wellcome'
- 'Bicreol' Bismuth Cream

INTRAVENOUSLY—

- 'Kharsivan'
- 'Neokharsivan'

Tabs Dorsalis(*see Locomotor Ataxy*)**Tetanus**

- Tetanus Antitoxic Serum,
- 'Wellcome,' as a prophylactic

INTERNALLY—

- Alcohol *Aconite Tincture
- *Tartarated Antimony
- *Potassium Bromide
- *Cannabis Indica Tincture with
- *Chloral Hydrate
- *Arsenious Acid
- *Chloral Hydrate (large doses)
- *Gelsemium Tincture
- *Hyoscyamus Tincture
- *Trinitrin *Trinitrin Compound
- *Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemium

LOCALLY—

- Tetanus Antitoxic Serum
- 'Wellcome'
- Hot baths
- Heat to spine Ice to spine

HYPODERMICALLY—

- Tetanus Antitoxic Serum,
- 'Wellcome' (may also be injected intravenously or intrathecally)
- o Morphine o Atropine
- § Morphine and Atropine
- o Apomorphine § Curara
- § Hyoscyamine Sulphate
- o Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide
- § Physostigmine Salicylate
- INHALATIONS—
- Chloroform, 'Wellcome'
- Ether, 'Wellcome'
- ** Amyl Nitrite

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
o 'Hypoloid'

** 'Vaporole'

Thirst

- *Thirst Quencher *Citric Acid
- ¶Lemon Juice
- Potassium Citrate, Effervescent
- *Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, Effervescent

Tonsillitis (ACUTE)**LOCALLY—**

Applications, with brush, of Glycerin of Borax, Glycerin of Tannic Acid, Glycerin and Iron Perchloride Tincture

Gargles of †Alum, Potassium Chlorate and Glycerin, †β-Eucaine Hydrochloride, †β-Eucaine Lactate, Ferric Chloride, †Adrenalin, *Borax, †Boric Acid, †Zinc Permanganate, †Zinc Sulphocarbolate, †Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound or †Nasal Phenol Compound

Inhalations of steam

Sprays of *Potassium Chlorate, †Adrenalin, 'Epinine,' *Borax, †Boric Acid, †Cocaine Hydrochloride, †β-Eucaine Hydrochloride, †β-Eucaine Lactate, or *Sodium Salicylate solution

Insufflations of Boric Acid Powder, Guaiacum Powder

INTERNALLY—

- *Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent *Mistura Alba
- *Guaiacum and Sulphur
- *Guaiacum and Quinine
- *Quinine Bisulphate
- *Aconite Tincture
- *Quinine, Camphor and Aconite
- *Quinine Salicylate *Antifebrin
- *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *'Empirin' and Caffeine
- *'Empirin' and Phenacetin
- *'Empirin' and Dover Powder
- *'Empirin' Compound
- *Quinine Acetylsalicylate
- *Sodium Salicylate *Aspirin

Tonsillitis (continued)**TO BE SUCKED—**

- *Krameria and Cocaine
- *'Epinine' Compound
- ¶Pine Tar Compound
- *Potassium Chlorate and Borax
- *Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound (Voice)
- *Sodium Bicarbonate *Tannin
- *Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm *Slippery Elm

Toothache**LOCALLY—**

Oil of Cloves, applied warm on *Absorbent Cotton to tooth

Strong †Carbolic Acid, or Creosote, applied on *Absorbent Cotton, to the tooth with great care, so as not to injure the skin or mucous membrane

Rub the gum with Ammonium Chloride, Opium Tincture, †Cocaine lotion, †β-Eucaine lotion, Chloroform, 'Wellcome,' or Camphor and Chloral Hydrate

In rubbing the gum with Chloroform, care should be taken to keep it away from the lips and the angle of the mouth

INTERNALLY—

- Purgatives
- *Chloral Hydrate
- *Phenacetin
- *Phenacetin Compound
- *Gelsemium Tincture
- *'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid
- *'Empirin' and Caffeine
- *'Empirin' and Phenacetin
- *'Empirin' and Dover Powder
- *'Empirin' Compound
- *Quinine Acetylsalicylate
- *Aspirin *Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine

Torticollis

Get to know if it be a congenital condition

Examine carefully ears, eyes, throat, teeth and spinal column for signs of peripheral irritation,

* 'Tablet'

† 'Solid'

¶ 'Tablet' Pastille

Torticollis (continued)

observe condition of thyroid gland

LOCALLY—

If congenital—Operation
Galvanism Belladonna
Massage

INTERNALLY—

*Arsenious Acid
*Strychnine *Nux Vomica
Tincture *Zinc Oxide
*Potassium Bromide
*Belladonna Tincture

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

‡Hyocycamine Sulphate
o‡Morphine

Tropical Ulcer**LOCALLY—**

X-rays
Scraping with Volkmann spoon
and dressing with *Double
Cyanide Gauze
'Neokharsivan' solution ap-
plied on cotton wool to ulcer
†Potassium Permanganate
Chenopodium Oil, 'Wellcome,'
in Glycerin
Salt Solution and Zinc Oxide
powder
Silver Nitrate pencil

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine and *Arsenic
*Potassium Iodide

INTRAVENOUSLY OR**INTRAMUSCULARLY—**

'Kharsivan'
'Neokharsivan'

Trypanosomiasis

(see *Sleeping Sickness*)

Tuberculosis

(see *Pulmonary Tuberculosis*)

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever

(See also *Fever, Diarrhoea, Delirium, Heart*)

Typhoid Vaccine, 'Wellcome,'
as a prophylactic

INTERNALLY—

Peptonised foods
*Carbolic Acid *Salol
*Beta naphthol Compound
*Benzo-naphthol
*Spleen Substance

Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever (cont)—**HYPODERMICALLY OR PER****RECTUM—**

Anti-typhoid Serum, 'Wellcome'
†Saline solutions (for hæmorrhage)
o 'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract
Typhoid Vaccine, 'Wellcome'
Typhoid Vaccines, Mixed, 'Wellcome'

Typhus Fever

Improve hygienic conditions
(always due to filth)

BY RECTUM—

Normal Saline (†Sodium Chloride)

INTERNALLY—

Camphor Oil

INTRAVENOUSLY—

Normal Saline (†Sodium Chloride) with Sodium Citrate
Peptone

Ulcers

Treat the cause, e.g., varicose veins, syphilis, tubercle, gout
Insist upon *absolute* rest in bed

LOCALLY—

Poultices
Ointment (see *Skin*)
Powders of Starch, Zinc Oxide, Boric Acid, Iodoform, Chinosol, or Calomel
Astringent applications in suitable strengths, of †Alum, Copper Sulphate, †Silver Nitrate, †Carbolic Acid, or †Lead Subacetate
Calamine lotion when very irritating
Ionisation with †Zinc or Copper Salts
†Sodium Citrate and Sodium Chloride

INTERNALLY—

*Iodine
*Calcium Lactate

Undulant (Mediterranean) Fever

Sponging Ice-packs
Bromides

HYPODERMICALLY—

Undulant Fever Vaccine, 'Wellcome'

* 'Tabloid'
† 'Soloid'

o 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
o 'Hypoloid'

Uræmia (*see Bright's Disease*)**Urine** (*see Incontinence of, Retention of—*)**Urticaria**(*see also Skin and Pruritus*)

Regulate diet

Prevent scratching

*Adrenalin

*Aloin *Arsenious Acid

*Ichthyol *Suprarenal Gland

*Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract

*Cathartic Compound

*Calcium Lactate

*Rhubarb and Soda

*Rhubarb and Gentian

*Sodium Salicylate

*Sodium Bicarbonate

*Colchicum Compound

*Belladonna Tincture

Normal Horse Serum, 'Wellcome'

HYPODERMICALLY—

*Sodium Cacodylate

Sodium Hyposulphite

Autogenous Vaccines

Uterine**Hæmorrhage**(*See Menorrhagia, Post partum Hæmorrhage*)**Vomiting**

Ascertain whether there is any source of peripheral irritation, such as intestinal, renal or biliary colic, exclude pregnancy, peritonitis and intestinal obstruction, hernia, renal disease, cerebral tumour, tabes, etc., regulate the diet, and treat dyspepsia

Counter irritants to the epigastrium

Tincture of Iodine

*Citric Acid with *Sodium Bicarbonate

*Sodium Citrate

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid

*Soda Mint Soda Water Ice

*'Coffee Mint' *'Gingament'

*Cerium Oxalate

*Antifebrin Compound

*Ammonium Bromide

*Strontium Bromide

*Bismuth and Soda *Opium

*Chloral Hydrate

*Guaiacol Carbonate

*Three Bromides, Effervescent

Vomiting of Pregnancy

*Chloral Hydrate

†Cocaine Hydrochloride (min 10 of 3% solution, repeated)

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid

*Guaiacol Carbonate

*Strychnine *Nux Vomica Tincture *'Gingament'

*Cerium Oxalate *'Coffee-Mint'

'Pepule' Pepsin *Soda-Mint

*Pepsin and Strychnine

*Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine

*Potassium Iodide

*Thyroid Gland

Soda Water Ice

Warts**LOCALLY—**

Radium

X rays

Electric Caution

Glacial Acetic, Nitric, Carbolic, Hydrochloric, Salicylic, or

Chromic Acid

†Silver Nitrate †Zinc Chloride

Zinc Iodide Zinc Nitrate

Ionisation with †Magnesium Salts

Carbon Dioxide Snow

Ethyl Chloride, 'Wellcome'

INTERNALLY—

*Thyroid Gland

Magnesium Carbonate

'Kepler' Malt Extract

'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

Whooping Cough

Fresh air, good food

If fever, rest in bed

INTERNALLY—

Benzyl Benzoate

*Ipecacuanha and Squill

*Belladonna Tincture

*Sodium Bromide Compound

*Morphine *Chloral Hydrate

*Hyoscyamus Tincture

*Salicylic Acid *Quinine

*'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid

*'Empirin' and Phenacetin

*'Empirin' and Dover Powder

*'Empirin' Compound

*Quinine Acetylsalicylate

*Aspirin *Strychnine

*Antipyrene *Phenacetin

*Phenacetin Compound

*Zinc Valerianate

*Caffeine Compound

*Antifebrin Compound

* 'Tabloid'

† 'Soloid'

* 'Hypoloid'

Whooping Cough (continued)

HYPODERMICALLY—
 § Hyosciamine o § Atropine
 Vaccines

LOCALLY—
 Liniment of Acetic Acid, Turpentine, Chloroform, or Mustard

INHALATIONS—
 † Carbolic Acid, Creosote, or Benzoin Compound Tincture
 * Chloroform and Ethyl Iodide Compound

During Convalescence—

Change of air * Chemical Food
 * Hypophosphites Compound
 * Easton Syrup * Strychnine
 'Kepler' preparations

Worms

Thread Worm—

Regulate the diet, and insist upon salt with food

INTERNALLY—
 * Santonin, cautiously at first
 * Ammonium Chloride, to prevent accumulation of mucus
 * Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent * Mistura Alba
 * Rhubarb and Soda * Aloin
 * Santonin and Calomel
 * Bismuth Subsantonate Compound
 * Bland Pill and Cascara Sagrada

By Rectum—

'Enule' Quassin Suppositories
 'Enule' Santonin Suppositories
 Enemata of salt and water, Quassa, † Alum, Turpentine, Ferric Chloride, Catechu, * Thymol, Kino, Rhatany, Hamatoxylin, Tannin or Lime Water

Round Worm—

* Santonin, cautiously, followed by Castor Oil
 * Santonin and Calomel * Jalap
 * Chenopodium Oil
 * Bismuth Subsantonate Compound
 * Beta naphthol
 * Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent
 * Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
 * Mistura Alba * Thymol
 'Paroleine'

Worms (continued)

Tape Worm—

Remove mucus from intestine by saline purges, low diet for two days then—

Male Fern followed by Castor Oil Turpentine
 * Pelletierine Tannate
 * Beta naphthol
 Areca
 Valerian, in convulsions

Hookworm—

(see *Ankylostomiasis*)

Yaws

Demulcent drinks
 * Guaiacum Sulphur Confection
 * Mercury * Potassium Iodide
 * Arsenic

HYPODERMICALLY OR

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

'Kharsivan'
 Neokharsivan'
 'Bicreol' Bismuth Cream

Yellow Fever

Isolate patient
 Protect from mosquitoes
 'Sketofax' as culicifuge
 At outset (if no albumin in urine) 30 grains * Quinine and 30 grains * Calomel, followed by saline purge
 Ice to head
 If urine albuminous, clear out bowels by enema
 Beef Juice, Beef Jelly, Enemata of peptonised milk with brandy

INTERNALY—

Ice * Sodium Bicarbonate
 * Mercury Perchloride
 † Lemon Juice * Quinine Sulphate * Arsenious Acid
 * Carbolic Acid, freely

HYPODERMICALLY—

(In cardiac failure)

o § Strychnine
 § Sparteine Sulphate

LOCALLY—

(If urine suppressed)

Dry cup over loins, followed by hot fomentations or mustard plaster

* 'Tabloid'
 † 'Soloid'

§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
 † 'Tabloid' Pastille

** 'Vaporole'
 o 'Hypoloid'

TECHNIQUE OF HYPODERMIC INTRAMUSCULAR, INTRAVENOUS AND INTRASPINAL INJECTION

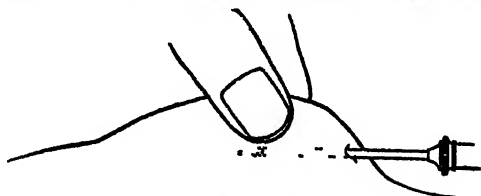
In making an injection by any of these methods, antiseptic precautions should be observed. In order to be certain that the syringe and needle are completely sterilised, they should be boiled for five minutes in a five per cent solution of carbolic acid. Many clinicians are content, in practice, to fill the syringe with an antiseptic, *e g*, five per cent carbolic acid solution, and to allow this to remain in the syringe for about half an hour. At the site of the injection the skin is first washed with soap and water, ether or benzene is then applied to remove grease, and finally the skin is swabbed with a 20 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

A simple and efficient alternative method of preparing the site for injection is to paint the skin with iodine tincture. For this purpose 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture is particularly convenient.

Before the injection is made, care should be taken to expel all air from the syringe.

Hypodermic Injection

Hypodermic Injections should be made in a location where the skin is loose, the tissues yielding, and veins are scarce. The best site is between the scapulae or in the skin of the abdomen or forearm. Pinch up a fold of



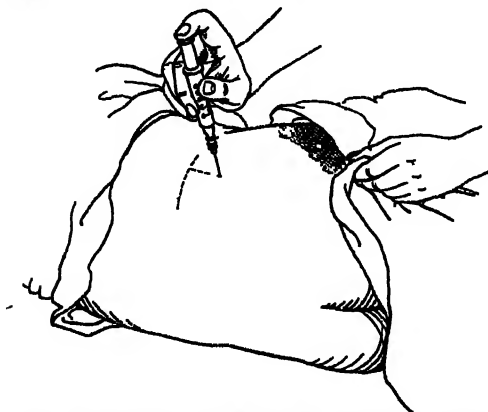
Hypodermic Injection—Showing method of inserting needle

skin with a firm grasp and push the needle, bevel upward, sharply, with a slight stabbing motion, through the entire thickness of the skin, into the middle of the fold. The needle is kept parallel with the surface and inserted for about half-an-inch. The injection should not be rapid, but continuous, in order that it may be as painless as possible. Slowly withdraw the needle as the injection is made, and then massage the part gently, using aseptic precautions.

Intramuscular Injection

Intramuscular Injections are best made into the gluteal region. Great care should be taken to avoid the nerves and blood-vessels of the part where injections are made. The most convenient site is a point midway between the posterior-superior iliac spine and the ischial tuberosity (*see illustration, page 223*). The needle should be introduced perpendicularly, and if the point strikes the bone it should be withdrawn about a quarter of an inch so that the injection may be made into the muscle. Care should be taken not to inject into the superficial tissues, *e g*, into the subcutaneous fat, as, in that case, pain, stiffness, inflammation,

necrosis of tissue, and abscess formation may result. In repeating injections, endeavour not to use the same spot twice. Keep at least half-an-inch away from the previous puncture mark, and work backwards towards the sacro iliac articulation along a line about two inches below the crest.

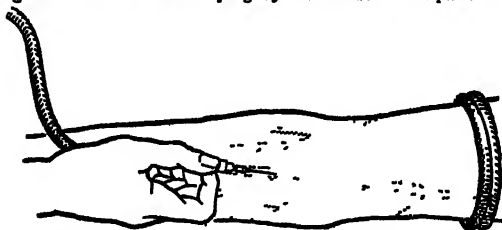


Intramuscular Injection—Showing site of injection and method of introducing needle

Having inserted the needle more or less perpendicularly down to the bone, withdraw a little to free the point, and make the injection by slow and steady pressure.

Intravenous Injection

Supinate and extend the patient's arm. It is a good plan to allow the patient to hang the arm downwards for a short time, as this brings the veins into prominence. Then apply tourniquet, a piece of rubber tubing, or a bandage round the arm sufficiently tight just to exclude radial pulse. If the



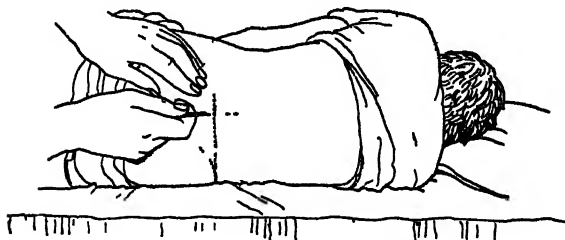
Intravenous Injection—Showing site of injection and method of introducing needle

patient clenches and unclenches his hand, this will help to make the vessels more prominent. Shave the skin at the bend of the elbow, and disinfect with antiseptic solution or by painting with tincture of iodine ('Vaporole')

Iodine Tincture) Choose a prominent vein, for example the median basilic, and insert the needle in a direction parallel with the axis of the vein and towards the proximal end of the limb. Make sure that the needle is actually in the vein by allowing a few drops of blood to appear in the barrel of the syringe. The tourniquet or rubber tubing should be removed as soon as the vein has been entered and before the injection is given. If a swelling appears under the skin after the insertion of the needle, it means that the solution is being injected into the subcutaneous tissue, and the needle is not in the vein. In this case, remove the needle at once and try another vein or point in the same vein at some distance from the original puncture.

Intraspinal Injection

The point of election is the space between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae. Place the patient on his side near the edge of the bed in a good light, with the thighs flexed on the abdomen and knees bent, the head and shoulders thrown well forward. Mark the summit of each of the iliac crests, a line joining these will pass between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae. Scrub and disinfect hands, sterilise the site very carefully and use a large bore needle, carefully sterilised. In children who are conscious, it is advisable that they should have a general anaesthetic, as they may move at the critical moment and so may break needle. Insert the needle, with the stylet, at right angles to the skin in the middle line, just below the spine of the fourth lumbar vertebra and continue inwards and slightly upwards through the intervertebral space into the spinal canal, which is situated about two to three inches from the



Intraspinal Injection—Showing the site of injection and the position, or the hands immediately before the actual lumbar puncture is made. The dots represent the first four lumbar spines.

skin surface. If the point of the needle strikes the bone, withdraw slightly and try again. Having entered the canal, withdraw the stylet, and the cerebro spinal fluid will pass through the needle. If blood returns through the needle, the point has entered a vein, and, of course, if no fluid at all comes through the needle, it generally signifies that the spinal canal has not been entered. In either case, the operation must be repeated.

A quantity of cerebro spinal fluid slightly in excess of the quantity of fluid to be injected is withdrawn, and the fluid injected from phials kept in water at a temperature of 38°C . After the injection the patient's head is lowered and the hips raised, this position being maintained for about two hours, to allow of diffusion of the injection.

DIAGNOSIS OF SYPHILIS

In the serum and cerebro spinal fluid of patients suffering from syphilis there is present a substance which can be detected by suitable reagents

The interaction of this specific substance with an "antigen" is the basis of both the Wassermann and Sachs Georgi Reactions

THE WASSERMANN REACTION

Many methods have been described for performing this reaction, details of which can be found in text books, etc. The following description is intended only to explain the main principles involved —

The Reagents

- 1 Antigen
 - 2 Complement (Serum from a freshly-killed healthy guinea pig)
 - 3 Blood serum or cerebro-spinal fluid to be tested
 - 4 Haemolytic Serum
 - 5 Sheep's red corpuscles
- } Haemolytic System

The antigen, which is an alcoholic extract of heart muscle with cholesterol, should be diluted as recommended on the package. The complement is titrated before the commencement of each test.

The haemolysm (haemolytic serum) can be used at one-fifth of the titre given on the package, *e.g.*, haemolysm with a titre of 1 in 1000 should be used 1 in 200.

The sheep's red cells are centrifugalised and washed three times, and made up to a 5 per cent suspension, in saline. This suspension, mixed with an equal volume of diluted haemolytic serum, constitutes the "Haemolytic System."

Patient's serum should be "inactivated" by heating at 56° C. after 30 minutes. By this means, human complement and anti-complementary substances are destroyed.

The Test

Varying dilutions of each patient's serum are made. To each tube of the series, containing 1 c.c. of serum dilutions, are added 0.5 c.c. of diluted antigen and 0.5 c.c. of complement, 1 in 10 or higher dilution, as shown by the complement titration. Suitable controls are included in the test. The racks containing the tubes are placed in a water bath at 37° C. for one hour. At the expiration of this time 1 c.c. of the "Haemolytic System" is added to each tube and the racks returned to the water bath for one hour. The results are then read.

In a positive serum an interaction will have taken place between the specific substance in the serum and the antigen. The complement is thereby "fixed," *i.e.*, rendered inert. When the "Haemolytic System" is added no haemolysis results.

In a negative serum, on the other hand, where the complement is not rendered inert, complete haemolysis is found in every tube of the series.

For practical details, see "Notes on the Wassermann Reaction," issued with the following 'Wellcome' Brand products —

Wassermann Reaction Products

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

Wassermann Antigen (Alcoholic Extract of Sheep's Heart with Cholesterol) Phials of 1 c.c.

" Haemolytic Serum for Sheep's Corpuscles (for use in the Wassermann and other complement deviation tests) Bottles of 1 c.c.

Also supplied in bottles of 10 c.c. to special order

THE SACHS-GEORGI REACTION

This test, introduced by Sachs and Georgi in 1918, has aroused much attention and, with various modifications, has been adopted by many workers for the diagnosis of syphilis. The percentage agreement with the Wassermann reaction is very high—from 90 to 98 per cent. It has the

advantage of being much simpler in operation than the Wassermann Reaction. Only one reagent is required, namely, the antigen, which is stable.

The Sachs-Georgi test is specially useful in the Tropics and in remote districts where the Wassermann reagents are not easily obtainable. It depends, as does the Wassermann Reaction, on the interaction between the specific substance in syphilitic serum with "antigen." This interaction is shown by a flocculation which can be read with the naked eye.

Technique

Dilutions of the patient's serum, inactivated as for the Wassermann Reaction, are set out—1 c.c. in each of a series of small tubes. To each tube is added 0.5 c.c. of the diluted antigen. Suitable controls are included in each series.

The rack containing the tubes is placed in a water bath at 37° C. and a reading made after five hours. The batch is then transferred to an incubator at 37° C. and final readings are made the following morning. A positive reaction is shown by flocculation in one or more tubes of the series.

For practical details, see 'The Sachs-Georgi Reaction of Syphilis,' issued with the following 'Wellcome' Brand product—

Sachs-Georgi Antigen

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

Sachs-Georgi Antigen (for use in performing the Sachs Georgi test for the diagnosis of syphilis) Phials of 1 c.c.

THERMOMETERS

Fahrenheit, Centigrade and Réaumur

This table shows the relationship between these three thermometric scales at certain temperatures.

To convert degrees F into degrees C, deduct 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9, i.e. $(F - 32) \frac{5}{9} = ^\circ C$.

To convert degrees C into degrees F, multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32, i.e. $^{\circ}C \frac{9}{5} + 32 = ^\circ F$.

To convert degrees F into degrees R, deduct 32, multiply by 4 and divide by 9, i.e. $(F - 32) \frac{4}{9} = ^\circ R$.

To convert degrees R into degrees F, multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32, i.e. $^{\circ}R \frac{9}{4} + 32 = ^\circ F$.

Freezing point = 32° F, 0° C, and 0° R.

Boiling point = 212° F, 100° C, and 80° R.

F.	C.	R.	F.	C.	R.
212	100	80	95	35	28
200	93.3	74.7	94	34.4	27.6
150	65.6	52.4	92	33.3	26.7
112	44.4	35.5	90	32.2	25.8
110	43.3	34.7	88	31.1	24.9
108	42.2	33.8	86	30	24
106	41.1	32.9	84	28.9	23.1
105	40.6	32.4	82	27.8	22.2
104	40	32	80	26.7	21.3
103	39.4	31.6	78	25.6	20.4
102	38.9	31.1	76	24.4	19.6
101.5	38.6	30.9	74	23.3	18.7
101	38.3	30.7	72	22.2	17.8
100.5	38.1	30.4	70	21.1	16.9
100	37.8	30.2	68	20	16
99.5	37.5	30	66	18.9	15.1
99	37.2	29.8	64	17.8	14.2
98.4 { Body temp }	36.9	29.5	62	16.7	13.3
98	36.7	29.3	60	15.6	12.4
97.5	36.4	29.1	58	14.4	11.6
97	36.1	28.9	56	13.3	10.7
96.5	35.8	28.7	54	12.2	9.8
96	35.6	28.4	52	11.1	8.9
95.5	35.3	28.2	50	10	8

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
<i>β</i> Luccinae Lactas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm to 0.03 gm
* Benzoin naphthol	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
* Berberinae Sulphas	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
Beta-naphthol	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
'Biceol'		0.5 cc to 1.5 cc
Bismuthi Carbonas, Salicylas, } vel Subnitras }	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
* " Subchloridum	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
* " Subgallas	gr 10 to gr 30	0.6 gm to 2 gm
* " Tartaras Solubilis	gr 2 to gr 5	0.12 gm to 0.3 gm
Borax Purificatus	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
Butyl Chloral Hydras	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
Caffeina	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
Caffeinae Citras	gr 2 to gr 10	0.12 gm to 0.6 gm
" " Efferves	gr 60 to gr 120	4 gm to 8 gm
Calci Chloridum	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
* " Glycerophosphas	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" Hypophosphis	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" Lactas	gr 10 to gr 30	0.6 gm to 2 gm
" Phosphas	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
* " Sulphidum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
Calomel	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 5	0.03 gm to 0.3 gm
Camphora	gr 2 to gr 5	0.12 gm to 0.3 gm
* Camphora Monobromata	gr 2 to gr 8	0.12 gm to 0.5 gm
* Cannabinae Tannas	gr 4 to gr 8	0.2 gm to 0.5 gm
* Capsicum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm to 0.016 gm
* Cerebrin	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
* Ceru Oxalas	gr 2 to gr 10	0.12 gm to 0.6 gm
* Chinosol	gr 5	0.3 gm
Chloral Formamidum } (Chloralamidum) }	gr 15 to gr 45	1 gm to 3 gm
Chloral Hydras	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
Chloroformum	min 1 to min 5	0.06 cc to 0.3 cc
Cocaina Hydrochloridum	gr $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006 gm to 0.016 gm
Codeina, Codeinae Phosphas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
Copaiba	dr $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
* Cotarinae Hydrochloridum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{3}{4}$	0.016 gm to 0.05 gm
Cresotum	min 1 to min 5	0.06 cc to 0.3 cc
Cupri Sulphas { (astringent) (emetic)	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 2	0.016 gm to 0.12 gm
Diamorphinae Hydrochlor	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
* Didymum	gr $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0025 gm to 0.008 gm
* Digitalinum (Amorph)	gr 5 and upwards	0.3 gm and upwards
* Digitalinum (Cryst)	gr $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0006 gm to 0.002 gm
* " (Cryst)	gr $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0013 gm to 0.005 gm
* Elaterinum	gr $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0015 gm to 0.006 gm
* Emetinae et Bismuthi Iodidum	gr 1 to gr 3	0.06 gm to 0.2 gm
* " Hydrobromidum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 gm to 0.03 gm
* " Hydrochloridum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 gm to 0.03 gm
* Empirin	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
Ergota	gr 15 to gr 60	1 gm to 4 gm
* Ergotinae Citras	gr $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0003 gm to 0.0012 gm
* Ergotoxina	gr $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0005 gm to 0.0012 gm
* 'Ernutin'	min 30 to min 60	2 cc to 4 cc
* Erythrol Tetranitras	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 1	0.03 gm to 0.06 gm
* Eucalyptol	min 1 to min 5	0.06 cc to 0.3 cc
* Euqumme	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
Ext Aloes	gr 1 to gr 4	0.06 gm to 0.25 gm
" Belladonnae Siccum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
" Cannabis Indicae	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
" Cascarae Sagradae Liq	dr $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr 1	1.8 cc to 3.5 cc
" Cascarae Sagradae Siccum	gr 2 to gr 8	0.12 gm to 0.5 gm
" Cimchonae Liq	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Colchici	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 234

* These preparations are non official † Larger doses have been given

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Ext Colocynthis Comp	gr 2 to gr 8	0.12 gm to 0.5 gm
" Ergotæ	gr 2 to gr 8	0.12 gm to 0.5 gm
" Ergotæ Liq	min 10 to min 30	0.6 cc to 1.8 cc
" Euonymi	gr 1 to gr 2	0.06 gm to 0.12 gm
" Filicis Liq	min 45 to min. 90	3 cc to 6 cc
" Gentianæ	gr 2 to gr 8	0.12 gm to 0.5 gm
" Hamamelidis Liq	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Hydrastis Liq	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Hyoscyami	gr. 2 to gr 8	0.12 gm to 0.5 gm
" Ipecacuanhæ { (expect)	min ½ to min 2	0.03 cc to 0.12 cc
" Liq { (emetic)	min 15 to min 20	1 cc to 1.2 cc
" Nucis Vomice Liq	min 1 to min 3	0.06 cc to 0.18 cc
" Nucis Vomice Siccum	gr ½ to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
" Opi Liq	min 5 to min 30	0.3 cc to 1.8 cc
" Opi Siccum	gr ½ to gr 1	0.015 gm to 0.06 gm
" Strophanthi	gr ½ to gr 1	0.015 gm to 0.06 gm
Fel Bovinum Purificatum	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
* Fel Porcinum Purificatum	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus	gr 10 to gr 30	0.6 gm to 2 gm
" et Ammonii Citras	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
" et Quinæ Citras	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
* " Glycerophosphas	gr 3 to gr 6	0.2 gm to 0.4 gm
* " Hypophosphis	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
* " Iodidum	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
* " Pyrophosphas	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
" Sulphas	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
" Sulphas Exsiccatus	gr ½ to gr 3	0.03 gm to 0.2 gm
* " Valerianas	gr 3 to gr 15	0.2 gm to 1 gm
Ferrum Redactum	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
* Gelseminæ Hydrochloridum	gr 15 to gr 30	0.005 gm to 0.002 gm
Glycerinum Peppeni	dr 1 to dr 2	4 cc to 8 cc
Guaiaci Resina	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
Guaiacol	min 1 to min 5	0.06 cc to 0.3 cc
* Guaiacol Camphoras	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
" Carbonas	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
* Hæmoglobin	gr 5 to gr 30	0.3 gm to 2 gm
* " Hazeline	dr 1 to dr 3	4 cc to 12 cc
* Heroin Hydrochloridum	gr 15 to gr ½	0.0025 gm to 0.008 gm
Hexamina	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum	gr 15 to gr 30	0.001 gm to 0.002 gm
* " Hydrochloridum	gr 15 to gr 30	0.001 gm to 0.002 gm
* Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum	gr 1 to gr 1	0.008 gm to 0.06 gm
" Iodidum Rubrum	gr 15 to gr 15	0.002 gm to 0.004 gm
* " Iodidum Viride	gr 1 to gr 1	0.008 gm to 0.06 gm
" Perchloridum	gr 15 to gr 15	0.002 gm to 0.004 gm
" Subchloridum	gr 1 to gr 5	0.03 gm to 0.3 gm
Hydrargyrum c Cretâ	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
* Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridum	gr ½ to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
* Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridum	gr ½ to gr ½	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum	gr 15 to gr 15	0.003 gm to 0.006 gm
* Hyoscyamina	gr 15 to gr 15	0.003 gm to 0.006 gm
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas	gr 15 to gr 15	0.003 gm to 0.006 gm
* Ichthyol	gr 2 to gr 10	0.15 gm to 0.6 gm
* 'Infundn' Pituitary (Infundi- bular) Extract in strengths }	min 8 to min 17	0.5 cc to 1 cc
Insulin	10 units and upwards	
* 'Iodichn'	gr 3 to gr. 9	0.2 gm to 0.58 gm
Iodoformum	gr ½ to gr 3	0.03 gm to 0.2 gm
Ipecacuanhæ Rad { (expect)	gr 1 to gr 2	0.03 gm to 0.12 gm
" { (emetic)	gr 15 to gr 30	1 gm to 2 gm
Jalapa	gr 5 to gr. 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
Jalapæ Resina	gr 2 to gr 5	0.12 gm to 0.3 gm
'Kharasivan,' intravenously		0.3 gm to 0.5 gm

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 234

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	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Leptandrinum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 2	0.015 gm to 0.12 gm
Liquor Adrenalini Hydrochlor	min 10 to min 30	0.6 cc to 1.8 cc
" Ammonii Acetatis	dr 2 to dr 6	8 cc to 24 cc
" Arsenicalis (Fowler)	min 2 to min 8	0.12 cc to 0.5 cc
" Arsenici Hydrochlor	min 2 to min 8	0.12 cc to 0.5 cc
" Arseni et Hydrarg Iodidi (Donovan)	min 5 to min 20	0.3 cc to 1.2 cc
" Atropina Sulphatis	min $\frac{1}{2}$ to min 1	0.03 cc to 0.06 cc
" Bism et Ammon Cit	dr $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Ethyl Nitritus	min 15 to min 60	1 cc to 4 cc
" Ferri Dialysatus	min 10 to min 30	0.6 cc to 2 cc
" Ferri Perchloridi	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Hydrarg Perchlor	dr $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Morphina Acetatis	min 10 to min 60	0.6 cc to 3.6 cc
" Morphina Hydrochloridi	min 10 to min 60	0.6 cc to 3.6 cc
" Morphina Tartratis	min 10 to min 60	0.6 cc to 3.6 cc
" Potasse	min 10 to min 30	0.6 cc to 1.8 cc
" Sodii Arsenatis	min 2 to min 8	0.1 cc to 0.5 cc
" Strychnina Hydrochlor	min 2 to min 8	0.1 cc to 0.5 cc
" Trinitrini	min $\frac{1}{2}$ to min 2	0.03 cc to 0.12 cc
*Lithu Benzoes, Lithu Citras	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm. to 0.6 gm
" Carbonas	gr 2 to gr 5	0.12 gm to 0.3 gm
" Citras Effervescens	gr 60 to gr 120	4 gm. to 8 gm
* " Salicylas	gr 10 to gr 30	0.6 gm to 2 gm
* "Lodali Chloride	gr 1 to gr 2	0.06 gm to 0.12 gm
Magnesi Carbon-	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
as, Levisvel Pond	gr 30 to gr 60	2 gm to 4 gm
" Sulphas	gr 30 to gr 90	2 gm to 6 gm
" Sulphas	gr 120 to gr 240	8 gm to 16 gm
" Sulphas	gr 60 to gr 180	4 gm to 12 gm
Effervescens	gr 240 to gr 480	16 gm to 32 gm
*Manganesu Citras	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" et Ferri Citras	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" et Ferri Citras	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" Acid Arsenicos	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" et Ferri Citras	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" Quinina	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" et Ferri Citras	gr 1 to gr 3	0.06 gm to 0.2 gm
" et Strych	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" et Ferri Phosphas	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" Hypophosphus	gr 2 to gr 10	0.13 gm to 0.6 gm
" Peroxidum	gr 3 to gr 30	0.2 gm to 2 gm
*Medulla Ossis	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 2	0.03 gm to 0.12 gm
Menthol	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 gm to 0.02 gm
*Mercuric Potassium Iodide	gr 1 to gr 4	0.06 gm to 0.25 gm
*Methylene Blue	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
Methyl Salicylas	gr 10 to gr 20	0.6 gm to 1.2 gm
Methylsulphonal		
Morphina Acetas, Hydro-		
chlorid, *Hypophosphus,	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.08 gm to 0.03 gm
*Sulphas, vel Tartras		
'Moogrol,' intramuscularly, x	cc to 6 cc, intravenously,	0.5 cc to 1 cc
'Neokharavan'		0.45 gm to 0.75 gm
*Nitroglycerinum (Trinitrinum)	gr 1 to gr 2	0.003 gm to 0.003 gm
Nux Vomica	gr 1 to gr 4	0.06 gm to 0.25 gm
Oleum Chamomogre	min 5 to min 10	0.3 cc to 0.6 cc
"	gradually increased	gradually increased to
" Chenopodi	to dr $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr 1	1.8 cc to 3.5 cc
" Crotonis	min 12 to min 30	0.7 cc to 1.8 cc
" Eucalypti	min $\frac{1}{2}$ to min 1	0.03 cc to 0.06 cc
" Gaultheriae	min $\frac{1}{2}$ to min 3	0.03 cc to 0.18 cc
" Juniperi	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
	min $\frac{1}{2}$ to min 3	0.03 cc to 0.18 cc

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	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Oleum Ricini	dr 1 to dr 8	4 cc to 30 cc
" Santali	min 5 to min 30	0.3 cc to 1.8 cc
" Terebinthinæ Rectif	min 2 to min 10	0.1 cc to 0.6 cc
" " (anthelmintic)	dr 3 to dr 4	12 cc to 15 cc
Opium	gr 1 to gr 2	0.03 gm to 0.12 gm
*Ovarian Substance ('Varium')	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
*Pancreatinum	gr 2 to gr 4	0.13 gm to 0.25 gm
*Papainum	gr 2 to gr 10	0.12 gm to 0.6 gm
Paraffinum Liquidum	dr 1 to dr 4	4 c.c. to 16 c.c.
Paraldehydum	dr 1 to dr 2	2 cc to 8 cc
Pelletierinæ Tannas	gr 2 to gr 8	0.12 gm to 0.5 gm
Pepsinum	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
Phenacetinum	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
Phenazonum	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
Phenol	gr 1 to gr 3	0.06 gm to 0.2 gm
Phenolphthaleinum	gr 2 to gr 5	0.12 gm to 0.3 gm
Phosphorus	gr 1 to gr 1/2	0.006 gm to 0.0025 gm
*Physostegminæ Hydrobrom	gr 1/2 to gr 1	0.001 gm to 0.002 gm
" Salicylas	gr 1/2 to gr 1	0.001 gm to 0.003 gm
" Sulphas	gr 1/2 to gr 1	0.001 gm to 0.002 gm
*Picrotoxinum	gr 1/2 to gr 1	0.0006 gm to 0.0025 gm
*Pilocarpusæ Hydrochloridum	gr 1/2 to gr 1	0.003 gm to 0.012 gm
" Nitrus	gr 1/2 to gr 1	0.003 gm to 0.012 gm
Pil Aloes	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm
" " et Asafoetide	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm
" " et Ferri	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm.
" " et Myrrhæ	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm
" Colocynthis Comp	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm
" Colocynthis et Hyos- cyanu	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm
" Ferri	gr 5 to gr 15	0.25 gm to 1 gm
*Galbani Comp	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm
" Hydrargyri	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm
" Ipecac & Scilla	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm
" Hydrarg Subchlor Co	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm
" Plumbi & Opio	gr 2 to gr 4	0.12 gm to 0.25 gm
" Rhei Comp	gr 4 to gr 8	0.25 gm to 0.5 gm
" Saponis Comp	gr 2 to gr 4	0.12 gm to 0.25 gm
*Piperazine	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
*Piperinum	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
*Pituitary Gland Substance	gr 2 to gr 6	0.13 gm to 0.4 gm
*Pituitary (Infundibular) Ex- tract in two strengths	min 8 to min 17	0.5 cc to 1 cc
Plumbi Acetas	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
Podophylli Resina	gr 1 to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
Potassu Acetas	gr 15 to gr 60	1 gm to 4 gm
" Bicarbonas	gr 5 to gr 30	0.3 gm to 2 gm
" Bichromas	gr 1 to gr 1/2	0.006 gm to 0.013 gm
" Bromidum	gr 5 to gr 30	0.3 gm to 2 gm
" Carbonas	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
" Chloras	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
" Citras	gr 15 to gr 60	1 gm to 4 gm
" Hypophosphus	gr 1 to gr 6	0.06 gm to 0.4 gm
" Iodidum	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
" Permanganas	gr 1 to gr 3	0.06 gm to 0.2 gm
" Tartas	gr 30 to gr 240	2 gm to 16 gm
" Tartas Acidus	gr 15 to gr 60	1 gm to 4 gm
*Prostate Gland Substance	gr 2 to gr 5	0.13 gm to 0.3 gm
Pulvis Antimonialis	gr 3 to gr 6	0.2 gm to 0.4 gm
" Catechu Comp	gr 10 to gr 60	0.6 gm to 4 gm
" Cinnamonu Comp	gr 10 to gr 60	0.6 gm to 4 gm
" Cretæ Aromaticus	gr 10 to gr 60	0.6 gm to 4 gm.
" Cretæ Aromaticus & Opio	gr 10 to gr 60	0.6 gm to 4 gm

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	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Pulvis Glycyrrh Comp	gr 60 to gr 120	4 gm to 8 gm
" Ipecacuanhæ Comp	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
" Jalapæ Comp	gr 10 to gr 60	0.6 gm to 4 gm
" Kino Comp	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
" Opi Comp	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
" Rhei Comp	gr 10 to gr 60	0.6 gm to 4 gm
*Quinidinæ Sulphas	gr 1 to gr 10	0.065 gm to 0.6 gm
*† Quininæ Acetylsalicylas	gr 2 to gr 5	0.13 gm to 0.3 gm
*† " Bihydrochloridum	gr 1 to gr 10	0.065 gm to 0.6 gm
*† " Bisulphas	gr 1 to gr 10	0.065 gm to 0.6 gm
*† " Hydrobromidum	gr 1 to gr 10	0.065 gm to 0.6 gm
† " Hydrochlor	gr 1 to gr 10	0.065 gm to 0.6 gm
† " } <i>vel</i> Sulph		
† " Hydrochlor Acid	gr 1 to gr 10	0.065 gm to 0.6 gm
*† " Hypophosphis	gr 1 to gr 5	0.065 gm to 0.3 gm
*† " Lactas	gr 1 to gr 5	0.065 gm to 0.3 gm
*† " Phosphas	gr 1 to gr 10	0.065 gm to 1 gm
*† " Quinas	gr 1 to gr 10	0.065 gm to 1 gm
*† " Salicylas	gr 1 to gr 5	0.065 gm to 0.3 gm
*† " Valerianas	gr 1 to gr 3	0.065 gm to 0.2 gm
*Residuum Rubrum	gr 5 and upwards	0.3 gm and upwards
Resorcinum	gr 1 to gr 5	0.065 gm to 0.3 gm
Salicinum, <i>etiam</i> Salol	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
Santonium	gr 1 to gr 3	0.065 gm to 0.2 gm
Scopolamina (<i>see</i> Hyoscina)		
*† Scamm	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
Sodu Arsenas Anhydrosus	gr 20 to gr 10	0.0015 gm to 0.006 gm
" Benzoas <i>vel</i> Bicarbonas	gr 5 to gr 30	0.3 gm to 2 gm
" Bromidum	gr 5 to gr 30	0.3 gm to 2 gm
" Cacodylas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
" Citras	gr 10 to gr 60	0.6 gm to 4 gm
" Glycerophosphas	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
" Hypophosphis	gr 3 to gr 10	0.2 gm to 0.6 gm
" Iodidum	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
" Nitris	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 2	0.03 gm to 0.12 gm
" Phosphas { (repeated)	gr 30 to gr 120	2 gm to 8 gm
" (single)	gr 150 to gr 240	10 gm to 16 gm
" Phosphas Acidus	gr 30 to gr 60	2 gm to 4 gm
" Phosphas { (repeated)	gr 60 to gr 120	4 gm to 8 gm
" Effervescens (single)	gr 150 to gr 240	10 gm to 16 gm
" Salicylas	gr 10 to gr 30	0.6 gm to 2 gm
" Sulphas { (repeated)	gr 30 to gr 120	2 gm to 8 gm
" (single)	gr 150 to gr 240	10 gm to 16 gm
" " Effer { (repeated)	gr 60 to gr 120	4 gm to 8 gm
" vascens (single)	gr 150 to gr 240	10 gm to 16 gm
" Sulphus	gr 5 to gr 20	0.3 gm to 1.2 gm
" Sulphocarbolas	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
*Spartanæ Sulphas	gr 1 to gr 2	0.065 gm to 0.12 gm
*Spiritus Aetheris { (repeated)	min 20 to min 40	1.2 cc to 2.4 cc
" (single)	min 60 to min 90	3.5 cc to 5 cc
" Aetheris Nitrosi	min 15 to min 60	1 cc to 4 cc
" Ammon { (repeated)	min 20 to min 40	1.2 cc to 2.5 cc
" Arom (single)	min 60 to min 90	4 cc to 6 cc
" Camphoræ	min 5 to min 20	0.3 cc to 1.2 cc
" Chloroformi { (repeated)	min 5 to min 20	0.3 cc to 1.2 cc
" (single)	min 30 to min 40	2 cc to 2.5 cc
*Spleen Substance	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
Strontu Bromidum	gr 5 to gr 30	0.3 gm to 2 gm
Strychna	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001 gm to 0.004 gm
Strychnæ Hydrochlor	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001 gm to 0.004 gm
* " Nitras <i>vel</i> Sulphas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001 gm to 0.004 gm
Sulphonal	gr 10 to gr 30	0.6 gm to 2 gm
Sulphur Præcip <i>vel</i> Sublim	gr 20 to gr 60	1.2 gm to 4 gm

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see* page 234

* These preparations are non-official † Larger doses have been given

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Suprarenal Gland	gr 5 and upwards	0.3 gm and upwards
Syrupus Calcu Lactophosph	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Cascarse Aromat	dr ½ to dr 2	2 cc to 8 cc
" Chloral	dr ½ to dr 2	2 cc to 8 cc
" Codemse Phosphatus	dr ½ to dr 2	2 cc to 8 cc
" Ferri Iodidi	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Ferri Phosphatus	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Ferri Phosph 2	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Qum et Strych (Easton) }	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
* " Ferri Phosph Co	dr ½ to dr 2	2 cc to 8 cc
Terebentum	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
Thymol	gr ½ to gr 2	0.03 gm to 0.12 gm
" (anthelmintic)	gr 15 to gr 30	1 gm to 2 gm
*Thymus Gland	gr 5 to gr 25	0.3 gm to 1.5 gm
Thyroideum Siccum	gr ½ to gr 4	0.03 gm to 0.25 gm
Tinctura Aconiti	min 2 to min 5	0.12 cc to 0.3 cc
" Belladonnæ	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Camphorse Comp	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Cannabis Indicæ	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Cantharidum	min 2 to min 5	0.1 cc to 0.3 cc
" Capsici	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Chlorof et Morph Co	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Cinchonæ	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Cinchonæ Comp	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Digitalis	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Ergotæ Ammon	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Ferri Perchloridi	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Gelsemii	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Guaiaci Ammon	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Hamamelidis	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Hydrastis	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Hyoscyami	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Iodi Mitis	min 2 to min 5	0.12 cc to 0.3 cc
" Nucis Vomice	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Opi { (repeated)	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" " (single)	min 20 to min 30	1.2 cc to 1.8 cc
" Opi Ammonata	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Quininæ	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" " Ammon	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Scillæ	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Stramonii	min 5 to min 15	0.3 cc to 1 cc
" Strophanthi	min 2 to min 5	0.12 cc to 0.3 cc
" Tolutana	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Valerianæ Ammon	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
" Warburgi	dr ½ to dr 4	2 cc to 16 cc
" Zingiberis	dr ½ to dr 1	2 cc to 4 cc
*Trinitrinum (Nitroglycerinum)	gr 10 to gr 20	0.003 gm to 0.006 gm
*Trional (Methylsulphonal)	gr 10 to gr 20	0.6 gm to 1.3 gm
*Tropacocaine Hydrochlor	gr ½ to gr 1	0.013 gm to 0.03 gm
*Urotropine	gr 5 to gr 15	0.3 gm to 1 gm
*'Varium' (Ovarian Substance)	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
*Veronal	gr 5 to gr 10	0.3 gm to 0.6 gm
Vinum { (diaphoretic)	min 10 to min 30	0.6 cc to 1.8 cc
" Antimoniale { (emetic)	dr 2 to dr 4	8 cc to 16 cc
* " Carni et Ferri ('Bivo')	dr 1 to dr 4	3.5 cc to 16 cc
" Colchici	min 10 to min 30	0.6 cc to 1.8 cc
" Ipecac { (expectorant)	min 10 to min 30	0.6 cc to 1.8 cc
" " (emetic)	dr 4 to dr 6	16 cc to 20 cc
*Warburg Tincture	dr ½ to dr 4	2 cc to 16 cc
Zinci Acetas	gr 1 to gr 2	0.06 gm to 0.12 gm
" Sulphas { (tonic)	gr 1 to gr 3	0.06 gm to 0.2 gm
" " (emetic)	gr 10 to gr 30	0.6 gm to 2 gm
" Valerianæ	gr 1 to gr 3	0.06 gm to 0.2 gm

* For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 234

* These preparations are non-official

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Aconitine Nitras	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0001 gm to 0.0005 gm
Adrenalinum	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0003 gm to 0.0013 gm
Apomorphine Hydrochlor	gr $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr $\frac{1}{40}$	0.003 gm to 0.006 gm
Atropine Sulphas	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0003 gm to 0.0006 gm
Benamine Lactas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm to 0.03 gm
*B Eucaine Hydrochlor vel Lactas }	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm to 0.03 gm
*Caffeine Sodio benzoas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 4	0.03 gm to 0.3 gm
* " Sodio-salicylas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 4	0.03 gm to 0.3 gm
Cocaine Hydrochloridum	gr $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.006 gm to 0.016 gm
Codeine Phosphas	gr $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr 1	0.016 gm to 0.06 gm
*Cotarnine Hydrochloridum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.016 gm to 0.03 gm
Curara	gr $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.005 gm to 0.03 gm
*Digitalinum (Amorph)	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0006 gm to 0.002 gm
* " (Cryst)	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0003 gm to 0.0005 gm
*†Emetine Hydrochloridum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 gm to 0.03 gm
*Ergotamine Citras	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0003 gm to 0.0013 gm
*Ergotoxina	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0006 gm to 0.0013 gm
*'Eranutin'	min 5 to min 10	0.3 c c to 0.6 c c
*Heroin Hydrochloridum	gr $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr $\frac{1}{8}$	0.0025 gm to 0.005 gm
*Homatropine Hydrochlor	gr $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr $\frac{1}{40}$	0.00025 gm to 0.002 gm
Hydrarg Perchloridum	gr $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.001 gm to 0.002 gm
* " Succinimidum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 gm to 0.05 gm
Hyoscine Hydrobromidum	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0003 gm to 0.0006 gm
Hyoscyamine Sulphas	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0003 gm to 0.0006 gm
Injections Hypodermice P B — Apomorphine, Cocaine, Ergota, Morphine, Strychnine }	min 5 to min 10	0.3 c c to 0.6 c c
*'Moogrol' (intramuscularly)	min 17 to min 102	1 c c to 6 c c
Morphine Hydrochloridum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm to 0.015 gm
* " Hypophosph, Meconas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm to 0.015 gm
* " Phosphas vel Sulphas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm to 0.015 gm
" Tartas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 gm to 0.015 gm
*Physostigmine Salicylas	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0006 gm to 0.002 gm
Picrotoxinum	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0006 gm to 0.0025 gm
Pilocarpine Nitras	gr $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr $\frac{1}{40}$	0.003 gm to 0.013 gm
Potassu Permanganas	gr 1 to gr 3	0.06 gm to 0.2 gm
*†Quinine Dihydrochloridum	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
*† " Bisulphas vel Lactas	gr 1 to gr 5	0.06 gm to 0.3 gm
*† " Hydrobromidum	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 2	0.03 gm to 0.15 gm
*'Soamin'	gr 1 to gr 3	0.06 gm to 0.2 gm
Sparteine Sulphas	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr 1	0.03 gm to 0.06 gm
*Strophanthinum	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0003 gm to 0.0006 gm
Strychnine Hydrochloridum	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0003 gm to 0.004 gm
* " Nitras vel Sulphas	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0003 gm to 0.004 gm
*Trinitrinum (Nitroglycerinum)	gr $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr $\frac{1}{80}$	0.00025 gm to 0.0013 gm
*'Tyramine' Phosphas Acidus	gr $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr $\frac{1}{2}$	0.02 gm to 0.04 gm

* These preparations are non-official † Larger doses have been given



POISONING

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

IN cases of poisoning, the best treatment, wherever possible, is immediately to remove the poison from the stomach by washing it out, or by inducing vomiting, so as to prevent absorption. In corrosive poisoning, however, the condition of the stomach and oesophagus renders this procedure dangerous, from the liability to perforation, and the better course is to neutralise the poison or render it inert, and not to attempt its removal. Where the poison has already been absorbed, the physiological antidote, if there be one, should immediately be given.

The patients' general condition must be carefully observed, and every means taken to increase the resistance to the poison, until its effects have passed off. Cardiac stimulants—brandy or ether, or strychnine hypodermically—may be required, while artificial respiration and warmth are most important. Oxygen inhalation may be helpful. There is danger from the loss of heat when a patient is insufficiently clothed during prolonged artificial respiration. Feeding, preferably by the rectum, may be imperative, and the possible need for catheterisation should be borne in mind. Coffee and other stimulants may be given per rectum. In some cases of poisoning, followed by depression or collapse, an intravenous or rectal injection of saline solution is extremely useful. 'Infundin' may be added to the saline infusion with advantage. (*See Saline Solutions, page 134.*)

Emptying the Stomach.—By the stomach pump, or, preferably, by the stomach tube (which, when inverted, forms a syphon), the stomach may be repeatedly washed out.

Emetics.—The following are the most useful emetics—

- 1 The hypodermic injection of 'Hypoloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 0.005 gramme, or 'Tabloid' Hypod. Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr $\frac{1}{16}$ or gr $\frac{1}{20}$, or of 'Tabloid' Hypod. Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr $\frac{1}{16}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr $\frac{1}{32}$. The strychnine tends to prevent the depression sometimes produced when apomorphine is administered alone.
- 2 Mustard powder a tablespoonful in 8 oz of warm water
- 3 Common salt two tablespoonfuls in 8 oz of tepid water
- 4 Zinc Sulphate gr 30 in 4 oz of warm water
- 5 Ammonium Carbonate gr 30 in 4 oz of warm water.
- 6 Powdered Ipecacuanha gr 30 in 4 oz of warm water, or Ipecacuanha Wine, dr 6
- 7 Copper Sulphate gr 5 to gr 10 in 4 oz of warm water

If none of the above remedies be immediately available, copious draughts of warm water and irritation of the fauces should be tried.

The following table gives the symptoms and treatment of the more common cases of poisoning —

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT												
<p style="text-align: center;">Acids</p> <p>Those of <i>corrosive poisoning</i> —</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Pain in mouth throat and abdomen, the mucous membrane being partially destroyed2 Intense thirst3 Difficulty in speaking and swallowing4 Vomiting of altered blood—brown or black, with coagulated mucus and shreds of mucous membrane5 Constipation usual, and suppression of urine6 Convulsions may occur7 Profound collapse<ol style="list-style-type: none">(a) Skin—pale, cold, clammy(b) Face—cyanosed(c) Eyes—sunken, wild-looking, pupils often dilated(d) Pulse—rapid, thready low tension(e) Respiration—laboured(f) Temperature—subnormal8 If perforation occur, symptoms of peritonitis9 Staining of tissues and clothing—														
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Spirit of Salt)	ACID	<table><tr><th>ACID</th><th>SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES</th><th>CLOTHING</th></tr><tr><td>Hydrochloric Nitric</td><td>Greyish white Bright yellow</td><td>Bright red Yellow, orange-red, or brown</td></tr><tr><td>Sulphuric</td><td>White or charring to brown or black</td><td>Dirty brown, edges may be red</td></tr><tr><td>Oxalic</td><td>White or brown</td><td>Brown to orange-red</td></tr></table>	ACID	SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES	CLOTHING	Hydrochloric Nitric	Greyish white Bright yellow	Bright red Yellow, orange-red, or brown	Sulphuric	White or charring to brown or black	Dirty brown, edges may be red	Oxalic	White or brown	Brown to orange-red
ACID	SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES		CLOTHING											
Hydrochloric Nitric	Greyish white Bright yellow		Bright red Yellow, orange-red, or brown											
Sulphuric	White or charring to brown or black		Dirty brown, edges may be red											
Oxalic	White or brown	Brown to orange-red												
NITRIC ACID SULPHURIC ACID (Oil of Vitriol)														
OXALIC ACID SALT OF SORREL SALT OF LEMONS		<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Do not use <i>Stomach Tube</i> or <i>Emetic</i>, but give (a) Whiteming, (b) Chalk, (c) Wall Plaster, or (d) Lime Water, freely, or (e) Saccharated Solution of Lime, in drachm doses, frequently repeated. A full dose of Castor Oil should be given afterwards2 Milk, freely3 To sustain patient, Predigested Meat or Milk, 'Emule' Suppositories												
**Tabloid'														

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Acids (continued) CARBOLIC ACID (Phenol)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Those of corrosive poisoning (<i>see page 236</i>) 2 Smell of carbolic 3 Lips and mouth, white and hardened 4 Urine greenish, dark or suppressed, carboluria 5 Nervous symptoms—reflexes abolished, muscles relaxed, stupor, anaesthesia 6 Severe pain in stomach 7 "Boarding" of abdominal muscles 8 Vomiting. Vomitus may be blood-stained and contain shreds of stomach mucosa <p>There may be return to consciousness, with apparent "great improvement, and then, some hours after, death may occur suddenly from collapse</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 When possible insert Syphon Stomach Tube, using great care, and wash out the stomach with successive quantities of one of the following, until there is no smell of carbolic acid in fluid coming from the stomach— (a) Sodium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, in one pint of warm water, (b) Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, in one pint of warm water, or (c) Saccharated Solution of Lime, 1 drachm, in one pint of warm water 2 Empty the stomach and give one of the following— (a) Olive Oil, about $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, in one pint of water, (b) Milk, freely, or (c) Whites of Egg in water, freely 3 Give Sodium or Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, in warm water 4 Give Alcohol early as it favours absorption of phenol and general Stimulants freely, and apply warmth to extremities 5 Artificial respiration, and Intravenous or Rectal Injection of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride)
HYDROCYANIC ACID (Prussic Acid) CYANIDES	<p>Symptoms come on in the act of swallowing, or immediately afterwards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Giddiness, staggering, loss of motor power 2 Insensibility 3 Respiration—panting 4 Convulsions may occur 5 Profound collapse <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Skin—cold, clammy (b) Eyes—fixed, glaucous, pupils dilated, no reaction (c) Limbs—flaccid (d) Pulse—imperceptible. 6 The breath may have the odour of bitter almonds <p><i>Prompt recognition of this is important</i></p>	<p><i>These poisons act with exceeding rapidity, and the greatest haste is necessary when dealing with them</i></p> <p>If the patient be seen <i>immediately</i> after the poison is taken, at once use 1, 2 and 3 (<i>below</i>). After 2, continue the cold douche and proceed rapidly to 4, 5 and 6. If not seen <i>immediately</i> after the poison is taken, 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 may be tried</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Place patient in open air 2 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 3 Cold douche (from height) to head and spine, or cold water dashed on continuously 4 Artificial respiration (so to minute) and Ammonia inhalation by the nostrils

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Acids (continued) HYDROCYANIC ACID (continued)		<p>5 Dissolve about gr 15 of ¹Iron Sulphate and about min 20 of Tincture (or Solution) of ²Ferric Chloride in a wineglassful of water, then add 1 to 2 drachms of Magnesium Carbonate previously made into a thin cream with water. Mix and administer, and repeat if necessary.</p> <p>(NOTE.—The above quantities are equivalent to about min 100 of Acid Hydrocyan Dil, ¹P B.)</p> <p>6 Ether or Atropine Sulphate, gr 20, hypodermically, or stimulants internally</p>
Caustic Alkalies		
CAUSTIC POTASH CAUSTIC SODA SOAP LEECH STRONG AMMONIA	<p>1 Gastro intestinal symptoms, as in corrosive poisoning (see page 236)</p> <p>2 Purging usual, with pain and straining, sometimes hemorrhage</p> <p>3 Body cold, with cold sweat</p> <p>4 Countenance anxious</p> <p>5 Pulse rapid and weak</p>	<p>1 Do not use <i>Stomach Tube</i> or <i>Emetic</i>, but neutralise alkali by giving one of the following —</p> <p>(a) Vinegar, freely diluted with water, (b) Lemon Juice in water, (c) Citric Acid in water, or (d) Tartaric Acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm, in half pint of water, repeated</p> <p>2 When the alkali is neutralised, give one of the following —</p> <p>(a) Milk, very freely, or (b) Olive Oil, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, in one pint of water, (c) White of Egg</p> <p>3 To lessen shock and ease pain, use ⁴Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{2}$, or ⁵Morphine Hydrochloride, 0.05 gm</p> <p>4 Give stimulants</p>
Inorganic Poisons		
ANTIMONY POUNDS— Tartar Emetic Butter of Antimony (Acute poisoning)	<p>Antimony and Arsenic—</p> <p>Symptoms usually appear in from a quarter of an hour to one hour</p> <p>1 Burning heat, and constriction or choking in throat, rendering swallowing difficult</p>	<p>1 Incessant vomiting is usually a symptom of poisoning by antimony compounds. In such cases the vomiting should be encouraged by draughts of tepid water. Should vomiting not have occurred, use (a) <i>Stomach Tube</i>, or (b) <i>Emetic</i></p>

* 'Tabloid' o 'Hypoloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (continued) ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS (continued)	<p>2 Nausea, and incessant vomiting and purging. The vomited matter may be green from bile, or, in the case of arsenic, black from the admixture of soot, or blue from indigo.</p> <p>3 Pain in the stomach and abdomen</p> <p>4 Cramps in calves of legs</p> <p>5 Urine may be suppressed</p> <p>6 There may be delirium, paralysis or coma</p> <p>7 Collapse—Skin cold, clammy, and may show eczematous rash, pulse small, quick, irregular or imperceptible</p>	<p>2 (a) Strong Tea, or (b) ⁺ Gannun, gr 30, in warm water, and repeat draughts as often as vomiting occurs</p> <p>3 When vomiting subsides, give (a) White of Egg in water, or (b) Milk freely</p> <p>4 Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{4}$</p> <p>5 Treat collapse with Stimulants internally Hot water Bottles to extremities, and Intravenous or Rectal Injection of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride) to which 'Infundin' Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract, 1 c.c., may be added with advantage</p>
ARSENIC AND ITS PREPARATIONS— Weed Killer (arsenical) Sheep Dip (arsenical) (Acute poisoning)	<p>See Antimony</p>	<p>1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic The complete removal of contents is important</p> <p>2 (a) Ferric Hydrate, prepared as follows Dilute 1½ oz of Solution (or Tincture) of *Ferric Chloride with a wineglassful of water, and add it to a solution of ½ oz of Sodium Carbonate (Washing Soda) in about half a tumblerful of water Mix and administer Repeat the draught as necessary (NOTE—These quantities are stated to render insoluble at least gr 5 of Arsenic)</p> <p>(b) Dialysed Iron (B W & Co.) in frequently repeated tablespoonfuls until ten have been taken, each followed by a little Common Salt, dissolved in water</p> <p>3 Give (a) Milk and Eggs, (b) Olive Oil, ½ pint, in one pint of water, (c) Harley Water</p> <p>4 Stimulants for prostration, Ice for thirst, Hot Water Bottles to extremities</p> <p>5 When all acute symptoms have subsided, *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{4}$</p>

* 'Tabloid'

o 'Hypoloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (continued)		
COPPER SALTS— Verdigris Blue Vitriol (Acute Poisoning)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Salivation 2 Gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting (bluish or greenish), griping 3 Late symptoms are— 4 Giddiness and headache 5 Delirium and convulsions, which may be very violent 6 Pulse rapid 7 Jaundice and suppression of urine 8 Coma 	<p>Vomiting usually occurs in cases of poisoning by copper salts. When this is not the case, 1 and 2 should be used</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <i>Beforé</i> emptying stomach, give large quantities of Milk and Eggs 2 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 3 One drachm of Potassium Ferrocyanide in half a tumblerful of water Repeat as necessary 4 Demulcent drinks 5 (a) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{3}{4}$, or (b) Opium Tincture, min 20, in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz of water, by the mouth
IODINE PREPARATIONS— Iodine Iodides Iodoform	<p>IODINE—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Pain and heat in throat and stomach 2 Vomiting and purging, vomit being yellow, or blue if starchy matter be present in the stomach Stools may contain blood 3 Intense thirst 4 May be giddiness, faintness and convulsions <p>IODIDES—</p> <p>Large doses may give acute irritant symptoms, like Iodine</p> <p><i>Chronic poisoning</i>, Iodism, is shown by—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Frontal headache 2 Eyes and nose water 3 Salivation 4 Inflammation above the fauces, which may extend to the gums or the trachea Laryngitis, Trachitis 5 Skin—erythema and acne 6 Atrophy of glands, e.g., mammae and testes 7 Rarely albuminuria 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 2 (a) *Sodium Bicarbonate, dr 2, in half a tumblerful of water, or (b) Lead Acetate, dr 2, in a wine-glassful of water When (b) is given, be careful not to repeat more than once, unless the quantity of poison be known (c) If the poison be Iodine, large quantities of Starch made into draughts with cold water 3 Demulcents and (a) Milk and Eggs, or (b) Milk, and Flour boiled with water 4 Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{3}{4}$ <p>Iodism—</p> <p>Preventive</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Give large doses 2 Combine with the administration of large doses of *Sodium Bicarbonate (gr 30 60), Sulphanilic Acid (gr 60 90), and Arsenic in small doses <p>*<i>Tatloid</i>*</p>

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (continued) IODINE PREPARATIONS (continued)	IODIFORM— Symptoms vary much in severity, and usually only two or three are present at one time 1 Giddiness 2 Gastro intestinal irritation, vomiting 3 Erythema 4 Temperature high, pulse rapid 5 Pupils dilated 6 Persistent drowsiness 7 Mental symptoms—melancholia, hallucinations, delirium—especially at night	Curative 1 Stop the administration 2 Give *Sodium Bicarbonate, and Sulphanilic Acid 3 Starch demulcents and large quantities of water 4 Warm Baths 5 Symptomatic Treatment
LEAD AND SALTS (Acute Poisoning)	1 Metallic taste, dry throat, intense thirst 2 Abdominal colic 3 Constipation, feces dark Vomiting may occur 4 Giddiness, stupor, convulsions, coma	1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 2 Give (a) Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, in a tumblerful of water, or (b) Sodium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz, in a tumblerful of water, or (c) Dilute Sulphuric Acid, min 30, in a tumblerful of water 3 (a) Milk, (b) White of Egg, or (c) Demulcent Drinks, all freely 4 Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{2}$
MERCURY AND SALTS—Corrosive Sublimates White Precipitate Red Precipitate Vermilion Cambrer (Acute Poisoning)	1 Metallic taste, choking sensation 2 Pain in stomach, vomiting and purging of stringy mucus and blood 3 Tongue may be white and shrivelled 4 Skin cold, clammy 5 Pulse feeble, rapid 6 Urine suppressed	1 Do not empty stomach before giving large quantities of (a) White of Egg mixed with Milk or water, much to be preferred to (b) Flour and water 2 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 3 For pain and purging, *Opium Tincture, min 30, in 1 oz of water 4 Demulcents, and Stimulants if much depression 5 Hot packs and large draughts of water to overcome <i>Anæmia</i> *‘Tabloid’

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (continued) Phosphorus— Rat Paste Matches	Symptoms usually occur in three stages I A few hours after administration 1 Garlic taste 2 Gastro-intestinal irritation, burning pain, thirst, swelling of abdomen, vomiting of blood (green or black). Vomit has garlic odour and in the dark is phosphorescent. Urine scanty, albuminous and may be blood-stained The patient may die or there may be— II Intermission of symptoms for three days or more, with feeling of malaise, followed by— III Final stage 1 Intense jaundice 2 Enlarged liver and distended abdomen 3 Great prostration—cold sweat, anxious look, feeble pulse, coma	1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 2 Copper Sulphate, gr 3, dissolved in 4 oz of water, every five minutes until vomiting is induced, then every fifteen to thirty minutes. Copper Sulphate acts not merely as an emetic, but also as an antidote, forming an insoluble phosphate of copper 3 Zinc Sulphate, gr 20, dissolved in 4 oz of water, as an emetic. After free emesis has been produced— 4 Old or French Turpentine, min 40, in 1 oz of water, every ½ hour for one hour, then three times a day. <i>Avoid American or German Turpentine</i> 5 Magnesium Sulphate, ½ oz, as a purge 6 Demulcents, especially Milk and Eggs. <i>Avoid Oils and Fats</i> 7 *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr ½, for pain
SILVER NITRATE (Lunar Caustic)	1 Pain in throat and stomach 2 Vomiting of whitish, flaky matter, which blackens on exposure to light	1 Two tablespoonfuls of Common Salt in a tumblerful of water, repeated if necessary 2 Emetic to remove precipitated silver chloride 3 Large draughts of White of Egg in water <i>Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic, because of corrosion of membrane, but give—</i> 1 Large draughts of White of Egg and Milk 2 Large quantities of Sodium Carbonate or Potassium Carbonate, dissolved in warm water 3 (a)*Tannin, or (b) Strong Tea 4 Demulcents 5 For pain, (a) *Opium Tincture, min 30, or (b) *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr ½, or 0 Morphine Hydrochloride, 0.05 gm
ZINC SALTS— White Vitriol Burnett's Darn- infecting Fluid	1 Lips and mouth corroded 2 Pain in throat and stomach, and difficulty in swallowing 3 Vomiting—blood-stained 4 Pulse and respiration rapid 5 Convulsions, paralysis, coma *1 Tabland' 01 Hypoland'	

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons		
ACONITE ACONITINE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Tingling and numbness of tongue and mouth, and sense of formication of the body 2 Nausea and vomiting, with epigastric pain 3 Dyspnea 4 Pulse irregular, weak 5 Skin cold, clammy, features bloodless 6 Giddiness, staggering walk, limbs feel weighty 7 The mind remains clear 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 2 (a) *Digitalis Tincture, min ʒo, or (b) *Digitalm (Hypodermic), gr ʒss 3 Stimulants Warmth to extremities If former not retained, inject Brandy (diluted) into rectum, or give Intravenous or Rectal Injections of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride) 4 Artificial respiration and friction 5 Recumbent position to be maintained 6 *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr ʒss
ALCOHOL (Acute poisoning)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Face flushed usually, lips livid 2 Eyes congested, pupils usually dilated and fixed 3 Skin—sweating 4 Giddiness, tottering gait 5 Confusion of thought, vacant expression 6 Convulsions, stupor, coma There may be apparent recovery, then, after some hours or days, sudden death 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 *Ammonium Carbonate, gr ʒo, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water 2 If necessary, (a) Stomach Tube If patient delirious, produce emesis with (b) *Aponorphine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr ʒss, or with (c) *Aponorphine Hydrochloride, gr ʒss, and Strychnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr ʒss 3 Rouse patient Cold affusion Battery Hot Coffee 4 Artificial respiration 5 Warmth to extremities
ANTIPYRINE ANTIFEBRIN PHENACETIN EVALGINE RESORCIN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Vomiting 2 Face cyanosed 3 Skin—profuse sweat Sometimes rash simulating measles, scarlatina or pemphigus 4 Collapse—feeble irregular pulse, slow respiration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Stimulants Alcohol 2 Warmth to extremities 3 (a) Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr ʒss to gr ʒss, or (b) *Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr ʒss 4 Artificial respiration 5 Recumbent position to be maintained * 'Tablet'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (continued)		
DIGITALIS (Foxglove)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Abdominal pain, vomiting (green), purging 2 Headache, lethargy, delirium convulsions, coma 3 Pulse, slow, small, irregular 4 Pupils dilated, no reaction 5 Skin cold, pale, covered with sweat 6 Urine suppressed 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic, the best being *Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{10}$ (a) *Tannin, gr $\frac{1}{10}$, in 2 oz of water, repeated frequently, or (b) large draughts of strong Tea or Coffee Stimulants Warmth to extremities 3 Aconite to control rapidity of the heart beat 5 Recumbent position to be maintained
ELATERIUM ELATERIUM	See Croton Oil	Same as Croton Oil
FUNGI, POISONOUS (Muscarine)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Thirst 2 Colic, vomiting purging 3 Mental excitement, followed by coma 4 Extremities cold 5 Pulse slow, respiration stertorous 6 Pupils dilated 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 2 Purgatives, e.g., Castor Oil, 1 or 2 3 Stimulants Warmth to extremities 4 *Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{10}$ 5 Relieve pain with *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{8}$
GASES, POISONOUS— Acetylene Carbon Dioxide Carbon Monoxide Coal Gas Marsh Gas Pit Gas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Giddiness and singing in ears 2 Lividities of face and body, in most cases 3 Loss of muscular power 4 Heart and respiration—violent action 5 Pupils dilated, no reaction 6 Convulsions, coma or asphyxia 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Fresh air Artificial respiration Friction 2 Oxygen inhalation Ammonia to nostrils 3 Warmth and stimulants 4 Intravenous or Rectal Injection of Saline Solution (prepared with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride) 5 Respiratory and Cardiac Tonics o'Infundin 6 Cold douche to head and chest
HYOSCINUS	See Belladonna	Same as Belladonna
JALAP	See Croton Oil	Same as Croton Oil * 'Tuboid' o' Hypodermic

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (continued)		
NICOTINE— Tobacco Insecticide	1 Burning acrid sensation in mouth and throat 2 Depression, giddiness, nausea, vomiting, coldness of surface, clammy sweat 3 Loss of consciousness, sighing respirations 4 Coma	1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 2 Stimulants External warmth 3 Artificial respiration 4 Hypodermic injections of *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{3}{8}$
OPUM— Battley's Solution Chlorodyne Codeine Diconin Dover Powder Heron Laudanum Morphine Nereuthie Paregoric	After preliminary stage of mental excitement— 1 Headache, weariness, sleepiness 2 Diminution of sensibility 3 Pupils contract to "pin point," and later have no reaction 4 Face pale or cyanosed, skin cold 5 Muscular relaxation 6 Respiration slow, irregular, stertorous 7 Pulse feeble 8 Coma	1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 2 Hot Coffee 3 *Potassium Permanganate slightly in excess of quantity of morphine taken (when known) When the quantity of morphine taken is unknown, eight to ten grains of *Potassium Permanganate, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, should be given In case of laudanum poisoning, six grains of *Potassium Permanganate, dissolved in plenty of water, should be taken for each ounce of laudanum It should be dissolved in from four to eight ounces of water, and the stomach afterwards washed out two or three times, at intervals of half an hour, with a weak solution of *Potassium Permanganate In poisoning by hypodermic injection of morphine, the stomach should also be washed out with a weak solution of *Potassium Permanganate 4 Rouse patient and dash cold water on face 5 *Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{3}{8}$, repeated if necessary, until gr $\frac{1}{2}$ has been given 6 Warmth to extremities 7 Artificial respiration Inhalation of Oxygen 8 (a) *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{3}{8}$, or (b) *Caffeine Sodio salicylate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{4}$, *Tabland

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (continued) PARAFFIN— Petroleum Petrol	1 Burning pain in mouth, gullet and stomach 2 Vomiting, matter shows layer of oil, and has odour of paraffin 3 Thirst and restlessness, especially at night 4 Breath smells of oil 5 Respiration sighing 6 Body cold, face pale and anxious 7 Pulse feeble but regular 8 Coma may ensue	1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 2 Stimulants Warmth Friction 3 *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{30}$
PROMAINE— Animal Alkaloids Poisonous Fish Poisonous Meat	1 Vomiting and Purging 2 Colic 3 Headache 4 Great muscular weakness 5 Tongue often brown 6 Temperature raised 7 Pulse quick	1 (c) Stomach Tube, or (d) Emetic 2 Stimulants for collapse 3 Purgatives 4 *Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{30}$ The internal administration of the Oil of Eucalyptus Globulus ('Eucalyptus') has also been recommended in ptomaine poisoning
SNAKE-BITE	1 Locally—pain swelling, inflammation 2 Faintness, depression, exhaustion 3 Vomiting 4 Cold sweats 5 Paralysis, first of limbs, then of whole body 6 Unconsciousness 7 Albuminuria and convulsions may occur	1 Ligature the part above the bite 2 Incise and cauterise 3 *Strychnine Nitrate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{30}$ 4 (a) Inject into wound (or, if there be much swelling, at two or three spots around the wound) *Potassium Permanganate (Hypodermic), gr 2, or, (c) if case be less serious, rub 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate, gr 5, powdered, thoroughly into the wound 5 Anti venom Serum, 'Wellcome,' by hypodermic or, preferably, intravenous injection 6 Stimulants Sal Volatile, or *Ammonium Carbonate, well diluted, in full doses, repeated 7 For rattlesnake bite, give olive oil freely by mouth, and rub freely into skin *'Tabloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (continued) STYCHINE — Nux Vomica Vermu Killer BRUCINE	1 Feeling of suffocation, and lividity of face 2 Tetanic convulsions, with short intermissions, causing (a) Sweating and exhaustion (b) Opisthotosis (c) Rius sardonius (d) Staring eyeballs (e) Fixed chest and hard abdominal muscles 3 Hearing and sight are acute, and consciousness is retained 4 <i>The jaw muscles are not affected till late, and this is the feature which distinguishes this from tetanus</i>	1 (a) Wash out stomach with Stomach Tube, if condition of patient permit, (b) Emetic, *Apomorphine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{10}$ is best in this case 2 (a) *Tannin, gr 20 to gr 40, in 2 fl oz of water, or (b) Iodine Tincture, dr $\frac{1}{2}$, in half a tumblerful of water, followed by Emetic or Stomach Tube 3 *Potassium Bromide, gr 30, or *Chloral Hydrate gr 20, in a tumblerful of water, to be repeated every quarter of an hour if necessary 4 <i>Inhalation of Chloroform to control convulsions</i> In severe cases this is the first step in treatment 5 Artificial respiration in the stage of collapse and respiratory failure
SULPHONAL TRONAL METHYLSULPHONAL VERONAL BARBITONE	1 Pain in stomach, and vomiting 2 Constipation 3 Nervous symptoms—confusion of mind, ataxia and partial paralysis 4 Pupils normal and react to light 5 <i>Hæmatophosphorusæ</i> , and, later, suppression of urine 6 Profound collapse and unconsciousness	1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 2 Stimulants 3 Warmth to Extremities 4 (a) *Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{3}{16}$ to gr $\frac{1}{16}$, or (b) *Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{16}$ 5 Artificial respiration 6 Recumbent position to be maintained
TORPENTINE	1 Turpentine odour in breath 2 Respiration stertorous 3 Pupils contracted 4 Tetanic convulsions, and coma 5 Irritability of bladder, <i>urine having odour of violets</i> Has some resemblance to opium poisoning	1 (a) Stomach Tube, or (b) Emetic 2 Magnesium Sulphate, 1 oz, in half a tumblerful of water, as a purge 3 *Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{3}$ 4 Demulcent drinks *'Tablond'

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF FOODS

The following table gives the percentage composition of some principal food stuffs —

	Water	Protein	Digestible Carbohydrate	Fat	Mineral Matter
Bread	39 0	6 5	51 5	1 0	1 0
Wheat Flour	13 0	9 5	75 3	0 8	0 7
Oatmeal	7 2	14 2	65 9	7 3	1 9
Rice	11 7	7 9	79 5	0 5	0 4
Peas (dried)	13 0	21 0	55 4	1 8	2 6
Potatoes	78 3	2 2	18 0	0 1	1 0
Milk	87 3	3 8	4 5	3 6	0 7
Cheese	33 0	33 0	—	30 0	4 0
Lean Beef	66 0	16 5	—	9 8	0 8
Fat Beef	48 5	15 0	—	35 6	0 7
Mutton	62 8	18 5	—	18 0	1 0
Veal	69 0	19 9	—	10 8	1 0
White Fish	78 0	18 0	—	3 0	1 5
Salmon	64 6	22 0	—	12 8	1 4
Egg	73 7	14 8	—	10 5	1 0
Butter	13 6	0 7	—	84 4	0 7

DOSES PROPORTIONATE TO AGE

The rule commonly given for fixing the dose for children is to divide the age by the age increased by 12. Thus, for a child two years old, the dose would be $2 - (2 + 12) = \frac{2}{14}$ the ordinary adult dose. There are well known exceptions to this rule, as in the administration of colicel, belladonna, hyocyamus, or arsenic, of which drugs children tolerate large doses, and opium, which in very small doses may cause fatal results in infants. It is stated that children of five will tolerate as large doses of arsenic as adults, and that girls often require more than boys. Generally the dose of cathartics should be greater, and that of narcotics less, than indicated by this rule. The following table gives a safe working age dose somewhat smaller than that based on the above calculation —

If the adult dose of any given drug be 60 grains or minimum, the proportionate doses for children and young persons would be as follow —

Under 6 months	gr 3 or min 3	6 years to 10 years	gr 20 or min 20
$\frac{1}{2}$ year to 1 year	gr 4 " min 4	10 " 13 "	gr 25 " min 25
1 year to 2 years	gr 5 " min 5	13 " 16 "	gr 30 " min 30
2 years to 3 "	gr $7\frac{1}{2}$ " min $7\frac{1}{2}$	16 " 18 "	gr 40 " min 40
3 " 4 "	gr 10 " min 10	18 " 20 "	gr 50 " min 50
4 " 6 "	gr 15 " min 15	21 " "	gr 60 " min 60

The proportionate dose for any age, twenty years or less, may also be found by taking one twentieth of the full therapeutic dose and multiplying the result by the age in years. The doses may require lessening for patients advanced in life, but no exact rules can be laid down.

The dose of most drugs is slightly larger when given by the rectum than when administered by the mouth. The hypodermic dose should generally be slightly smaller than that by the mouth.



DIET TABLES

THE following directions for the diet and general regulation of life in certain diseases may be useful for reference. Such directions are, of course, only general, and need careful modification for each case.

ALBUMINURIA

(This dietary is especially intended for cases of Bright's disease, but, with modification, it may be used in cases of functional albuminuria.)

Allowed.—A liberal diet of readily assimilable food. Soups, thickened with arrowroot, vermicelli, rice or barley. Fish, fowl, pigeon, game, lamb, tripe, sweetbread, calf's head, cow heel, bacon (in moderation), butter, cream, cheese, eggs (in moderation), green vegetables, celery, onions, salad, mushrooms, artichokes, cauliflower, turnips, peas, broad beans, milk (plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised), skim milk, whey, koumiss, milk, diluted with rice water or barley water, farinaceous foods, such as bread (stale), toast, rice, tapioca, vermicelli, arrowroot, sago, macaroni, tea, cocoa and coffee (in moderation), soda water, Seltzer, Vichy (Hauterive), Vals, Ems, Salutaris, plain water (unless hard), in certain cases a little old whisky, freely diluted, or red wine in small quantity and freely diluted with water or suitable mineral water.)

Forbidden.—New bread, butchers' meats, especially of the brown kinds, beef tea, meat essences and jellies, strong soups, re cooked meats, stews, hashes, highly spiced foods, pickles and sauces, rich foods such as hare, duck and goose, potatoes, except in great moderation, every form of alcohol (with the occasional exception of those previously named).

General Directions —

- 1 A quiet life, without worry or excitement
- 2 A warm, dry house, on gravel for choice, protected from N or N E winds
- 3 A warm, dry, equable climate
- 4 Woollen clothing next the skin, night and day, all the year round
- 5 Be sure that the boots are sound, that a body belt is worn, and that every possible care is taken to avoid "catching cold"
- 6 Hot air, vapour or Turkish baths, daily tepid sponging, with skin friction. Avoid *hot* and *cold* baths, but warm or tepid baths may be taken
- 7 Regulate daily exercise, always stopping short of fatigue
- 8 Maintain a free, regular action of the skin, kidneys and bowels

ANÆMIA

Allowed.—A full generous diet containing relatively much albumin, soups (unless there be dyspepsia, when the quantity should be very small), fish, meat of all kinds (except veal and pork), scraped, pounded, or minced, when necessary, and, for preference, underdone, poultry, game, sweetbread, calf's head, tripe, bacon, toasted or well boiled (never fried), eggs in any form except hard boiled, all farinaceous foods, including wholemeal bread, 'Kepler' Malt Extract, vegetables of all kinds, all fruits, especially prunes, milk (plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate or peptonised), koumiss, whey, cream and butter, red wine, beer, stout or porter, chalybeate waters and mineral waters generally, tea, coffee, cocoa. *Salt in abundance. Fluids generally in abundance.*

Forbidden.—Pork, veal, highly spiced foods, all re cooked foods, vinegar and pickles.

General Directions —

- 1 Abundant rest, especially in well-ventilated rooms (sunny, if possible), in the open air, and in the sunshine
- 2 Moderate exercise, gradually increased, but always stopping short of fatigue. It should be taken preferably in several short walks rather than one long one. Patients suffering from anæmia, and invalids generally, often bear better the exercise taken after noon
- 3 Regular daily skin friction, preceded by tepid or rapid cold sponging. Very few anæmic patients can take cold baths
- 4 Be sure that the teeth are in good condition and well used
- 5 Meals should be frequent, not at long intervals. Some nourishment—hot or cold milk, with or without a little brandy, or tea made with milk instead of water—should be given half an hour before rising
- 6 An insufficient quantity of fluid is a frequent cause of constipation in anæmia. It is a common experience that no remedies help the anæmia so long as the constipation (often its cause) lasts. Anæmic patients should be instructed to take not less than two and a half to three pints of fluid daily. By this, and other means if necessary, any constipation *must* be relieved

CONSTIPATION

Allowed.—Clear soups, fish, meat of all kinds except veal or pork, poultry, game, ham, bacon, bread—white, brown or wholemeal, choose the coarser breads with bran or wholemeal when possible. The bread should be taken in fairly large quantities, and the kinds varied from time to time. It should never be new. The crust also should be eaten. Toast with plenty of butter or dripping is good. Gingerbread often acts well. Nuts are usually contra indicated, but in some cases, Brazil nuts or dry walnuts, well masticated, appear to help. Oatmeal, crushed oats with sugar and milk, or golden syrup, or old fashioned treacle, cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, sprouts, French beans, endive, celery, spinach, salads with abundant oil, onions and Spanish onions, apples, stewed or baked, figs, prunes, dates, Normandy pippins or pears, stewed, or ungt, grapes, bananas, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., jam, marmalade, preserved fruits, hot or cold water, tea, always freshly made and never strong or taken with meat, coffee, thin cocoa, beer, water, such as Vichy, Vals, St Galmier, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Marienbad, 'Kepler' Malt Extract and 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

Forbidden.—New bread and pastry, eggs, except in moderation and lightly cooked (the best form is "scrambled" eggs), peas, broad beans, new potatoes, rice, tapioca, etc (unless with fruit or jam or honey), boiled milk, except in small quantities or mixed with Vichy or similar waters, cherry

General Directions —

- 1 Insist upon the patient taking a full quantity of fluid—for an adult *at least* two and a half to three pints daily. Many women suffering from constipation will be found to take only one to one and a quarter pints daily. Their constipation often depends upon this alone, and yields when a sufficient quantity of liquid is taken
- 2 This fluid may well include a tumblerful of water, cold or hot, *immediately* on getting out of bed in the morning, and a tumblerful of hot water at bedtime. Where hot water, with or without a saline aperient, is ordered to be taken in the morning, the effect is often enhanced if it be slowly sipped while dressing
- 3 Absolutely forbid taking meat with tea, insist upon fruit or jam, or honey, or treacle with farinaceous foods (e.g., blancmange or rice), and order every night or early morning a full quantity of such fruit as stewed figs, baked apples, Normandy pippins, bananas, prunes, etc

- 4 The body should be warmly clothed to avoid the skin getting chilled, and the feet kept warm and dry by thick boots, with a cork or asbestos or brown paper sock
- 5 Tepid or cold sponging, followed by sharp friction with a rough towel and flesh glove, daily, to secure a vigorous action of the skin
- 6 Abdominal massage for ten minutes before rising, every morning. This (which can readily be done by the patient), followed by the cold or hot water on rising, is often sufficient to produce a speedy evacuation
- 7 Regular exercise, especially of those kinds which bring the abdominal muscles into play, such as golf and fencing. Skipping is also excellent
- 8 Insist upon the habit of a regular hour every morning at which to solicit the bowels to act, whether there be desire or not

DIABETES

Allowed.—All clear soups and broths, fish of all kinds (except cod's liver), including shell-fish (with plain butter only, melted), meats of all kinds, eggs in all forms, cream, butter, cheese, gluten, bran and almond breads and biscuits, greens, spinach, broccoli, turnip tops, watercress, mushrooms, mustard and cress, cucumber, lettuce, tomatoes, celery (sparingly), endive, French beans, cauliflower and asparagus (the green part), all in great moderation, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, peaches and nectarines in some cases, in very small quantity and occasionally only, oranges and lemons, nuts of all kinds (except chestnuts) and especially coconut, either in the form of oil used in cooking, or of finely powdered nut included in cakes, pickles, olives, vinegar, oil, jelly (sweetened, if preferred, with 'Tabloid' 'Saxin'), whipped cream, custards, koumiss, milk (in great moderation), tea, coffee, cocoa nibs, claret, hock, dry sauterne, Chablis, Burgundy, brandy or whisky when indicated in certain cases, soda-water, Apollinaris, Seltzer, Contrexéville, Vichy, Vals or St Galmier waters 'Tabloid' 'Saxin' as a sweetening agent. Any alcohol should be ordered in great moderation.

Forbidden.—Sugar and starch in any form, bread and biscuits (unless in small quantity when specially directed), rice, tapioca, sago, vermicelli, arrowroot, cornflour, oatmeal, potatoes, peas, broad beans, parsnips, beetroot, carrots, Spanish onions, pastry and puddings of all kinds, fruits of all kinds, fresh or preserved, except those named (in moderation only), milk (except in small quantity), ale, stout, porter, port, champagne, liqueurs and cider. No flour should be used in the frying of food for diabetic patients.

General Directions —

- 1 Regular daily exercise is extremely important, but fatigue should be avoided
- 2 Flannel clothing next to the skin always, most carefully guarding against "catching cold"
- 3 A calm, equable, regular life, with good hours, and without worry or excitement or overwork
- 4 Regular action of the skin should be encouraged by tepid sponging, followed by skin friction, by warm bathing, massage and Turkish baths

It is usually the better practice gradually to lessen the carbohydrate foods until the sugar has disappeared, and afterwards tentatively re-introduce them, noting the effect of each addition.

DIARRHŒA

Allowed.—Cold milk (boiled for preference), plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate or peptonised, alone or with lime water or barley water, koumiss, whey, white wine whey, albumin water, rice water, soups (without vegetables) thickened with arrowroot, rice, sago, tapioca, and with or without brandy in addition, raw meat, pounded meat, scraped meat,

sweetbread, tripe, calf's foot jelly, eggs lightly boiled or poached, or beaten up with brandy, plain biscuits, rusks, gruels, brandy or port wine, whisky and water, or whisky and a natural mineral water such as Apollinaris or Seltzer

Forbidden — Rich soups and meat essences, green vegetables, acid fruits, nuts, potatoes, brown bread, wholemeal bread, all hard foods, or hard meats, or rich fat meats, especially veal and pork, beef-tea, malt liquors and wines. Broadly, all foods should be avoided which leave a large or irritating residue in the bowel

General Directions —

- 1 Warmth and absolute rest in bed
- 2 Warm clothing
- 3 The food should be given in small quantities, frequently, it is usually better given cold
- 4 During convalescence, the food should be more used cautiously

DYSPEPSIA

The conditions under which the digestion of food becomes inefficient or difficult are so many, and have such widely varying causes, that no general diet rules can be drawn up. Those foods which are usually found "digestible" and "indigestible" are indicated below, but it is imperative that the diet be carefully chosen for each

Allowed — Soups (clear, and in very small quantities only, if at all), fish of any kind (boiled), except mackerel, salmon, crab, lobster, anchovies and eel, chicken, fowl, pigeon, game (not "high"), lamb, mutton, beef (roasted), toasted or *well-boiled* ham and bacon (never fried), eggs, poached or lightly boiled, tripe, sweetbread, cow heel, calf's head, dry toast, carefully prepared, or (butter) plain rusks, stale bread, other farinaceous foods with caution, and in moderation only,

Kepler's Malt Extract, potatoes (with caution), spinach, green vegetables generally in small quantities only, celery, French beans, vegetable marrow, fruit (without pips, core or skin) in small quantities, milk, plain, heated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, peptonised, or diluted with Vichy, Vals, or Seltzer, butter in moderation, kummiss, hot or cold water, tea, freshly made, not strong, coffee in moderate quantity and not strong, thin cocoa. Stimulants, when considered necessary, should be expressly ordered for each case

Forbidden — New bread, wholemeal bread (usually), muffins, crumpets, buttered toast, pastry and sweets generally, hard long-fibred meats, veal, pork and beef, sauces, curries, pickles and condiments, all fried or re-cooked meats, all salted, cured, unacid, preserved and highly seasoned fish and meat, sausages, liver, kidneys, duck, goose and eels, green vegetables generally, save in small quantities for those whom they are known to suit, soups and broths except in small quantity, foods generally which leave a large residue, or which are in their nature irritating (discard seeds, kernels, rinds, skins and stalks), acid or unripe fruits, sour wines, tea with meat, and otherwise unless of moderate strength and freshly infused, usually coffee, chocolate, lemonade and ginger beer

General Directions —

- 1 Be sure the teeth are sound, and in such number and condition as to ensure complete mastication. One or more tender teeth, on which the owner dare not bite, may alone lead to bolting of food and consequent "indigestion". It is essential in every case to see not only that the teeth are sound, but that they are regularly used. Unused teeth usually get furred, coated and discoloured
- 2 All food should be eaten slowly, and completely masticated, and little or no fluid taken with meals
- 3 Meals should be taken at regular hours (arranged for each case), and, when possible, in pleasant company, without haste and under conditions free from hurry, worry or excitement. Each meal should, when possible, be preceded and followed by a short period of rest
- 4 All food should be so cooked and served as to stimulate appetite and digestion

- 5 When tea, coffee, tobacco and stimulants are allowed, explicit instructions should be given as to the kind and quantity, and when and how they shall be taken. For example, freshly made tea and mild tobacco may be harmless, where "stewed" strong tea and strong tobacco would be injurious.
- 6 Air, exercise, skin friction. Turkish baths, suitable clothing, the avoidance of fatigue, and care as to the bowels, are essentials in the rational treatment of dyspepsia.

GOUT

Allowed—All fresh vegetables freely (with exceptions named), fish (with exceptions named), eggs in moderation, lightly boiled or poached, meats (those of the lighter and whiter kinds), in great moderation, rice, sago and tapioca, fresh ripe fruits (with exceptions named), vegetable soups, toast or stale bread, potatoes, salad, celery and green vegetables (with exceptions named), milk skimmed, diluted with Apollinaris, Vals, Vichy or Seltzer water, lime juice, freely diluted, China tea, freshly infused and not strong, coffee, which should be taken only in moderation, and not at night, cocoa, tobacco in moderation.

In small quantities only—Bread, plain biscuits, potatoes, asparagus, tomatoes, haricot beans, broad beans, peas and lentils, eggs, whisky or brandy (not to exceed two ounces in the twelve hours), unsweetened gin, claret or hock, freely diluted, butter and cheese.

Forbidden—Fats and rich foods, re-cooked foods, sauces, rich gravies and made dishes, the harder or richer meats, beef, pork or veal (as prepared in the British Isles), smoked, dried or pickled fish, pork or other meat, pastry, jellies, sugar, meat essences and strong soups, rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, except in moderation, oysters, mullet, mackerel, salmon, herring, eel, lobster, crab, duck, goose, hare, mushrooms, truffles, pickles and spices, preserved fruits, ale, porter, stout, port (usually), champagne (nearly always), Burgundy, sherry, Madeira and all liqueurs.

General Directions —

- 1 Moderation in animal food, liberality in vegetables. The proportion of these must be adapted to each case.
- 2 Abundant fluid, of which plain hot water (for preference slowly sipped), night and morning, may form an important part.
- 3 Regular exercise. A gouty patient should walk daily not less than from three to four miles, unless there be reason to the contrary in the individual case. Gout, however, is not uncommon in those who take exercise freely, and the degree and kind of exercise must be carefully prescribed in each case.
- 4 Warm baths, tepid or cold sponging, skin friction, massage and Turkish baths.
- 5 Free action of the skin, kidneys and bowels, regular hours, warm clothing, and the avoidance of fatigue are essential.

OBESITY

Allowed—Clear soups in small quantities only, broths, not thickened or containing such ingredients as rice or barley, fish and lean meat (with exceptions named), poultry, game, eggs, fruit, green vegetables, stale bread, toast, rusks and biscuits in great moderation, or gluten or almond bread or biscuits, butter, junket, custard, water (hot or cold), milk (in great moderation), diluted with Vichy, Vals, Seltzer, or other natural water, tea or coffee, with 'Tabloid' 'Saxin' instead of sugar, natural mineral waters, claret, hock, Chablis, whisky or brandy, in moderation, in some cases.

Forbidden.—Thick soups, eels, mackerel, salmon, herrings, sardines with oil, pork, duck, goose, rice, tapioca, macaroni, oatmeal, sago, arrowroot, potatoes, peas, broad beans, parsnips, carrots, beetroot, pastry,

and sweets, ices, sugar, crystallised fruits, starchy cocoas, cream and milk, except in great moderation, ale, porter, stout, port, cider, ginger beer, champagne and liqueurs

General Directions —

- 1 An active life, with full occupation, short hours of sleep and the most vigorous exercise compatible with the physical condition. Cycling, horse exercise, skipping and fencing are especially valuable, but the form and amount of exercise must be carefully adapted to each case
- 2 Free action of the bowels and skin, with regular Turkish baths
- 3 Massage
- 4 The entire quantity of liquid taken, of all kinds, should be moderate

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

The diet, as to quantity and quality, and as to time, frequency and method of administration, must necessarily vary widely, according to the stage of the disease and the condition of the appetite and of the digestion

Allowed.—All soups, broths, meat essences and juices, eggs, preferably raw, fish, poultry, game, meat, scraped, pounded or minced when necessary, all vegetables, in moderate quantities, all fruits, milk, koumiss, cream, cheese, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate alkaline mineral waters, beer, wine or spirits when indicated, 'Kepler' Malt Extract, 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract

Forbidden—Veal, pork, hard or salt meat, re-cooked foods and pickles

General Directions —

The method of feeding in phthisis is as important as the quantity and quality of the food. All food should be appetisingly cooked and daintily served. The greatest variation possible, even in the matter of serving milk, should be introduced

- 1 A On waking, milk, hot or warm, gradually increasing in quantity to ten or twelve ounces. It may contain a little sodium phosphate to help the bowels, or sodium bicarbonate or sodium citrate to render it more easy of digestion
- B If preferred, there may be given, as a morning stimulant, a breakfastcupful of tea made with milk instead of water
- C Breakfast, one hour later, should be substantial. It is better taken in bed before washing and dressing
- D One hour and a half after breakfast (so as not to spoil the appetite for luncheon), one raw egg, or two if possible, broken into a glass and swallowed whole, with pepper and salt, or beaten up with a little milk, or raw meat, alone or in sandwich
- E Middy, a substantial meal. When stimulants are allowed, explicit instructions should be given as to the kind and quantity, and when and how they should be taken
- F One hour and a half after luncheon, milk, raw egg or raw meat
- G In the afternoon, tea made with milk, or milk with raw egg, or raw meat and abundant bread and butter
- H At 7 or 7.30 p.m., a substantial meal
- I At bedtime, milk, and, if possible, a raw egg in it or with it
- 2 Every hour possible should be spent in the open air and sunshine, or in airy, sunny rooms
- 3 All rooms should be bright, and kept well ventilated, night and day
- 4 Clothing should be light and loose. It should be woollen, night and day, winter and summer. The boots should be thick and sound, and contain a cork or other sock to keep the feet not only dry but warm. Chilled feet may be as harmful as wet feet

- 5 Every night the whole body should be sponged with warm water, or, where the patient can bear it, with cold water (rapidly) followed by friction with a rough towel and a flesh glove. The regular, long continued attention to the action of the skin forms one of the most important factors in the hygienic treatment of phthisis. It should be carried out in a warm room, under conditions which prevent chill, it is better done for, than by, the patient. When there are night sweats, it may be necessary regularly to precede the skin friction by a soap and water cleansing.
- 6 Regular exercise carefully adapted to each case, regular hours and the avoidance of fatigue.

RHEUMATISM (ACUTE)

Allowed—I During the stage of fever and joint inflammation fluids only, milk, diluted with soda water or lime water, or treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised, fruit jellies, thin oatmeal gruel, barley water, fresh lemonade, 'Kepler' Malt Extract, weak China tea. The patient may be allowed to partake freely of a drink prepared by mixing a pint of milk with a pint of boiled water, adding 30 to 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate and 20 to 25 grains of common salt, and cooling with a lump of ice.

II After the febrile stage is over light clear soups and broths, flavoured with fresh vegetables and herbs, a little pounded chicken, light puddings and bread and milk.

III. In ten to fourteen days after the temperature has fallen to normal bread and butter, eggs, white fish, chicken, pounded lean meat, mutton, veal, stewed celery, mashed potatoes, spinach, sea kale, asparagus and pulp of fresh fruit.

Forbidden in all stages—Beef tea, meat extracts, pastry, sugar, sweets and alcohol. Occasionally a little red wine may be allowed in convalescence.

TYPHOID FEVER

I During the febrile stage fluids only, consisting chiefly of milk, of which at least three pints should be taken in the twenty-four hours. The feeds should be given every two hours, one or two feeds being omitted during the night if the patient be asleep. The milk may be peptonised, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, diluted with water, soda-water, lime water, barley water or rice water. Arrowroot or cornflour may be used to thicken it. Jamglass may be added so as to make a milk jelly. Tea, coffee, chocolate, vanilla, cinnamon, almond or lemon may be added as flavouring agents. When the milk is not digested, or tympanites is present, whey may be substituted.

To vary the milk feeds, meat juices may be given, such as beef-tea, chicken broth, strained mutton broth, clear soups, raw meat juice, and calf's-foot jelly. Albumin water, made by beating up the whites of two eggs with half-a pint of water, and adding sugar and lemon and ice, makes a pleasant nutritious drink. Whisky or brandy may be given, but only if definitely indicated.

II After the temperature has been normal for ten to fourteen days, solids may gradually be added, beginning with bread and milk, baked custard, and thin bread and butter, and later, boiled sole, minced chicken or lamb, boiled chicken, roast chicken, roast lamb or chops.

All food given in typhoid fever should be so dilute as to remain liquid in the intestines. Milk may with advantage be diluted with twice the quantity of water. Pure water may be given without stint.

The strictly fluid diet, mainly milk, hitherto usually ordered in typhoid fever, is now considered by many physicians unduly and unnecessarily restrictive. A more abundant diet (including bread gruel, boiled eggs, milk, meat, chicken, soup and milk pudding) is often ordered. It is claimed that the results are so good as at least to raise the suspicion that the strict, orthodox diet may, in some cases, be unnecessarily severe.

THE FEEDING OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN

Breast Feeding—If the mother be healthy, the infant's sole nourishment for the first eight or nine months of its life should be the mother's milk, which forms the only perfect food for the child at this time

It is very important that the infant be fed at regular hours, being awakened if necessary for its feed. If it falls asleep at the breast, the interval between the feeds should be lengthened, if it takes the milk ravenously, the interval should be slightly shortened.

With regard to frequency of feeding, it is now generally agreed that most infants thrive well when fed at four hour intervals (4 times in 24 hours) from the start. In some cases three-hourly feeding may be found better, but it is rarely necessary to continue this beyond the fifth month.

The child should be removed from the breast whenever it shows any inclination to stop sucking. The duration of each feed may vary from five to twenty five minutes, about ten minutes being the average. Vomiting of milk or the appearance of curds in the stools usually indicates that the child is taking too much.

After the eighth or ninth month, other foods may be introduced at some of the feedings, and between the tenth and twelfth months the child should be gradually weaned.

The use, by the nursing mother, of 'Kepler' Malt Extract has a marked effect in increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the milk, whilst also sustaining the mother's strength.

Should the mother be unable to suckle the child, a young and healthy wet nurse may be obtained, or the infant may be reared on artificial foods.

Artificial Feeding.—If it be decided to employ artificial feeding, the milk of the cow, ass or goat, and condensed milk, have been proposed as substitutes for that of the mother, whilst many prepared foods for children are supplied. These usually contain starchy matter in a readily assimilable form, as well as some malt preparation.

The so called "infants' foods" usually contain some malted farinaceous substance and they are of value as additions to, not as substitutes for, milk. Ordinary farinaceous foods, such as arrowroot, are never admissible before the fourth month, and rarely advisable until after the seventh.

Cow's milk is generally selected as a substitute for the mother's. The following table shows their average composition —

	Human Milk	Cow's Milk
Water	87.5 per cent	87.3 per cent
Fat	3.5 " "	3.6 " "
Protein	2.5 " "	3.8 " "
Milk-sugar	6.5 " "	4.5 " "
Mineral Matter	0.27 " "	0.7 " "

Not only does cow's milk differ in chemical composition from that of the mother, but it is distinguished also by its physical properties. Cow's milk, therefore, must be modified in order to make it a fit substitute for human milk.

Humanised Milk.—Human milk is poorer in casein, but contains more lactalbumin. By diluting cow's milk with water, the proportion of casein can be reduced to its proper level, this has, however, the disadvantage of producing a corresponding reduction in the already too small proportion of sugar and in the percentage of fat present. Moreover, the casein of diluted cow's milk is apt to form in the stomach somewhat large masses of curd, difficult of digestion and prone to cause constipation. Further treatment of the cow's milk is therefore necessary.

The method of humanising milk with 'Kepler' Malt Extract provides probably the simplest process yet devised for this purpose. Based on careful scientific scrutiny of the needs of the average healthy infant, of the composition of human milk at different periods of lactation, and of the constituents of 'Kepler' Malt Extract, it yields a modified cow's milk which, in the main, agrees with the amount of protein, fat and carbohydrate in average normal human milk, and which, moreover, is palatable and readily accepted by the infant. The mixture, as prepared according to the standard formula, will suit any ordinary infant, but may easily be adapted, at the discretion of the physician, to individual needs in special cases.

The use of 'Kepler' Malt Extract in the proportion indicated in the formula below raises the carbohydrate content of the milk, while cream supplies the deficiency in fat produced by dilution. The sugar supplied by 'Kepler' Malt Extract is in the form of maltose, which is ideal for infant-feeding, being very readily assimilable, of high nutritive value, and, possibly, the least fermentable of sugars. 'Kepler' Malt Extract has the further effect of favouring the formation of a light flaky curd capable of easy digestion.

The simplicity of the method and the detailed nature of the instructions supplied enable the physician to leave the treatment of the milk to the mother or nurse.

It should be noted that the directions given are applicable *only* to 'Kepler' Malt Extract.

Standard Formula.—The following is the standard formula for humanising cow's milk with 'Kepler' Malt Extract—

Cream	2 fluid ounces
Milk	9 "
Water	17½ "
'Kepler' Malt Extract	1½ "

This formula is for thick ("separator") cream. If thin ("gravity") cream be used, take six fluid ounces and reduce the milk to five fluid ounces. Clotted cream is unsuitable.

Mode of Preparation.—In a pint glass measure graduated in fluid ounces, measure two fluid ounces of cream and fill up to the eleven ounce mark with milk. Mix well with a spoon and pour into a clean jug, add seventeen-and-a-half fluid ounces of water. Now measure one-and-a-half fluid ounces of 'Kepler' Malt Extract in the graduated glass, and add to this a few ounces of the mixed cream, milk and water. Mix well and pour back into the jug, stirring meanwhile. Cover and stand in a cool place. If desired, the mixture of cream, milk and water may be boiled or pasteurised (*see page 260*), and allowed to become lukewarm before the 'Kepler' Malt Extract is added.

Method of Feeding.—The following table forms a general guide as to the amount of food and the frequency with which it should be given at different ages, but these figures vary considerably with different children —

AGE	QUANTITY	FREQUENCY OF FEEDING
1 to 14 days 14 to 28 "	1 to 1½ fluid ounces 1½ to 2 "	Every two hours, or ten feeds in 24 hours
2nd month 3rd "	2 to 3 fluid ounces 3 to 4 "	Every 2½ hours, once during the night, or eight feeds in 24 hours
4th month 5th " 6th to 9th month	4 to 5 fluid ounces 5 to 6 " 6 to 7 "	Every three hours during the day, or six feeds in 24 hours

The changes in quantity of food, in passing from one age period to another, should be made gradually. The milk should be stirred before each feed is measured out, and warmed to body temperature (approx. 98° F) before it is given to the infant.

The risk of scurvy from boiled or pasteurised milk is comparatively remote, but, if thought advisable, one teaspoonful of fresh orange or grape juice may be given to the infant every day from the end of the third month.

Percentage Feeding.—Milk modified as above has the following percentage composition: Protein 1.3 per cent, Fat 3.5 per cent, Carbohydrate 6.5 per cent. These data enable the physician to vary the proportion of the ingredients at will to suit particular circumstances.

Calorie Value.—The Calorie standard affords a means of determining whether a given diet supplies sufficient energy for the carrying on of life, it has nothing to do with the value of the food as building material, but may serve in some degree as a guide to quantities.

The daily Calorie requirements of an infant may be stated as 100 to 120 Calories per kilo, or 45 to 54 Calories per lb. of body weight (Heubner). The Calorie value of milk humanised with 'Kepler' Malt Extract is 64.5 Calories per 100 grammes of food, or 64.5 Calories per litre of approximately 35 fluid ounces. (The Calorie value of human milk is 64.7 per 100 grammes.) An infant of 11 lb. weight would, therefore, require $54 \times 11 = 594$ Calories per day, that is to say, about 920 grammes, or roughly 32 fluid ounces of milk humanised with 'Kepler' Malt Extract.

To check the values of mixtures containing varying quantities of cream, sugar, milk, water, etc., the percentages of proteins and carbohydrates are multiplied by 4.1 and of fats by 9.3. The sum of these products gives the number of Calories per 100 grammes of food, or, multiplied by 10, per litre of approximately 35 fluid ounces.

Sterilisation of Milk.—If it be considered desirable to sterilise milk for infant feeding, this is best done in a proper milk steriliser, failing which, heating the milk to the boiling point and then cooling rapidly is the method employed.

If preferred, the milk may be pasteurised. Pasteurisation consists in keeping the milk for at least twenty minutes at a temperature of 150°—160° F (65.5°—71.2° C). This process is found to destroy pathogenic microbes, and it is claimed that the natural taste and quality of the milk are retained.

Other Methods of Modifying Milk—Peptogenic Milk Powder may be employed to modify cow's milk, so that it may take the place of the latter during the entire nursing period. Undiluted cow's milk, to each ounce of which one to two grains of sodium citrate have been added, produces in the child's stomach a light, flocculent, finely divided clot, which is easily digested. The antiscorbutic power of sodium citrate, its harmlessness to the child and its extreme solubility are additional arguments in favour of its use. 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, gr 2, should be added to each ounce of milk.

Some authorities state that cow's milk, efficiently sterilised, is best given undiluted, as hard curds are not formed in the stomach, and the infants gain weight more rapidly on undiluted than on diluted milk.

Feeding in Later Stages—Between the ages of twelve and eighteen months, the child should have five meals in the day: at 6 a.m., milk and a plain biscuit; at 8 a.m., bread and milk, or porridge and milk; at noon, mashed potato and gravy or broth, milk pudding, egg custard, milk and barley water; at 4 p.m., bread and butter, the yolk of a lightly boiled egg or bread and milk; at bedtime, milk and a biscuit.

After eighteen months, in addition to the above diet, there may be added to the midday meal under-cooked mince with finely chopped greens or plain boiled fish and potatoes. At tea time a little cocoa may be added.

Mixed Feeding—In certain cases it may be advisable to nourish the infant by means of mixed feeding, that is, by a combination of breast and bottle feeding. This is of particular value where, during the first stages of lactation, the maternal secretion is deficient, since it not only keeps the infant properly nourished, but also gives time for the full development of lactation and in some cases may render it possible for the mother to undertake the complete nursing of the child at a later stage.

The best method of carrying out mixed feeding in such cases is by replacing one or more breast feeds each day by a bottle. It is most important, however, to impress upon the mother that she must continue to nurse the child regularly, otherwise the amount of milk secretion will steadily decrease.

THE EFFECTS OF FOOD ON THE DIGESTIVE GLANDS

A special adaptation to food is seen in all the digestive secretions, and is well shown in the salivary glands. A copious watery secretion is evoked by the presence of dry food in the mouth, but a thick mucoid secretion is passed out on most particles of tasty food—an example of the purposive nature of the secretion. The watery saliva moistens dry food, the mucoid secretion welds the food into a bolus, preparatory to its being swallowed. The character and nature of the gastric secretion also depend on the nature of the food. A rapid secretion of effective juice is poured out on flesh, a scanty secretion on bread, and a delayed flow of gastric juice on milk.

The delayed secretion in the case of milk is due to the fat contained therein. Fat inhibits gastric secretion. The secretion evoked by the ingestion of milk is found to be the weakest gastric juice of all, and, in addition, the pancreatic juice secreted is the least in amount. That is, when an equivalent quantity of nitrogenous food is given as flesh, bread or milk, the least secreting activity is evoked in the case of milk. The secretion poured out on milk is effective, but at the same time economic. The importance of milk as a food is apparent from this, and particularly when economy of digestive gland activity is important.

SCALES OF EQUIVALENTS (Imperial and Metric Weights and Heights)

Weights		Heights	
12 st	76 203 kgm	6 ft	1828 8 mm
11 st	69 853 kgm	5 ft	1524 0 mm
10 st	63 503 kgm	4 ft	1219 2 mm
9 st	57 153 kgm	3 ft	914 4 mm
8 st	50 802 kgm	2 ft	609 6 mm
7 st	44 452 kgm	1 ft	304 8 mm
6 st	38 102 kgm	11 in	279 4 mm
5 st	31 751 kgm	10 in	254 0 mm
4 st	25 401 kgm	9 in	228 6 mm
3 st	19 051 kgm	8 in	203 2 mm
2 st	12 701 kgm	7 in	177 8 mm
1 st	6 350 kgm	6 in	152 4 mm
13 lb	5 897 kgm	5 in	127 0 mm
12 lb	5 443 kgm	4 in	101 6 mm
11 lb	4 990 kgm	3 in	76 2 mm
10 lb	4 536 kgm	2 in	50 8 mm
9 lb	4 082 kgm	1 in	25 4 mm
8 lb	3 629 kgm	$\frac{3}{4}$ in	19 0 mm
7 lb	3 175 kgm	$\frac{1}{2}$ in	12 7 mm
6 lb	2 722 kgm	$\frac{1}{4}$ in	6 4 mm
5 lb	2 268 kgm		
4 lb	1 814 kgm		
3 lb	1 361 kgm		
2 lb	907 kgm		
1 lb	454 kgm		

To calculate the metric equivalent of any weight up to 12 stone 13 pounds, or any height to 6 feet 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches—Find metric equivalent of number of complete stones or feet in upper part of column, then equivalent of remaining pounds or inches and fractions of an inch in lower part of column, and add results together. The total gives the metric equivalent in kilograms or millimetres. The metric equivalents of greater weights or heights can, if required, be obtained almost equally simply by a process of addition.



INCOME TAX FOR MEDICAL MEN

Assessments — Many members of the medical profession are greatly over assessed owing to ignorance of the correct way of making the yearly returns, and of the deductions allowed from the gross income. Should the return not be accepted, and proper evidence can be produced, appeal should be made (on Form No 38) from the assessment to the General Commissioners, or to the Special Commissioners, due notice being given to the Inspector of Taxes for the district.

Annual Returns for Assessment — The return has to be made on the average of the preceding three years, ending either on April 5, or on the date prior thereto to which the annual accounts have been usually made up. If the practice has not been in existence for three years, the return has to be made on an average from the period of commencing the same. Should the practice have been commenced within the year of assessment, the return should be made in proportion to the net profit. The Inspector of Taxes will, however, usually allow a medical man to wait until the practice has been established a full year before demanding a definite return.

If a practice already established is taken over, the successor is assessed at the same amount as his predecessor would have been. As profits often diminish when a practice changes hands, the successor can make an amended return at the end of the year, claim a reduced assessment, and a return of that portion of the tax which may have been paid in excess. In this amended return the three years' average can be ignored, and only one year's net profit shown. This is an important point to bear in mind. The same principle can be applied during the first three years of a new practice.

Employees are assessable on the actual amount of income expected to be received in the year of assessment.

Receipts — The law is that cash receipts during the year be returned, and also all book-debts which have not been received within the year. All bad debts are to be deducted. If subsequently these debts are paid, the payments are to be considered as receipts. Book debts brought forward from the preceding period will of course be deducted.

Allowable Outgoings — The following outgoings are allowable. The annual value, or, if rented, the rent of any premises used solely for professional purposes, a proportion of the annual value (or, if rented, of the rent) of any premises used partly for professional purposes. Repairs (but not improvements) to professional premises, and to professional furniture, can also be deducted, as well as professional expenses, such as those for the warming, lighting and cleaning of professional premises, salaries and wages of assistants and employees together with their board, if boarded by their employer, travelling expenses, keep of horses and the attendant charges, up-keep of motor-car, carriage, harness, etc. Horse and vehicle insurances, and fire and glass insurances of professional premises, purchase of drugs, chemicals, bottles, corks, labels, instruments, wear and deterioration of instruments, professional telephones, telegrams, postages, newspapers, stationery, etc., licences, such as those for male servants and carriages used in the practice.

Deductions not Allowed — The Statute does not allow the deduction of capital sunk in the purchase of a practice, nor can the cost of its extension be taken into account, nor interest on capital, nor any annuity or annual payment paid out of its profits. Where there are such payments, the tax must be deducted from them when they are made. At the same time, such payments are an allowable deduction from the aggregate income.

Appeals. — A declarant having made his returns strictly in accordance with the foregoing, must see, when he receives the notice of assessment, that the sum at which he is assessed corresponds with the amount returned. Otherwise he should appeal either to the Special Commissioners or to the General Commissioners. In making an appeal, time and trouble may be saved by entrusting it to an expert.

Relief—The professional income must not alone be taken into consideration when claiming the following reliefs. The whole of the claimant's aggregate income, both from professional and private sources, as well as his wife's income, must be included

FINANCE ACT, 1920

Under the above Act for the financial year 1920-21, and in future, every individual is entitled to claim certain allowances irrespective of the amount of his total income. For this purpose the total income from all sources should be set out and the following deductions made therefrom—

- (1) Earned income allowance of 10% of the amount of any earned income, including pensions, maximum allowance £200
- (2) Personal allowance of £135 if unmarried or £225 if married
- (3) Children allowance of £36 for first child and £27 for each subsequent one being under 16 years of age or still receiving full time education. No allowance where income of child in own right exceeds £40 a year
- (4) Allowance of £45 to Widower (or Widow) who has living with him a female relative taking charge of his children (as above), or some other female person if no relative available
- (5) Allowance of £45 to an Unmarried Person, who has living with him his widowed mother or other female relative taking charge of a younger brother or sister in respect of whom an allowance can be claimed under (3) above
- (6) Allowances of £25 for maintaining (1) a dependent relative incapacitated by old age or infirmity or (2) his or his wife's widowed mother or (3) his daughter upon whose services he is compelled to depend, provided that the said relative's own income does not exceed £50 per annum

After these deductions have been made from the total income, the first £225 of the balance is taxable at 2/3 in the £ and the remainder at 4/6 in the £, a set off being made in respect of any tax deducted from dividends, etc

LIFE ASSURANCE

An allowance can be obtained from the taxable income in respect of any life assurance premiums paid as follow (1) Where policy effected after June 22, 1916, at 2/3 in the £ (2) Where policy effected before June 22, 1916, at (a) 2/3 in the £ where total income does not exceed £1000, (b) 3/4 in the £ where total income exceeds £1000 but not £2000, (c) 4/6 in the £ where total income exceeds £2000. This allowance is subject to the following limitations (1) Premiums not to exceed one-sixth of the total income, (2) No premium to exceed 7% of capital sum assured, (3) Premiums on policies not securing a capital sum at death not to exceed £100. No allowance for such policies where taken out after June 22, 1916

SUPER TAX

In addition to the income tax, an additional levy, called super tax, is made on all incomes exceeding £2000, at the following rates—

On the first	£2000			nil
On the next	£500	up to,	£2500	1/6 in £
On the next	£500	"	£3000	2/- in £
On the next	£1000	"	£4000	2/6 in £
On the next	£1000	"	£5000	3/- in £
On the next	£1000	"	£6000	3/6 in £
On the next	£1000	"	£7000	4/- in £
On the next	£1000	"	£8000	4/6 in £
On the next	£12,000	"	£20,000	5/- in £
On the next	£10,000	"	£30,000	5/6 in £
Above	£30,000			6/- in £

None of the allowances specified in the preceding sections are deductible in estimating total income for the purpose of super tax

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The initial unit of the Metric System is the **Metre**, or unit of length, which was intended to represent one ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant, or one forty-millionth part of the circumference of the earth around the Poles. In reality the British Standard Metre is the distance at a temperature of 0°C , between two fine lines on a bar of iridio platinum in the possession of the Board of Trade. Multiples and sub-divisions are obtained by the use of decimals. The multiples are designated by Greek prefixes: *deka* = 10, *hecto* = 100, *kilo* = 1000, *myria* = 10,000, the sub-divisions by Latin prefixes: *deci* = $1/10$, *centi* = $1/100$, *milli* = $1/1000$. Thus, for measures of length we have the expressions given in the following table, which also shows the abbreviations employed and the equivalents in the Imperial standards of measurement —

1 Myriametre	Mym	=	10 000 0 M	=	6 2137 miles
1 Kilometre	Km	=	1 000 0 M	=	0 6214 mile
1 Hectometre	Hm	=	100 0 M	=	109 361 yards
1 Dekametre	Dkm	=	10 0 M	=	32 8084 feet
1 Metre	M	=	1 0 M	=	39 3701 inches
1 Decumetre	dm	=	0 1 M	=	3 937 "
1 Centimetre	cm	=	0 01 M	=	0 3937 inch
1 Millimetre	mm	=	0 001 M	=	0 0394 "
1 Micron	μ	=	0 000001 M	=	0 000039 "
1 Micromillimetre	$\mu\mu$	=	0 00000001 M	=	0 00000004 "

The unit of mass in the metric system is the **Gramme**. This was derived from the metre and represented the weight of one cubic centimetre of distilled water, at its maximum density, 4°C (39°F). It is now officially defined as the one-thousandth part of the cylindrical iridio platinum standard kilogram weight in the possession of the Board of Trade. The relative values of the gramme, and its multiples and sub-divisions may be seen from the following table —

1 Myriagram	Mygm	=	10 000 0 Gm	=	22 0461 pounds
1 Kilogram	Kgm	=	1 000 0 Gm	=	2 2046 "
1 Hectogram	Hgm	=	100 0 Gm	=	3 5274 ounces avoird
1 Dekagram	Dkgm	=	10 0 Gm	=	154 3236 grains
1 Gramme	Gm	=	1 0 Gm	=	15 432 "
1 Decigram	dgm	=	0 1 Gm	=	1 5432 "
1 Centigram	cgm	=	0 01 Gm	=	0 1543 grain
1 Milligram	mgm	=	0 001 Gm	=	0 0154 "

In the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, the metric doses of solid preparations are stated in terms of the gramme, decigram, centigram and milligram.

From the unit of mass (the gramme) is derived the unit of the measure of capacity, or **Litre**. It is represented by the capacity at 0°C of a cylindrical brass measure in the possession of the Board of Trade. This Litre measure at 0°C has a capacity corresponding to the volume at 4°C of a kilogram of distilled water, the weighing being made in air but reduced by calculation to a vacuum. The multiples and sub-divisions of the Litre, with their equivalents in Imperial fluid measure, are —

x Myrialitre	Myl	=	10 000 0 L	=	2199 76 Imperial gallons*
x Kilolitre	Kl	=	1 000 0 L	=	219 976 " "
x Hectolitre	Hl	=	100 0 L	=	21 9976 " "
x Dekalitre	Dkl	=	10 0 L	=	2 1998 " "
x Litre	L	=	1 0 L	=	35 196 Imperial fluid ounces
x Decalitre	dl	=	0 1 L	=	3 5196 " "
x Centilitre	cl	=	0 01 L	=	0 35196 Imperial fluid ounce
x Millilitre (Mil)ml		=	0 001 L	=	0 0352 " "
x Decumil	dml	=	0 0001 L	=	1 689 Imperial minims
x Centimil	cml	=	0 00001 L	=	0 169 Imperial minim

The most commonly employed measures of capacity are the litre, millilitre and cubic centimetre. For all ordinary purposes of calculation the cubic centimetre may be taken as equivalent to the millilitre, the actual

* The Imperial gallon (eight pints) contains 277 27384 cubic inches, and the Imperial pint 20 fluid ounces.

difference being that 1 c.c. = the volume of 1 gm. of water at 15.5°C (60°F), 1 millilitre = the volume of 1 gm. of water at 4°C (39.2°F). The relation of the cubic centimetre to the millilitre is as 1.000084.

The Board of Trade in 1908 recognised "mil" as a short official designation for the millilitre, "decimil" for the tenth of a millilitre, and "centimil" for the hundredth of a millilitre.

These are the terms used in stating the metric dose or the liquid preparations in the British Pharmacopœia 1914.

In comparing some of the more frequently employed expressions of the two systems, the following may be found convenient for reference —

Length—

1 mm (millimetre) = 1/25 of an inch

1 cm (centimetre) = 2/5 of an inch

1 inch = 25.4 millimetres or 2 1/2 centimetres.

Mass—

1 mgm (milligram) = 0.01543 grains (or approx. 1/64 grain)

1 gm (gramme) = 15.432 grains

1 kgm ("kilo" or kilogram) = 2 lb 3 1/2 or avoirdupois

1 pound avoirdupois = 453.592 grammes

1 ounce avoirdupois = 28.35 grammes

1 grain = 0.0648 gramme or 64.8 milligrammes

Capacity—

1 centimil = 0.17 minim (approx.), Imperial measure

1 decimil = 1.7 minims (approx.), Imperial measure

1 c.c. (cubic centimetre) or one mil = 16.9 minims, Imperial measure

1 L. (litre) = 35.196 fluid ounces (35 fl oz, 1 fl dr, 34 min), Imperial measure

1 fl ounce, Imperial measure = 28.42 cubic centimetres

1 pint, Imperial measure = 568.34 cubic centimetres

1 gallon, Imperial measure = 4.546 litres, or 10 lb avoirdupois of pure water at 62°F and under an atmospheric pressure of 30 inches of mercury

FACTORS FOR CONVERTING FROM ONE SCALE TO THE OTHER

To convert grammes into grains

"	"	ounces, avoirdupois	X	15.43
"	"	kilograms into pounds	X	0.03527
"	"	grains into grammes	X	2.2046
"	"	avoirdupois ounces into grammes	X	0.0648
"	"	troy ounces into grammes	X	28.35
"	"	cubic centimetres into fluid ounces, Imperial	X	31.104
"	"	litres into fluid ounces, Imperial	X	0.0352
"	"	fluid ounces into cubic centimetres	X	35.2
"	"	pints into litres	X	28.42
"	"	metres into inches	X	0.568
"	"	inches into metres	X	39.37
"	"		X	0.0254

The following tables give metric equivalents of Imperial measures of mass and capacity —

Equivalents of Imperial and Metric Measures of Mass

FRACTIONS OF A GRAIN From 1 grain to 1/1000 of a grain

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
gr 1	0.065 gm	gr 1/20	0.0032 gm	gr 1/120	0.00054 gm
gr 3/4	0.049 gm	gr 1/24	0.0027 gm	gr 1/130	0.0005 gm
gr 2/3	0.043 gm	gr 1/25	0.0026 gm	gr 1/150	0.00043 gm
gr 1/2	0.032 gm	gr 1/30	0.0022 gm	gr 1/180	0.00036 gm
gr 1/3	0.022 gm	gr 1/32	0.002 gm	gr 1/200	0.00032 gm
gr 1/4	0.016 gm	gr 1/40	0.0016 gm	gr 1/240	0.00027 gm
gr 1/5	0.013 gm	gr 1/50	0.0013 gm	gr 1/250	0.00026 gm
gr 1/6	0.011 gm	gr 1/60	0.00108 gm	gr 1/300	0.00022 gm
gr 1/7	0.009 gm	gr 1/64	0.001 gm	gr 1/400	0.00016 gm
gr 1/8	0.008 gm	gr 1/70	0.00093 gm	gr 1/500	0.00013 gm
gr 1/10	0.0065 gm	gr 1/75	0.00086 gm	gr 1/600	0.00011 gm
gr 1/12	0.0054 gm	gr 1/80	0.00081 gm	gr 1/640	0.0001 gm
gr 1/15	0.0043 gm	gr 1/96	0.00067 gm	gr 1/750	0.00009 gm
gr 1/16	0.004 gm	gr 1/100	0.00065 gm	gr 1/1000	0.00006 gm.

MULTIPLES OF A GRAIN

From 1 grain to 1 ounce

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
gr 1	0.065 gm	gr 6	0.389 gm	gr 35	2.268 gm
gr 1½	0.081 gm	gr 7	0.454 gm	gr 40	2.592 gm
gr 1¾	0.086 gm	gr 8	0.518 gm	gr 50	3.24 gm
gr 1½	0.097 gm	gr 8½	0.567 gm	gr 60	3.89 gm
gr 1¾	0.113 gm	gr 9	0.583 gm	gr 80	5.184 gm
gr 2	0.13 gm	gr 10	0.648 gm	gr 120	7.78 gm
gr 2½	0.162 gm	gr 12	0.778 gm	oz 1/8	3.54 gm
gr 3	0.194 gm	gr 15	0.972 gm	oz 1/4	7.08 gm
gr 3½	0.227 gm	gr 18	1.166 gm	oz 1/2	14.17 gm
gr 4	0.259 gm	gr 20	1.296 gm	dr 4½	15.55 gm
gr 4½	0.292 gm	gr 25	1.620 gm	oz 1	28.35 gm
gr 5	0.324 gm	gr 30	1.944 gm	dr 8	31.1 gm

Equivalents of Imperial and Metric Measures of Capacity

From one eighth minim to 1 fluid ounce

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
min 1/8	0.007 c c	min 7	0.414 c c	min 40	2.368 c c
min 1/4	0.015 c c	min 8	0.474 c c	min 50	2.96 c c
min 3/8	0.03 c c	min 9	0.533 c c	min 60	3.55 c c
min 1/2	0.044 c c	min 10	0.592 c c	min 90	5.33 c c
min 1	0.059 c c	min 12	0.71 c c	min 120	7.1 c c
min 2	0.118 c c	min 15	0.888 c c	min 180	10.65 c c
min 3	0.178 c c	min 20	1.184 c c	min 240	14.21 c c
min 4	0.237 c c	min 25	1.479 c c	min 300	17.76 c c
min 5	0.296 c c	min 30	1.776 c c	min 360	21.31 c c
min 6	0.355 c c	min 35	2.072 c c	min 480	28.42 c c

In Continental prescribing, a smaller quantity than half a cubic centimetre is usually expressed in drops, which, in dispensing, are dropped from the shop bottles into the cubic centimetre measure. For metric measures suitable for prescribing, see pages 265 and 266.

Approximate Imperial Equivalents of Metric Measures of Capacity

Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial
1 c c	17 (16.9) min	20 c c	5 fl dr 38 min	125 c c	4 fl oz, 3 fl dr, 12 min
2 c c	33½ min	25 c c	7 fl dr 2 min	150 c c	5 fl oz, 2 fl dr, 15 min
3 c c	50½ min	30 c c	8 fl dr 27 min	200 c c	7 fl oz, 0 fl dr, 20 min
4 c c	1 fl dr 7 min	40 c c	1 fl oz, 3 fl dr, 10 min	300 c c	10 fl oz, 4 fl dr, 30 min
5 c c	1 fl dr 44 min	50 c c	1 fl oz, 6 fl dr, 5 min	500 c c	17 fl oz, 4 fl dr, 50 min
6 c c	1 fl dr 41 min	75 c c	2 fl oz, 5 fl dr, 7 min	1 litre, 35 fl oz, 1 fl dr, 34 min	
7 c c	1 fl dr 58 min	100 c c	3 fl oz, 4 fl dr, 10 min		
8 c c	2 fl dr 15 min				
9 c c	2 fl dr 42 min				
10 c c	2 fl dr 49 min				
12.5 c c	3 fl dr 31 min				
15 c c	4 fl dr 13 min				

Approximate Imperial Equivalents of Metric Measures of Mass

Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial
1 mgm	1/16 gr	15 cgm	2½ grains	10 gm	154½ grains
2 mgm	1/8 gr	20 cgm	3 grains	15 gm	231½ grains
3 mgm	3/16 gr	26 cgm	4 grains	20 gm	308½ grains
4 mgm	1/4 gr	30 cgm	4½ grains	30 gm	1 oz 25½ grains
5 mgm	1/5 gr	40 cgm	6½ grains	40 gm	1 oz 179½ grains
6.5 mgm	1/8 gr	50 cgm	7½ grains	50 gm	1 oz 334 grains
8 mgm	1/10 gr	75 cgm	11½ grains	75 gm	2 oz 28½ grains
1 cgm	1/100 gr	1 gm	15½ (15.432) gr	100 gm	3 oz 230½ grains
2 cgm	1/50 gr	2 gm	30½ grains	150 gm	5 oz 127½ grains
3 cgm	3/100 gr	3 gm	46½ grains	250 gm	8 oz 358 grains
5 cgm	1/20 gr	4 gm	61½ grains	500 gm	1 lb 1 oz 278 gr
6.5 cgm	1/16 gr	5 gm	77½ grains	750 gm	1 lb 10 oz 200 gr
10 cgm	1/10 gr	7.5 gm	115½ grains	1 kgm	2 lb 3 oz 120 gr

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND HEIGHTS

The following tables give the average weights and heights of males and females at different ages. It should be borne in mind that these averages are calculated from tables of the weights and heights of a large number of persons, and, though accurate as a general guide, are not necessarily true for each person. Having regard to the widely varying range in the height and weight of healthy people, it is obvious that the individual may not conform to such average standard, and a deviation of 15 per cent in either direction from such standard is not seriously regarded. Of more importance than the actual weight is the proportion between height and weight. Great care should be taken that patients who are being weighed periodically should always be weighed on the same, or reliable, scales, and under precisely corresponding conditions (so far as possible) of clothing, food, etc., etc.

Further reference may be made to Roberts' *Manual of Anthropometry*, Treves' *Physical Education* and *Quetelet's Tables*.

TABLE A—Average weight of the healthy male child during the first year of life —

	lb	Kgm		lb	Kgm
Weight at birth	6 8	3 08	Weight at seven months	13 4	6 08
" one month	7 4	3 36	" eight "	14 4	6 53
" two months	8 4	3 81	" nine "	15 8	7 17
" three "	9 6	4 36	" ten "	16 8	7 62
" four "	10 8	4 90	" eleven "	17 8	8 07
" five "	11 8	5 35	" twelve "	18 5	8 39
" six "	12 4	5 63			

It should be noted that some slight loss of weight commonly occurs during the first few days after birth.

TABLE B—Average height, without shoes, and average weight, with clothes, of all classes (town and country) of the general population of Great Britain. This table shows some facts uniformly observed, but not sufficiently borne in mind—(1) Growth is most rapid during the first five years of life, the rate of growth being about the same in both sexes, girls being a little shorter and lighter than boys. (2) From 5 to 10, boys grow more rapidly than girls. (3) From 10 to 15, girls grow more rapidly than boys. At 11½ to 14½ they are actually taller, and from 12½ to 15½ actually heavier, than boys. (4) From 15 to 20, boys begin again to increase more rapidly than girls, and complete their growth at about 23. (5) After 15, girls grow more slowly, and practically reach their full height and weight at 20. During childhood and adolescence, increase in weight is more marked in the winter, and increase in height in the summer.

MALES					FEMALES				
Age last birthday	Height		Weight		Age last birthday	Height		Weight	
	ft	in mm	st	lb Kgm		ft	in mm	st	lb Kgm
1	2	5½ 749	1	4½ 8 39	1	2	3½ 699	1	4 8 17
2	2	8½ 826	2	4½ 14 74	2	2	7 787	1	11½ 11 45
3	2	11 889	2	6 15 42	3	2	10 864	2	3 14 29
4	3	1 940	2	9 16 78	4	3	0 914	2	8 16 33
5	3	4 1016	2	12 18 14	5	3	3 990	2	11 17 69
6	3	7 1092	3	2½ 20 19	6	3	6 1066	2	13½ 18 94
7	3	10 1168	3	7½ 22 57	7	3	8 1117	3	5½ 21 55
8	3	11 1194	3	13 24 95	8	3	10½ 1180	3	10 23 59
9	4	1½ 1264	4	4½ 27 44	9	4	0½ 1238	3	13½ 25 18
10	4	3½ 1314	4	11½ 30 62	10	4	3 1295	4	6 28 12
11	4	5½ 1359	5	2 32 66	11	4	5 1346	4	12 30 85
12	4	7 1397	5	6½ 34 81	12	4	7½ 1410	5	6½ 34 70
13	4	9 1448	5	12½ 37 42	13	4	9½ 1467	6	3 39 46

MALES					FEMALES				
Age last birthday	Height		Weight		Age last birthday	Height		Weight	
	ft	in	mm	st lb Kgm		ft	in	mm	st lb Kgm
14	4	11½	1505	6 8 41 73	14	4	11½	1518	6 12½ 43 89
15	5	2½	1581	7 4½ 46 61	15	5	1	1549	7 8½ 48 20
16	5	4½	1632	8 7 53 98	16	5	1½	1568	8 1 51 26
17	5	6½	1683	9 5 59 42	17	5	2½	1588	8 3½ 54 39
18	5	7	1702	9 11½ 62 37	18	5	2½	1588	8 9 54 89
19	5	7½	1708	9 13½ 63 28	19	5	2½	1594	8 12 56 25
20	5	7½	1715	10 3½ 64 98	20	5	3	1600	8 11½ 56 02
21	5	7½	1715	10 5 65 77	21	5	3	1600	8 10 55 34
22	5	7½	1715	10 7 66 68	22	5	3	1600	8 11½ 56 02
23	5	7½	1715	10 7½ 66 91	23	5	3	1600	8 12 56 25
24	5	7½	1721	10 8 67 13	24	5	2½	1594	8 9 54 89
25	5	7½	1721	10 12½ 69 06	25	5	2	1575	8 8 54 43
30					30				
31					31				
35	5	8	1727	11 6 72 58	35	5	1	1548	8 9 54 89

TABLE C—Average weight for height, with chest measurement, of a man, dressed, age 30. The weight tends in middle life to increase with age, so that about three quarters of a pound (0.34 Kgm) should be deducted for each adult year under the age of 30, and added for each year above that age—

Height			Weight			Chest Circumference			Height			Weight			Chest Circumference		
ft	in	mm	st	lb	Kgm	in	mm		ft	in	mm	st	lb	Kgm	in	mm	
5	0	1524	8	0	50 80	33½	851		5	7	1702	10	8	67 13	38	965	
5	1	1549	8	4	52 62	34	864		5	8	1727	11	1	70 31	38½	978	
5	2	1575	9	0	57 15	35	889		5	9	1753	11	8	73 48	39	991	
5	3	1600	9	7	60 33	35	889		5	10	1778	12	1	76 66	39½	1003	
5	4	1626	9	13	63 05	36	914		5	11	1803	12	6	78 93	40	1016	
5	5	1651	10	2	64 41	37	940		6	0	1829	12	10	80 74	40½	1029	
5	6	1676	10	5	65 77	37½	953		6	1	1854	13	0	82 56	41	1041	

The average weight of the clothing is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the male body

TABLE D—Average weight for height of a woman dressed—

Height			Weight			Height			Weight			Height			Weight		
ft in		mm	st lb		Kgm	ft in		mm	st lb		Kgm	ft in		mm	st lb		Kgm
4	10	1473	7	0	44 45	5	2	1575	8	2	51 71	5	6	1676	9	13	63 05
4	11	1499	7	4	46 27	5	3	1600	8	9	54 89	5	7	1702	10	8	67 13
5	0	1524	7	7	47 63	5	4	1626	9	2	58 06	5	8	1727	11	4	71 67
5	1	1549	7	12	49 90	5	5	1651	9	9	61 24						

The average weight of the clothing is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the female body. Up to about 5 ft 7 in (1702 mm) it will be seen that women tend to weigh less for their height than men. Above this height, they weigh usually as much or more, and in late middle life not uncommonly very much more.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	*Incubation period	Day of the definite illness on which the eruption		Quarantine or Observation Period from latest exposure to infection	*Period of infectivity
		Appears	Begins to fade		
ASIATIC CHOLERA	1 to 6 days			5 days 8 days	Usually 7 to 14 days (bacteriological examination)
CHICKEN POX	Average 12 to 14 days (may extend to 21)	1st day and 3 following days	About 4th	(?) 18 days	Until every scab has fallen off
DIPHTHERIA	2 to 10 days			Depends on bacteriological examination	So long as virulent organisms are present in discharges (2 negative swabs and toxicity tests)
ERYSIPELAS	3 to 10 days	1st day		12 days	During persistence of rash or desquamation
GERMAN MEASLES (Rötheln)	7 to 20 days	and to 4th day	4th to 7th	(?) 7th to 22nd day for non-immunes	Not less than 10 days from appearance of the rash
INFLUENZA	1 to 4 days			5 days (in special circumstances)	During persistence of morbid discharges
MEASLES	7 to 18 days (usually 14 days)	4th day The patient is highly infectious for 2 days before the rash appears	5th to 7th	7th to 16th day for non-immunes	During persistence of morbid discharges
MUMPS	10 to 22 days			22 days for non-immunes	1 week after subsidence of swelling (minimum 3 weeks)
PLAGUE Bubonic and Septicæmic	2 to 8 days usually			5 days 10 days	Until convalescence is well established
Pneumonic	2 to 8 days usually			5 days 21 days	For duration of the disease
PUERPERAL FEVER	3 to 10 days			12 days	During persistence of discharge
RINGWORM					So long as the parasite persists
SCARLET FEVER	1 to 8 days (usually 3 to 5 days)	and day	5th	10 days	During persistence of morbid discharges, but never less than 4 weeks

Figures shown thus — are those agreed upon by the International Sanitary Convention

*Abstracted from "Barrier Charts for Health Officers," by S H Daukes, OBE, MB, DPH, DTM & H, published for Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research by Baillière, Tindall & Cox

	*Incubation period	Day of the definite illness on which the eruption		* Quarantine or Observation Period from latest exposure to infection	* Period of infectivity
		Appears	Begins to fade		
SMALLPOX	Average 12 to 14 days (may extend to 21)	3rd or 4th day	9th or 10th	Successful vaccination or 16 days (possibly 23 in special cases)	Until every scab has fallen off
TYPHOID GROUP	5 to 23 days, (usually 12 days)	8th or 9th day	21st		Indefinite (depends on bacteriological examination)
TYPHUS	5 to 20 days (usually 10 to 14 days)	5th day	14th	16 days subsequent to eradication of lice	Indefinite, but covers febrile period at least
WHOOPING COUGH	7 to 14 days	The characteristic whooping may not appear for 3 weeks, although the patient is infectious before then		16 days for non-immunes	4 weeks from onset of catarrhal symptoms
YELLOW FEVER	3 to 6 days usually			5 to 6 days 18 days	During first 4 days of disease

Figures shown thus — are those agreed upon by the International Sanitary Convention

* Abstracted from "Barrier Charts for Health Officers," by S H Daukes, O B E, M B, D P H, D T M & H, published for Wellcome Bureau of Scientific Research by Baillière, Tindall & Cox

The above-named quarantines can be considered safe only if thorough disinfection be carried out at the commencement of the quarantine period. This should be done under the guidance of the medical attendant. It is important also to note that the quarantine period can begin only from the date of the latest exposure.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (British Isles only)

Every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, any patient suffering from infectious disease, shall forthwith, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, send a certificate giving all particulars to the Office of Health, under a penalty of 40s. Diseases specified in the "Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889," are—smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas scarlatina or scarlet fever, and typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued and puerperal fevers. Diseases notifiable under regulations made by the Local Government Board are—plague, cerebro-spinal fever, acute poliomyelitis, acute encephalitis lethargica, acute polio-encephalitis, tuberculosis, ophthalmia neonatorum, measles and German measles, dysentery, malaria, paratyphoid fever, trench fever, acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act, every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, a patient whom he believes to be suffering from anthrax, lead, phosphorus, arsenical or mercurial poisoning, is required under penalty to notify the case forthwith (unless it has already been notified) to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S W. No postage need be paid.

UTERO-GESTATION

There are wide differences in the figures given by various authorities on the points dealt with in this section. Those given below may, it is believed, be relied upon as being in accord with present English teaching.

FÆTUS

Length and weight at different stages of intra uterine life			
Days	Weeks	Length	Weight
28	4	4 to 6 lines	gr 20
56	8	15 to 18 "	dr 2 to 5
84	12	2 to 3 inches	1 to 2 oz
112	16	3 to 6 "	2 to 3 oz
140	20	6 to 8 "	5 to 7 oz
168	24	8 to 10 "	1 lb
196	28	10 to 13 "	2 to 3 lb
224	32	13 to 15½ "	3 to 5 lb
252	36	15½ to 18 "	} 6 to 9 lb or more
280	40	18 to 20½ "	
287	41	20½ to 24 "	

It has been calculated that the length of the foetus for the first six months of intra-uterine life is indicated in centimetres by the square of the number of the corresponding month. Thus, at one month, a foetus measures 1 centimetre, at 2 months, 4 centimetres, at 3 months, 9 centimetres, at 4 months, 16 centimetres, at 5 months, 25 centimetres, at 6 months, 36 centimetres. The variation in the length and weight of children at birth is very great. The average weight at birth is stated to be 6.8 lb, but English experience would place it somewhat higher—possibly 7½ lb, for a full-term infant.

FÆTAL HEART SOUNDS

The sounds of the foetal heart, 130 to 150 per minute, are best heard at the end of the fourth, or beginning of the fifth month, at a point midway between the umbilicus and the left (or, less frequently, the right) anterior superior spine of the ilium.

FÆTAL HEAD

Measurements at full term

1. Sagittal diameters—

- The direct, or fronto-occipital (from the glabella to the most prominent point at the occiput), 4.5 inches, with a circumference of 13.5 inches.
- The great diagonal, or mento-occipital (from the point of the chin to the most prominent part of the occiput), 5.25 inches, with a circumference of 14.25 inches.
- The small diagonal or sub occipito bregmatic (from a point midway between the occipital tubercles and the foramen magnum to the posterior edge of the great fontanelle), 3.75 inches, with a circumference of 11.5 inches.

2. Transverse diameters—

- The great transverse or bi-parietal, between the most prominent points of the two parietal eminences, 3.75 inches.
- The small transverse, or bi-temporal, 3 inches.

3. Vertical diameters—

- From the vertex to the base of the skull—i.e. to the anterior edge, of the foramen magnum, 3.75 inches.
- From the most projecting part of the forehead to the chin—i.e. the length of the face, 3 inches.

FEMALE PELVIS

Measurements

	Inlet	Cavity	Outlet
Antero posterior (<i>the conjugate</i>)	4½ inches	4½ inches	5 inches
Oblique	4½ "	4½ "	4½ "
Transverse	5 "	4½ "	4 "

The external conjugate, usually known as D B, the diameter of Baudelocque, measured from the first spine of the sacrum to the Mons Veneris, is 7½ to 8 inches

The "measurement of the spine" between the external margins of the anterior superior spinous processes of the ilia, is usually about 10 inches

The measurement between the most distant parts of the crests of the ilia is usually about 11 inches

The diagonal conjugate, measured from the promontory of the sacrum to the under surface of the symphysis pubis, is about 4½ inches

GRAVID UTERUS

Position of fundus at different stages of pregnancy

End of 2nd month	1½ in above symphysis pubis
" 3rd "	midway between symphysis and umbilicus
" 4th "	¾ of distance between symphysis and umbilicus
" 5th "	level with umbilicus
" 6th "	1 in to 1½ in above umbilicus
" 7th "	2½ in to 3 in above umbilicus
" 8th "	¾ of distance between umbilicus and ensiform cartilage

Thence it continues to rise slightly towards the ensiform cartilage until the last week of pregnancy, when it begins to sink again, in consequence, chiefly, of the foetus descending more into the pelvis

GRAVID UTERUS

Measurements at different stages of pregnancy

	Length	Width	Depth
At end of 3rd month	4½ to 5 inches	4 inches	3 inches
" 4th "	5½ to 6 "	5 "	4 "
" 5th "	6 to 7 "	5½ "	5 "
" 6th "	8 to 9 "	6½ "	6 "
" 7th "	10 to 11 "	7½ "	6½ "
" 8th "	11 to 12 "	8 "	7 "
" 9th "	12 to 14 "	9½ "	8 to 9 in

NON-GRAVID UTERUS

Measurements in Nulliparae

Length from fundus to anterior lip	3½ in
Width at fundus	1½ in to 2 in
Depth immediately below fundus	¾ in to 1½ in

The cervix is 1½ in to 1¾ in long, 1 in wide, and ½ in to ¾ in deep

The anterior lip projects 0.2 in to 0.3 in beyond the os, while the posterior measures from the fornix to its free edge 0.7 in

The walls are 0.4 in to 0.6 in thick in virgins, and 0.8 in in women who have borne children

The weight in virgins is 1.1 oz to 1.3 oz, and in women who have borne children, 3.3 oz to 4 oz

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS OF ADULT HUMAN ORGANS

Heart.—Weight male, 10 oz to 12 oz, female, 8 oz to 10 oz
Measurements 5 in long, 3½ in broad, 2½ in thick

Lungs.—Weight right, 23 oz, left, 19 oz very variable

Stomach.—Weight 4½ oz to 5 oz Measurements 10 in to 12 in long, 4 in to 5 in wide

Liver.—Weight 45 oz to 60 oz Measurements transverse, 10 in to 12 in, antero posterior, 6 in to 7 in

Pancreas.—Weight 3 oz Measurements 6 in to 8 in long, 1½ in broad

Spleen.—Weight 5 oz to 7 oz Measurements 5 in long, 3 in broad, 1½ in thick

Kidney.—Weight 4½ oz to 5½ oz Measurements 4 in long, 2½ in broad, 1½ in thick

Brain.—Weight male, 50 oz, female, 44 oz

The average weight and size of all these organs are less in the female than in the male

DENTITION TABLE

The following Table shows the order in which the milk-teeth and permanent teeth appear, and the average age at their eruption. There are wide variations as to time, and great irregularity in the order of their appearance.

Milk-Teeth.—The first dentition begins at the sixth or seventh month, and is completed by about the second year

Central incisors (1) lower, 6th month, (2) upper, 7th month

Lateral incisors (1) upper, 9th month, (2) lower, 10th month

First molars 12th month

Canines 18th month

Second molars 2nd year (often later)

The full primary dentition is 20 teeth, 10 in each jaw

Permanent Teeth

First molars 6½ years

Lower central incisors 7 "

Upper central incisors 8 "

Lateral incisors 9 "

First bicuspid 10 "

Second bicuspid 11 "

Canines 12 "

Second molars 13 "

Third molars (wisdom) 17 to 25 years

—or at any later period

The full permanent dentition is 32 teeth, 16 in each jaw

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS QUANTITY OF MEDICAMENT REQUIRED FOR MAKING—

Per-centage	1 fluid drachm	1 fluid ounce	1 pint	Parts
1	gr 547	gr 4 375	gr 87 5	1 in 100
2	gr 1 094	gr 8 750	gr 175 0	1 in 50
3	gr 1 640	gr 13 125	gr 262 5	1 in 33 33
4	gr 2 187	gr 17 500	gr 350 0	1 in 25
5	gr 2 734	gr 21 875	gr 437 5	1 in 20
6	gr 3 281	gr 26 250	gr 525 0	1 in 16 66
7	gr 3 828	gr 30 625	gr 612 5	1 in 14 28
8	gr 4 375	gr 35 000	gr 700 0	1 in 12 5
9	gr 4 922	gr 39 375	gr 787 5	1 in 11 11
10	gr 5 468	gr 43 750	gr 875 0	1 in 10

The table is arranged on the basis of 87 5 grains of solid in one pint (approx one grain in 120 minims) of solvent to form a 1 per cent solution. Dissolve the substance in three quarters of the total quantity of solvent. Adjust volume to prescribed amount.

OBSTETRIC TABLE

The calculation is made from the first day of the last
menstrual period

January <i>October</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	January <i>November</i>
February <i>November</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	February <i>December</i>
March <i>December</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	March <i>January</i>
April <i>January</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	April <i>February</i>
May <i>February</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	May <i>March</i>
June <i>March</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	June <i>April</i>
July <i>April</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	July <i>May</i>
August <i>May</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	August <i>June</i>
September <i>June</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	September <i>July</i>
October <i>July</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	October <i>August</i>
November <i>August</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	November <i>September</i>
December <i>September</i>	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	December <i>October</i>

1924

1925

1926

JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH	
S	6132027	S	3101724	S	1815229	S	4111825	S	1815229	S	1815229	S	3101724	S	1815229	S	7142126
M	7142126	M	2101623	M	2101623	M	5121926	M	2101623	M	2101623	M	4111825	M	2101623	M	8152330
Tu	8152330	Tu	3101724	Tu	3101724	Tu	6132027	Tu	3101724	Tu	3101724	Tu	5121926	Tu	3101724	Tu	9162431
W	9162431	W	4111825	W	4111825	W	7142126	W	4111825	W	4111825	W	6132027	W	4111825	W	10172432
Th	10172432	Th	5121926	Th	5121926	Th	8152330	Th	5121926	Th	5121926	Th	7142126	Th	5121926	Th	111825
F	111825	F	6132027	F	6132027	F	9162431	F	6132027	F	6132027	F	8152330	F	6132027	F	121926
S	121926	S	7142126	S	7142126	S	10172432	S	7142126	S	7142126	S	9162431	S	7142126	S	132027
APRIL		MAY		JUNE		APRIL		MAY		JUNE		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
S	6132027	S	4111825	S	1815229	S	5121926	S	3101724	S	7142126	S	3101724	S	9162431	S	6132027
M	7142126	M	5121926	M	2101623	M	6132027	M	4111825	M	2101623	M	4111825	M	5121926	M	7142126
Tu	8152330	Tu	6132027	Tu	3101724	Tu	7142126	Tu	5121926	Tu	3101724	Tu	5121926	Tu	6132027	Tu	8152330
W	9162431	W	7142126	W	4111825	W	8152330	W	6132027	W	4111825	W	6132027	W	7142126	W	9162431
Th	10172432	Th	8152330	Th	5121926	Th	9162431	Th	7142126	Th	5121926	Th	7142126	Th	8152330	Th	10172432
F	111825	F	9162431	F	6132027	F	10172432	F	8152330	F	6132027	F	8152330	F	9162431	F	111825
S	121926	S	10172432	S	7142126	S	111825	S	9162431	S	7142126	S	9162431	S	10172432	S	121926
JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER	
S	6132027	S	3101724	S	1815229	S	5121926	S	3101724	S	7142126	S	4111825	S	9162431	S	5121926
M	7142126	M	4111825	M	2101623	M	6132027	M	5121926	M	2101623	M	4111825	M	6132027	M	6132027
Tu	8152330	Tu	5121926	Tu	3101724	Tu	7142126	Tu	6132027	Tu	3101724	Tu	5121926	Tu	7142126	Tu	7142126
W	9162431	W	6132027	W	4111825	W	8152330	W	7142126	W	4111825	W	6132027	W	8152330	W	8152330
Th	10172432	Th	7142126	Th	5121926	Th	9162431	Th	8152330	Th	5121926	Th	7142126	Th	9162431	Th	9162431
F	111825	F	8152330	F	6132027	F	10172432	F	9162431	F	6132027	F	8152330	F	10172432	F	10172432
S	121926	S	9162431	S	7142126	S	111825	S	10172432	S	7142126	S	9162431	S	111825	S	111825
OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
S	5121926	S	3101724	S	1815229	S	4111825	S	1815229	S	6132027	S	3101724	S	1815229	S	5121926
M	6132027	M	4111825	M	2101623	M	5121926	M	2101623	M	3101724	M	5121926	M	2101623	M	6132027
Tu	7142126	Tu	5121926	Tu	3101724	Tu	6132027	Tu	3101724	Tu	4111825	Tu	6132027	Tu	3101724	Tu	7142126
W	8152330	W	6132027	W	4111825	W	7142126	W	4111825	W	5121926	W	7142126	W	5121926	W	8152330
Th	9162431	Th	7142126	Th	5121926	Th	8152330	Th	6132027	Th	6132027	Th	8152330	Th	6132027	Th	9162431
F	10172432	F	8152330	F	6132027	F	9162431	F	7142126	F	7142126	F	8152330	F	8152330	F	10172432
S	111825	S	9162431	S	7142126	S	10172432	S	8152330	S	8152330	S	9162431	S	9162431	S	111825

Good Friday
Whit MondayApril 18
June 9Good Friday
Whit MondayApril 22
June 2Good Friday
Whit MondayApril
May



In the production of 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals and Galenicals full advantage is taken of the collaboration between the Wellcome Chemical and Physiological Research Laboratories and the Experimental Department of the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, and the circle of scientific endeavour is completed by utilising to the fullest extent the resources of the 'Wellcome' Materia Medica Farm. The result of this ideal association of pioneer research work with the most extensive scientific equipment and natural resources is to produce a series of Chemicals, Galenicals and Alkaloids possessing a uniform standard of purity and excellence which is unique.

A circle
of
scientific
endeavour

'Wellcome' Chemicals are required to conform to standards which, in many cases, ensure a much higher degree of purity than that demanded by the B.P.

'Wellcome' Brand Galenicals have uniformity assured by chemical tests, or, where such tests have proved inadequate, by physiological methods. In addition, they are standardised, wherever possible, according to the amount of the most important active principle and not of the total alkaloids.

Standardised
Chemicals
and
Galenicals

Some instances of medicinal products of particular and topical interest, with the introduction of which Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have been prominently associated, appear on *page 4 (facing title page)*. Noteworthy among these are INSULIN, 'KHARSIVAN' and 'NEOKHARSIVAN'—the first British Salvarsan and Neosalvarsan, 'MOOGROL' Brand Mixture of Esters of Acids of the Chaulmoogric Series, for use in leprosy, 'INFUNDIN', 'ERNUTIN', and 'BICREOL' Brand Bismuth Cream, the ideal preparation of metallic bismuth for the treatment of syphilis.

CHEMICALS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Wellcome' Brand—

- Aconitine (*Pure Alkaloid*), B P.
- „ Aconitine Hydrobromide
- „ Aloin, B P
- „ Aloin, B P, Crystal
- „ Apomorphine
- „ Hydrochloride, B P
- „ Atropine (*Pure Alkaloid*), B P.
- „ Atropine Sulphate, B.P
- „ Barium Sulphate
- „ Benzamine Hydrochloride
- „ Benzamine Lactate, B P
- „ Berberine Sulphate
- „ Bismuth and Iron
- „ Citrate (*Soluble*)
- „ Bismuth and Lithium
- „ Citrate (*Soluble*)
- „ Bismuth Carbonate, B P
- „ Bismuth Citrate
- „ Bismuth Oxychloride
- „ Bismuth Salicylate
- „ (*Physiologically Pure*), B P
- „ Bismuth Subgallate
- „ Bismuth Subnitrate, B P
- „ Bismuth Tartrate (*Soluble*)
- „ Brucine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Caffeine (*Pure Alkaloid*), B P.
- „ Caffeine Citrate, B P.
- „ Calcium Glycerophosphate
- „ Calcium Hypophosphite, B P
- „ Cantharidin, B P.
- „ Capsicin
- „ Chloroform, B P
- „ Choline Hydrochloride
- „ Chrysarobin, B P
- „ Cocaine (*Pure Alkaloid*), B P
- „ Cocaine Hydrochloride, B P
- „ Codeine (*Pure Alkaloid*), B P
- „ Codeine Phosphate, B P
- „ Coniine Hydrochloride
- „ Cotarnine Hydrochloride
- „ Emetine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Emetine Bismuthous Iodide
- „ Emetine Hydrobromide
- „ Emetine Hydrochloride
- „ Ergotinine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Ergotoxine Phosphate
- „ Ether, Pure, B P
- „ Ethyl Chloride, B P
- „ Gelsemine Hydrochloride
- „ (Gelseminum hydrochloricum cryst., Ger)
- „ Guaiacol Camphorate
- „ Hæmoglobin
- „ Homatropine (*Pure Alkaloid*)

'Wellcome' Brand—

- Homatropine Hydrobromide, B.P
- „ Homatropine Hydrochloride
- „ Homatropine Methylbromide
- „ Hordenine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Hydrastine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Hydrastine Hydrochloride
- „ Hydrastinine Hydrochloride
- „ Hyoscine Hydrobromide, B P
- „ Hyoscyamine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
- „ Hyoscyamine Sulphate, B P
- „ Ipecacuanha without Emetine
- „ Iron and Ammonium Citrate, B P.
- „ Iron and Ammonium Citrate (*Green*)
- „ Iron and Quinine Citrate, B P.
- „ Iron Arsenate (*Soluble*)
- „ Iron Glycerophosphate
- „ Iron Hypophosphite (*Soluble*)
- „ Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*)
- „ Iron Pyrophosphate (*Soluble*)
- „ Jalap, Resin, Powder, B P.
- „ Lanoline
- „ Lanoline, Anhydrous
- „ Leptandrin
- „ Lithium Benzoate
- „ Lithium Citrate, B P.
- „ Lithium Formate
- „ Lithium Salicylate (*Physiologically Pure*)
- „ Magnesium Glycerophosphate
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Arsenic (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese and Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese Citrate (*Soluble*)
- „ Manganese Hypophosphite
- „ Mercuric Oleate, B P
- „ Mercuric Potassium Iodide (*Soluble*)

Prices on application

'Wellcome' Brand—

- Mercury Iodide, Red, B P
(Mercuric Iodide)
 „ Mercury Iodide, Yellow
(*Pure Mercurous Iodide*)
 „ Mercury Oxide, Yellow, B P
 „ Mercury Subchloride, B P
(Calomel)
 „ Morphine Acetate, B P
 „ Morphine Hydrochloride, B P
 „ Morphine Sulphate
 „ Morphine Tartrate, B P
 „ Nicotine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
 „ Nicotine Tartrate
 „ Pelletierine Tannate, B P
 „ Physostigmine
(*Pure Alkaloid*)
 „ Physostigmine Hydrobromide (*Eserine Hydrobromide*)
 „ Physostigmine Salicylate
(*Eserine Salicylate*)
 „ Physostigmine Sulphate
(*Eserine Sulphate*), B P
 „ Pilocarpine Hydrochloride
 „ Pilocarpine Nitrate, B P
 „ Piperine (*Pure Alkaloid*)
 „ Podophyllin (Podophylli Resina), B P
 „ Potassium Glycerophosphate 50%

'Wellcome' Brand—

- Potassium Hypophosphite
 „ Quinine Acetylsalicylate
 „ Quinine Bihydrochloride
 „ Quinine Bisulphate
 „ Quinine Hydrobromide
 „ Quinine Hydrochloride, B P.
 „ Quinine Hypophosphite
 „ Quinine Lactate
 „ Quinine Phosphate
 „ Quinine Quinate
 „ Quinine Salicylate
 „ Quinine Sulphate
(*Large Flake*), B P.
 „ Scammony Resin, B P
 „ Sodium Formate
 „ Sodium Glycerophosphate
 „ Sodium Gynocardate
 „ Sodium Hypophosphite
(*Pure Crystals*)
 „ Sodium Salicylate (*Flake*)
(*Physiologically Pure*)
 „ Sodium Salicylate (*Powder*)
(*Physiologically Pure*)
 „ Sodium Salicylate (*Natural*)
 „ Sparteine Sulphate
 „ Strophanthin
 „ Strychnine (*Pure Alkaloid*), B P.
 „ Strychnine Hydrochloride, B P
 „ Veratrine (*Pure Alkaloid*)

EXTRACTS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

'Wellcome' Brand Extracts are made from specially selected drugs of the highest quality, carefully picked over before treatment

'Wellcome' Brand Extract of—

- Aloes, B P
 „ Belladonna, Dry, B P.
 „ Cannabis Indica, B P
(*Physiologically Controlled*)
 „ Cascara Sagrada, Dry, B P
 „ Colchicum, B P
 „ Colocynth, Powdered Compound, B P

'Wellcome' Brand Extract of—

- Ergot, B P (*made from physiologically tested Ergot*)
 „ Euonymus, B P
(Euonymin)
 „ Gentian, B P
 „ Hyoscyamus, Dry, B P
 „ Iris, Dry (Iridin)
 „ Liquorice, B P
 „ Nux Vomica, Dry, B P
 „ Taraxacum, B P.

GRANULAR EXTRACTS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Uniform and reliable, more convenient for dispensing than the ordinary extracts

'Wellcome' Brand Granular Extract of—

- Cascara Sagrada
 „ Ergot (*made from physiologically tested Ergot*)

'Wellcome' Brand Granular Extract of—

- Opium (*Standardised*)
 „ Rhubarb

Prices on application

LIQUID EXTRACTS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

These are standardised, as far as possible, to represent definite quantities of the active principle of the drug. With the exception of the B.P. products, which are prepared strictly according to the official directions, they are made by a special process embodying the latest researches on the subject.

'Wellcome' Brand Liquid Extract of—	'Wellcome' Brand Liquid Extract of—
Belladonna, B.P.	Gelsemium
„ Calabar Bean	„ Hamamelis, B.P.
„ Cascara Sagrada, Aromatic	„ Hydrastis, B.P.
„ Cascara Sagrada, B.P.	„ Hyoscyamus
„ Cascara Sagrada, Glycerinated	„ Hyoscyamus (Miscible)
„ Cinchona, B.P.	„ Ipecacuanha, B.P.
„ Cinchona (Miscible)	„ Jaborandi (Miscible)
„ Coca (Miscible)	„ Liquorice
„ Colchicum	„ Nux Vomica, B.P.
„ Ergot, B.P. (<i>made from physiologically tested Ergot</i>)	„ Opium, B.P.
	„ Opium (Miscible)

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Made by processes which preserve all the activity and aroma of the freshly prepared infusions. They keep indefinitely and are convenient in use.

Calumba, Concentrated Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand
Eight times B.P. strength

Gentian, Concentrated Compound Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand
Eight times B.P. strength

Quassia, Concentrated Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand
Eight times B.P. strength

Senega, Concentrated Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand
Eight times B.P. strength

PHYSIOLOGICALLY STANDARDISED, B.P. TINCTURES, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Physiological standardisation is carried out by those methods which, in the light of our present knowledge, are best calculated to give accurate and reliable results.

Cannabis Indica, B.P., Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand
(*Physiologically Controlled*)

Digitalis, B.P., Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand (*Physiologically
Standardised*)

Squill, B.P., Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand (*Physiologically
Standardised*)

Prices on application

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES 'WELLCOME' BRAND

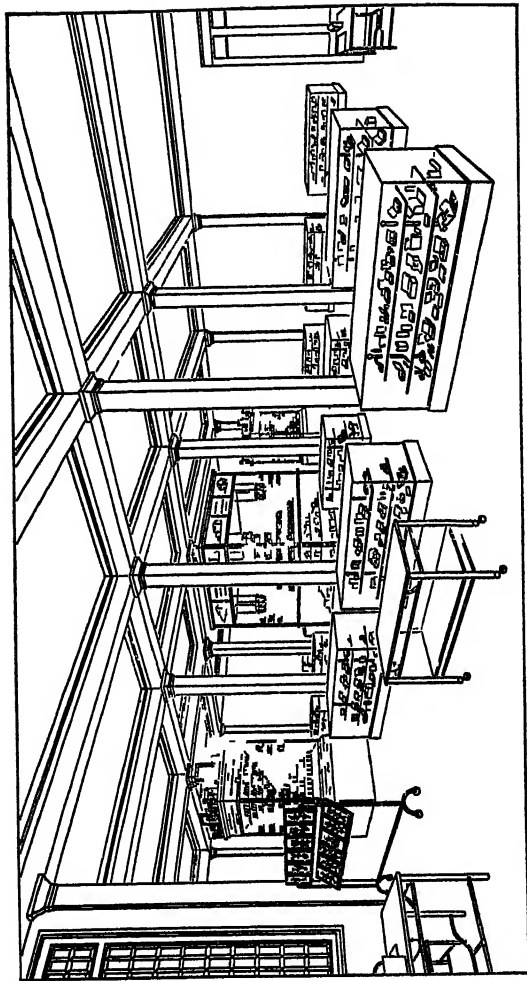
Prepared from picked drugs by a special process which retains the full therapeutic value

'Wellcome' Brand
Concentrated Tincture of—
Aconite Ten times B P strength
 „ **Arnica Flowers.** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Belladonna** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Benzoin, Compound** Three times B P strength
 „ **Calumba.** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Camphor, Compound** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Cannabis Indica** (*Physiologically Controlled*) Ten times B P strength
 „ **Cantharidin.** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Capsicum** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Cardamoms, Compound** Five times B P strength
 „ **Cascarilla** Five times B P strength
 „ **Catechu** Three times B P strength
 „ **Chiretta** Five times B P strength
 „ **Cinchona** Five times B P strength
 „ **Cinchona, Compound** Five times B P strength
 „ **Cochineal** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Colchicum** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Cubebs** Five times B P strength
 „ **Digitalis.** (*Physiologically Standardised*) Five times B P strength
 „ **Gelsemium** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Gentian Compound** Ten times B P strength

'Wellcome' Brand
Concentrated Tincture of—
Ginger Ten times B P strength
 „ **Hamamelis** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Hyoscyamus** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Iodine** Ten times strength of the weak B P tincture
 „ **Jalap** Five times B P strength
 „ **Krameria.** Five times B P strength
 „ **Lavender, Compound** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Lobelia, Ethereal** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Myrrh.** Five times B P strength
 „ **Opium** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Podophyllum** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Pyrethrum** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Rhubarb, Compound** Five times B P strength
 „ **Senega** Five times B P strength
 „ **Senna, Compound** Five times B P strength
 „ **Serpentary** Ten times B P strength
 „ **Squill.** (*Physiologically Standardised*) Five times B P strength
 „ **Stramonium.** Five times B P strength
 „ **Strophanthus** (*Physiologically Standardised*) Five times B P strength
 „ **Tolu, Balsam of.** Five times B P strength
 „ **Valerian, Ammoniated** Four times B P strength

Also other preparations issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand

Prices on application



Right Sectional View of B W & Co Exhibition Room, at 54, Wigmore Street, London, W

AT the B W. & Co Exhibition Room
in the West End of London
we are able to place at the disposal of
members of the Medical Profession the
wealth of information acquired during
many years of research and experimental
work

Here it is possible for us to separate
the scientific from the commercial
aspect of our work, to offer our wide
experience in medical equipment to our
professional clients, and to demonstrate

our products without introducing any
suggestion or obligation to purchase.

At this Exhibition Room

54, WIGMORE STREET
LONDON, W

we shall be glad to supply medical
men visiting London with any
information which it is in our power
to give, and to discuss any suggestions
they may desire to offer.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME AND CO
[THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD, LONDON (ENG.)]



THE
TRADE MARK

‘TABLOID’

The word ‘TABLOID’ is the registered
Trade Mark of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
(THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.)

The word ‘TABLOID’ is applied to many
classes of products issued by Burroughs
Wellcome & Co.

The word ‘TABLOID’ on a package,
wherever purchased, ensures supreme and
uniform quality

The word ‘TABLOID’ on your prescription
secures for your patient a product of the
same composition and activity always and
everywhere.

The word ‘TABLOID’ means “Issued by
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.” and may only be
applied to products issued by them

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

*Offenders are prosecuted rigorously in the interests of
prescribers, dispensers, patients and the firm*

PRICE LIST
OF
FINE PRODUCTS

1925



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
(THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD)
COOK'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
*(to which all Emergency Orders and communications for India
should be addressed)*

P O Box—"290"

Bombay Telephone Number—"22300"

Cable and Telegraphic Address—"TABLOID, BOMBAY"

HOURS OF BUSINESS IN BOMBAY

9 30 A M TO 5 30 P M

SATURDAYS—9 30 A M TO 1 30 P M

o o o

Prices in Bombay subject to alteration without notice
IT IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING
WHOLESALE PRICES BE NOT MENTIONED TO PATIENTS

NOTE—Products marked ¶ throughout this Price List are not stocked by Burroughs Wellcome & Co in Bombay, and are obtainable by special order only

PRICE LIST

Prices subject to alteration without notice

Adrenalin Products

Prices in Bombay

Issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co, present the crystalline active principle of the medulla of the suprarenal gland in an exceptionally pure and stable condition

Adrenalin, B P, 'Wellcome' Brand—Tubes of gr 1 per doz 48 0

Adrenalin, B P, Solution of, 'Wellcome' Brand—
Bottles of 10 c.c. per doz 16 0

" -5 c.c. " 33 0

Adrenalin and Cocaine Hydrochloride, Solution of, 'Wellcome' Brand—Bottles of 10 c.c. per doz 18 0

Each c.c. contains Adrenalin, 0.00003 grammic [gr 1/2200 approx], and Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.02 grammic [gr 1/50 approx], or each ten minims contain Adrenalin, gr 1/3650, and Cocaine Hydrochloride gr 2/11

(See also 'Enuli' Adrenalin, page xix, 'Hypoloid' Adrenalin, page xli, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Adrenalin, page xlvii, 'Soloid' Adrenalin, page liv, 'Tabloid' Adrenalin, page lv)

'Alaxa' (Trade Mark) Aromatic Elixir of Cascara Sagrada—
Bottles of 4 fl oz per doz 42 0

Each fluid drachm contains the equivalent of twenty four minims of Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada, B P

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vaporole' Brand (see page lxxv) Analysis Charts, packets of 25 per doz packets 12 0

Atomisers, 'Paroleine' (Trade Mark)—
Naso-Pharyngeal 'Paroleine' Atomiser each 6 0
Tongue Depressor for same " 4 0

Benedict Test, 'Soloid' Brand (see page lviii)

'Bicreol' (Trade Mark) Brand Bismuth Cream—
Pots of 1/2 oz per doz 30 0
" 66 0

Bismuth "Gauze," 'Tabloid' Brand (see page lxxviii)

'Bivo' (Trade Mark) Beef and Iron Wine—
Bottles of 8 fl oz per doz 54 0
" 16 fl oz 96 0

Each fluid ounce represents two ounces of beef and one grain of metallic iron

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine with Quinine—
Bottles of 8 fl oz per doz 54 0
" 16 fl oz 96 0

Each fluid ounce contains the equivalent of one grain of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form, and two-fifths of a grain of quinine sulphate

Borofax' (Trade Mark) Brand Boric Acid Ointment A protective, antiseptic and sedative dressing which never becomes rancid
Collapsible tubes per doz tubes 7 8

" " (large) " " 15 0

¶ 'Brockedon' Products—

Burroughs Wellcome & Co are the successors to, and sole proprietors of, the business of BROCKEDON, who, in 1842, ORIGINATED COMPRESSED MEDICINES in the shape of bi convex discs, issued under the designation of "Compressed Pills"

'Brockedon' Brand Compressed Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda

'Brockedon' Brand Compressed Pure Bi-Carbonate of Potass

'Brockedon' Brand Compressed Pure Chlorate of Potass

In boxes per doz Rs 12-0, Rs 20 0, Rs 40 0

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only



Calomel Cream, 'Wellcome' Brand—
Containing 5 per cent of Calomel, 2 oz bottles per doz 48 0
(See also *Mercurial Cream*, page xlv)

Chemicals, 'Wellcome' Brand (see *Special Price List*)

¶ Chenopodium Oil, 'Wellcome' Brand
In bottles of 100 c c each 50 0
[See also 'Tabloid' (Capsule) *Chenopodium Oil*, page lxxv]

CHESTS AND CASES, ^{TRADE} MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND (For illustrations, see pages lxxxix-xciv)

Hypodermic

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

These Cases contain, in most instances, complete Hypodermic outfits, consisting of syringe and needles, and from 5 to 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic products. The Cases are prepared in gold, silver or nickel-plated metal, and in aluminium, also in a great variety of fancy leathers. The metal Cases may readily be sterilised

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| No 3 | 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case
Measurements $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in Contains an
'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two regular
steel needles and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
products, etc | Each
Rs 4s |
| | In Morocco Leather or Brun Cover | 30 0 |
| | ¶ In Tan Cover or Brown or Green Seal Leather | 36 0 |
| | ¶ In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather | 44 0 |
| " 5 | 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case Measure
ments $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Fitted as No 3 Case | |
| | In Morocco Leather | 50 0 |
| | ¶ In Brown or Green Seal Leather | 55 0 |
| | ¶ In Crushed Morocco | 65 0 |
| | ¶ In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather | 65 0 |
| " 7 * | 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket Case
Measurements $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in Contains an
'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with two
regular steel needles, steel exploring needle, and 12
tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, etc,
in detachable nickel plated aseptic frame | |
| | In Aluminium | 28 0 |
| | ¶ In Solid Silver | 110 0 |
| " 10 | 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-
Case. Measurements $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in Contains
an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (each
part separately held in holdfast clip), two needles,
detachable finger grip, and five tubes of 'Tabloid'
Hypodermic products in a hinged rack. Complete
with soft leather cover | |
| | In Nickel-plated Metal | 18 0 |

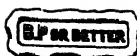
*See illustration on page xc

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

No 15	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket Case Measurements $4 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ in Contains an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (in separable sterilisable tray), with two platinum iridium needles, one steel exploring needle, eight tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, two 'Hypoloid' Brand products, a stoppered bottle, sterilising cup, forceps, inflammable products for sterilising purposes, etc. Complete with soft leather cover In Nickel plated Metal	Each Rs As 45 0
" 20	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket Case Measurements $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in Contains an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (each part securely held in a separate clip), two steel needles, finger grip, a small glass phial, stoppered and capped, for ether, and 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products Complete with soft leather cover In Nickel-plated Metal	 27 0
" 21	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket Case Measure- ments $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$ in Contains an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two steel needles, nine tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, capsule of ether, small glass phial, stoppered and capped, for sterilised water, etc In Morocco Leather ¶ In Brown or Green Seal Leather ¶ In Crushed Morocco ¶ In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	 50 0 60 0 70 0 70 0
" 22	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket Case Measurements $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in Fitted with detach- able nickel plated aseptic frame and convenient rack Contains the same as No 21 Case, with the addition of an exploring needle In Aluminium ¶ In Solid Silver	 28 0 120 0
" 23	'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket Case Measure- ments $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products It can be easily carried in the vest pocket In Morocco Leather ¶ In Brown or Green Seal Leather ¶ In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	 14 0 15 0 25 0
" 24	¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Pocket-Case Measure- ments $2 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in removable tray In Nickel plated Metal	 10 0

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

**Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)**

- No 33 ¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Silver Hypodermic Pocket Case
Measurements $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in Contains an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two silver mounted platino iridium needles, two capped and stoppered bottles, one tube of 'Soloid' Mercuric Potassium Iodide, and 14 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products
Each Rs. As
In Solid Silver 400 0
- " 35 ¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Gold Hypodermic Pocket Case
Measurements $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in Contains a B W & Co Solid Gold Hypodermic Syringe (nun 20), with two gold mounted platino iridium needles, two capped and stoppered bottles, mortar and pestle, one tube of 'Soloid' Mercuric Potassium Iodide and 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in hinged rack
In Solid Gold, exquisitely wrought 1800 0
- " 40 * 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket Case (*The Mussel Shell*) Measurements $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ in Contains an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, finger grip, two regular steel needles, one exploring needle, and five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products Complete with soft leather cover
In Nickel plated Metal 90 0
- , 45 'Tabloid' Brand Quinine Injection Pocket Case
Measurements $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains an All-Metal Hypodermic Syringe (nun 20), with two steel needles, two $\frac{1}{4}$ oz bottles, stoppered and capped, spirit lamp, sterilising cup, sterilising tray, box for matches, etc, wind shield, forceps, one tube of 'Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate and three tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Quinine Bihydrochloride Complete with soft leather cover
In Nickel plated Metal 35 0

Hypodermic and Ophthalmic

- , 80 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic and Ophthalmic Pocket Case (*The "British Army Regulation"*) Measurements $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in Contains 13 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, two camel hair brushes, forceps, etc
In Aluminum 27 0

* See illustration on page 20

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

Ophthalmic

Ophthalmic Pocket-Case, 'Tabloid' Brand—

A convenient Pocket Case, carrying a supply of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' products of mydriatic, myotic, astringent and ocular-anæsthetic drugs of exceptional purity, prepared in accurate doses, adapted for immediate use

No 93 *	'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic Pocket Case	Each
	Measurements $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Ophthalmic products in removable tray, mortar and pestle, vulcanite rod, solution dropper, two camel hair brushes, and an eye cup	Rs 1/6
	In Nickel plated Metal	13 0

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand —

These Cases contain, within a very small compass, comprehensive outfits of fine drugs, in doses of great accuracy, ready for immediate dispensing They provide the best medical equipments for the country practitioner, as well as for explorers, missionaries, planters, etc They are fitted, according to the purposes for which they are required, with 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products, 'AGIA' Aseptic and other Hypodermic Syringes, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, emergency dressings, etc

For ordinary use these Cases are usually bound in morocco or other fine leathers, but for hard wear or tropical climates it is advisable to have them bound in brun or tan cover, or to select those made of metal or wood

Pocket, Hand and Saddle

No 109	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case	Measurements $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in	Contains seven tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, etc	Each
	In Black Japanned Metal			Rs 1/6
" 112 ¶	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case	Measurements $4 \times 3 \times 1$ in	Contains five glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand products	
	In Nickel plated Metal			" 14 0
" 114	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case (<i>The Alpine</i>)	Measurements $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in	Contains four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, also Chlorodyne, Cocaine and Boric Acid Lotion, gusset pocket for dressings or papers, etc Weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ oz	
	In Morocco Leather			36 0

Prices depend upon the contents selected

* See illustration on page 12211

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

**Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)**

No 115	¶¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case Measurements $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains ten $\frac{1}{2}$ oz phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, gusset pocket for dressings or papers, etc	Each Rs. Ls.
	In Morocco Leather	<i>approx</i> 45 0
	In Brun Cover	" 50 0
	In Seal Leather	" 80 0
	In Crocodile Leather	" 80 0
	In Tan Cover	" 80 0
" 116	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case Measurements $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz and 1 dr phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, gusset pocket for dressings or papers, etc	
	In Morocco Leather	" 55 0
	¶¶ In Brun Cover	" 60 0
	¶¶ In Seal Leather	" 85 0
" 117	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case Measurements $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, gusset pocket for dressings or papers, etc	
	In Morocco Leather	" 60 0
	¶¶ In Brun Cover	" 70 0
	¶¶ In Brown or Green Seal Leather	" 90 0
	¶¶ In Tan Cover	" 105 0
	¶¶ In Crocodile Leather	" 105 0
" 122	¶¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case Measurements $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains from 8 to 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products	
	In Morocco Leather	" 21 0
" 123	¶¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case Measurements $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains from 10 to 16 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products	
	In Morocco Leather	" 30 0
	In Tan Cover	" 35 0
	In Seal Leather	" —
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	" —
" 124	¶¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case Measurements $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Similar in design to No 123 Case Contains from 16 to 24 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products	
	In Morocco Leather or Brun Cover	" 38 0
	In Tan Cover	" 45 0
	In Seal Leather	" 55 0
	In Crocodile Leather	" 74 0

Prices depend upon the contents selected

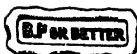
Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

No	Measurements	Contents	Each
125 ¶	5½ × 4 × 1½ in	Contains 14 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a removable tray carrying 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, a B W & Co Nickel plated Hypodermic Syringe, and two regular steel needles	R. A
		In Morocco Leather or Brun Cover	approx 55 0
		In Tan Cover	" 62 0
		In Brown or Green Seal Leather	" 72 0
		In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	" 90 0
126 ¶	5½ × 4 × 1½ in	Fitted as No 125 Case, except that the hypodermic equipment is enclosed in a compact leather case which may be used separately	
		In Morocco Leather or Brun Cover	" 68 0
		In Tan Cover	" 80 0
		In Brown or Green Seal Leather	" 90 0
		In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	" 118 0
127 ¶	5½ × 4 × 1½ in	Fitted as No 126 Case, except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are contained in feather weight tubes	
		In Brun Cover	" 98 0
		In Tan Cover	" 105 0
128	6 × 3½ × 1 in	Contains 14 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Hypodermic and Ophthalmic products, an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, needles, etc	
		In Metal Case covered with Black Morocco Leather	" 55 0
131	6 × 3½ × 1½ in	Contains seven tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Tabloid' Brand Dressings, etc	
		In Maroon Leather	" 15 0
		¶ In Red Leather	" 15 0
		¶ In Brown Leatherette	" 15 0
		¶ In Brown Morocco Leather	" 18 8
133	6½ × 4½ × 1½ in	Contains eight ½ oz phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, wallet for papers, etc	
		In Metal covered with Morocco Leather	" 45 0
		¶ In Metal covered with Brun Cover	" 45 0

Prices depend upon the contents selected

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

**Boxes and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)**

No 134	¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case	Each
	Measurements $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	R. A.
	phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, gusset pocket	
	for dressings or papers, etc	
	In Morocco Leather	approx 40 0
	In Solid Brun Cover, unlined	" 45 0
	In Brun Cover	" 45 0
	In Tan Cover	" 65 0
	In Brown Seal Leather	" 65 0
	In Crocodile Leather	" 65 0
No 135	¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case	Measure-
	ments $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains sixteen 3 dr and	
	eight 1 dr phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products,	
	gusset pocket for dressings or papers, etc	
	In Morocco Leather	" 75 0
	In Brun Cover	" 90 0
No 136	¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle Case	Measure-
	ments $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	
	phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, gusset pocket for	
	dressings or papers, etc	
	In Solid Brun Cover, unlined	" 45 0
	In Brun Cover	" 45 0
	In Tan Cover	" 90 0
No 137	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle Case	Measure-
	ments $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	
	phial of 'Tabloid' Brand products, gusset pocket	
	for dressings or papers, etc	
	In Brun Cover	" 75 0
	In Tan Cover	" 105 0
No 138	¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle Case	Measure-
	ments $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Fitted as No 136 Case,	
	except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are	
	contained in feather weight tubes	
	In Brun Cover	" 70 0
	In Tan Cover	" 85 0
No 139	¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle Case	Measure-
	ments $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in Fitted as No 137 Case,	
	except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are	
	contained in feather-weight tubes	
	In Brun Cover	" 105 0
	In Tan Cover	" 135 0
No 140	¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case	Measure-
	ments $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains seven $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	
	phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, gusset pocket for	
	dressings or papers, and a compartment containing	
	small boxes Similar in design to No 134 Case	
	In Morocco Leather	" 50 0

*Prices depend upon the contents selected**Always write 'Tabloid' in full*

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

No 141 ¶	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket Case	Measurements $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in	Contains fifteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, gusset pocket for dressings or papers, and a compartment containing small boxes. Similar in design to No 117 Case	Each Rs. As
	In Morocco Leather			approx 70 0
" 143 ¶	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle Case	Measurements $8 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in	Contains 16 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc., and a removable tray for sundries, etc. Completely dust proof and rain-proof	
	In Brun Cover			" 130 0

Cycle, Carriage, Car and Equipment

" 200	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Physician's Cycle Handle Bar</i>)	Measurements $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in	Contains nine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor pocket surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Weight, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb	
	In Black Enamelled Brun Cover			" 85 0
" 202 ¶	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Physician's Cycle Stay-Bar</i>)	Measurements $10 \times 5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in	Contains twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, dressings, and minor surgical instruments	
	In Black Enamelled Brun Cover			" 100 0
" 204 ¶	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>1 aches Life buoy</i>)	Diameter $11\frac{1}{2}$ in, depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ in	Contains six 1 oz corked bottles and nine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz metal screw-capped bottles, minor surgical instruments, dressings, 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc	" —
" 206	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest	Measurements $13\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in	Similar to No 208 Chest. Contains twelve $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Made of dressed and varnished Raw hide	" 210 0
" 208	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest	Measurements $15\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in	Contains fourteen 4 oz stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc. Made of dressed and varnished Raw-hide	" —
" 209	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case	Measurements $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in	Contains 46 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, medicine measure, etc	
	In Morocco Leather or Brun Cover			" 260 0
	¶ In Tan Cover			" 320 0

Prices depend upon the contents selected

¶ *Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only*

**Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)**

No 211 *¶	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $11\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in Fitted as No 209 Case, except that it contains 45 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and has the contents differently arranged	Each Rs As
	In Morocco Leather or Brun Cover	approx 360 0
" 216	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $10\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in Fitted as No 218 Case, but with contents differently arranged	
	In Morocco Leather or Brun Cover	" 240 0
" 218 ¶¶	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $10 \times 6 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 33 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc	
	In Brun Cover	" 220 0
	In Levant Morocco Leather	" 220 0
	In Tan Cover	" 250 0
" 219 ¶¶	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $13\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in Contains 8 stoppered and 40 corked phials fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two steel needles, etc	
	In Morocco Leather or Brun Cover	" 370 0
" 220	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $13\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 8 stoppered and 42 corked phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two needles, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc	
	In Morocco Leather or Brun Cover	" 380 0
" 221 ¶¶	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $14 \times 9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in Fitted as No 220 Case, with the addition of nine 2 dr phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and a glass stoppered and capped ether bottle	
	In <i>extra finish</i> Morocco Leather or Brun Cover	" 600 0
	In Tan Cover	" 640 0
	In <i>extra finish</i> Crocodile Leather	" 640 0
" 222	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $13\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6$ in Contains 59 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc	
	In Brun Cover	" 740 0

Prices depend upon the contents selected

** See illustration on page xci*

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

No 223	*¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $15\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in Fitted as No 222 Case, but with contents differently arranged, and with the addition of a stoppered and capped ether bottle In Brun Cover	R 1/2 R 1/2 approx 800 0
227	¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 46 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products Made of metal, covered with leather Weight, about 2 lb 6 oz In Brun Cover In Tan Cover	" 165 0 " 165 0
229	¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains forty 4 dr phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products Made of metal, covered with leather Weight, about 4 lb 13 oz In Brun Cover	" 145 0
231	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $11\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in Contain 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc, and is based upon the recommendations of Sir W MOORE in his <i>Manual of Family Medicine for India</i> Weight, about 6 lb 14 oz In Black Japanned Metal	" 140 0
232	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (<i>Physician's Emergency Case</i>) Measurements $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 'Hypoid' Brand products of 'Ernutin', 'Infundin' Brand Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract, 'Epinine,' etc 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Ernutin' (Oral), an 'ACLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe with two needles, five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 'Soloid' Corrosive Sublimate, 'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform, apparatus for intravenous injection, stomach tube, etc Weight, about 5½ lb In Brun Cover	" 252 0
233	¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains one 1½ oz stoppered bottle, six ½ oz phials, seven medium sized tubes and five small tubes of 'Tabloid and 'Soloid' Brand products In Aluminium Metal	" 38 0

Prices depend upon the contents selected

** See illustration on page 101*

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

**Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)**

- No 250 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest Measurements $15\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 36 stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B W & Co minor surgical instruments, dressings, etc Weight about 40 lb Each Rs 45
In Japanned Sheet Iron from 600 0
- " 251 ¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest Measurements $15 \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains forty $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz feather weight bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B W & Co Weight, about 27 lb
In Aluminium approx 1200 0
- " 254 * 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest (*The Indian*) Measurements $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains sixteen $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz glass-stoppered bottles and seven 4 dr phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments, dressings, etc Weight, about 12 lb
In Japanned Metal " 150 0
- " 255 ¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest Measurements $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B W & Co, dressings, etc
In Black Japanned Metal " 200 0
Aluminium 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chests kept in stock Special designs to order Fitted complete
- " 256 ¶ 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest Measurements $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz feather-weight bottles and tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc
In Aluminium " 420 0
- Prices depend upon the contents selected*
- " 258 * 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (*The Settler's*) Measurements $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains twelve $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Hazelune' Cream, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, etc
In Black Japanned Metal 55 0
- " 260 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (*The Safari*) Measurements $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 17 bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, a B W & Co All-Metal Hypodermic Syringe (min 20), 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Borofax,' 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, minor surgical instruments, etc Complete with canvas cover and strap
In Black Japanned Metal 250 0

* See illustrations on page xcii

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

No 261	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (7 1/2 In Orient) Measurements 7 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 2 in Contains 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Borofax,' 'Menthofax,' 'Sketofax,' 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, Camon Oil (solidified), castor oil, 'Opa' Tooth Tablet, Menthol Snuff (B W & Co), sponge, scissors, and 1 First-Aid folder containing jaconet, court plaster, adhesive plaster, camel-hair brush, safety pins, etc In Aluminium Metal	Each Rs 4/-
" 300	'Tabloid' Brand Antidote Case Measurements 12 x 6 1/2 x 3 in Contains eighteen 1/2 oz phials and 3 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand antidotes, 'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite, stomach syphon tube, catheter, an 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two needles, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc In Polished Mahogany	37 0
" 360	'Tabloid' Brand Tuberculin Dilution Case For the preparation of dilutions from undiluted tuberculins Measurements 8 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 2 1/2 in The contents comprise a glass pipette (with rubber tube and mouthpiece) graduated in hundredths of a c c from 0.01 c c to 0.1 c c and also at 1 c c, one 1 c c and six graduated 10 c c glass bottles (for primary and higher dilutions respectively), rubber corked and with sanded fronts on which to write strengths of dilutions, a 4 oz rubber-corked bottle for saline solution, graduated at 100 c c, a 1/2 oz bottle of antiseptic soap solution, a 1 oz packet of 'Tabloid' Absorbent Cotton, two tubes of 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 0.23 gm, and a supply of 'Soloid' Hexa methylenetetramine products, one or more of which can be burned to provide a flame for sterilising purposes The bottles are held in position in the sterilisable metal rack by means of spring clips In Aluminium Metal	95 0
" 363	'Tabloid' Brand Cholera Case Measurements 15 1/2 x 9 1/2 x 4 1/2 in Contains 'Tabloid' Brand Hypo dermic products, clinical and chemical thermometers, metal box of glycerin dilutions, with two pipettes, sphygmometer, 'Hypoloid' Brand 'Infundin,' 25 oz glass boiling flask (graduated), large nickel plated spirit lamp, canulae for intravenous, intraperitoneal and subcutaneous injection, two glass rectal nozzles, steriliser with metal lamp and aluminium tray, 'AGLA' Syringes with two steel needles, 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc Weight about 15 lb In Japanned Metal	65 0

2811

**Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)**

No 601	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in Fitted with six bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand products. Metal case, japanned black outside, enamelled white inside	Each Rs. 19 0
	If desired, the Cases are supplied empty Rs. 7 8	
" 602	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $8\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 2$ in Fitted with 12 regular bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Metal case, japanned black outside, enamelled white inside	" 36 0
	If desired, the Cases are supplied empty Rs. 12 0	
" 603	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case Measurements $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in Fitted with six regular bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. In Aluminium Metal	" 8 0
	If desired, the Cases are supplied empty Rs. 5 0	
	<i>Prices depend upon the contents selected</i>	

* These Cases, whether full or empty, are sold on the express condition that they shall be used as containers for Burroughs Wellcome & Co products only. The assortment of 'Tabloid' Brand products may be varied as required (*prices to correspond*)

First-Aid**First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand—**

These Equipments provide compact, complete outfits of emergency medicines, dressings and first aid accessories. Portable and convenient, they form ideal equipments for motorists, cyclists, airmen, yachtsmen and explorers. Comprehensive outfits suitable for offices, theatres, factories, mines, etc., are also supplied.

No 702	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid Measurements $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Boroflan', 'Hyaline' Cream, 2 oz volatile, Caron Oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, jaconet, castor oil, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc	Each Rs. 14
	In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Leather	
		90 0
" 704	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid Measurements $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in The contents of this Equipment are similar to those of No 7-3, and the case is made absolutely dust-proof	
	In Rex Red or Royal Blue Morocco Leather	
		220 0
" 706	'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (<i>The Aviator's</i>) Measurements $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times \frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Tabloid' Bandage, 'Tabloid' Boric Gaur, adhesive plaster, court plaster, jaconet, pins, etc	
	In Aluminium	
		18 0

† See illustration on page XLIV

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Chests and Cases, ‘Tabloid’ Brand (*continued*)

No 707	‘Tabloid’ Brand First Aid Measurements $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in Contains seven tubes of ‘Tabloid’ and ‘Soloid’ Brand products, ‘Vaporole’ Iodine Tincture, ‘Vaporole’ Aromatic Ammonia, ‘Borofax,’ Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, ‘Tabloid’ Bandages and Dressings, castor oil, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc In Aluminised Metal	Each Rs. As. 15 0
„ 708	‘Tabloid’ Brand First Aid (<i>The Nurses</i>) Measurements $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in Contains 2 tubes of ‘Tabloid’ and ‘Soloid’ Brand products, ‘Vaporole’ Iodine Tincture, ‘Vaporole’ Aromatic Ammonia, ‘Borofax,’ Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, ‘Tabloid’ Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc In Aluminised Metal	 10 0
„ 709	‘Tabloid’ Brand First Aid (<i>The Boy Scout’s</i>) Measurements $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in Contains ‘Vaporole’ Iodine Tincture, ‘Vaporole’ Aromatic Ammonia, ‘Borofax,’ Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, ‘Tabloid’ Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, camel hair brush and pins In Aluminised Metal	 10 0
	Special Webbing Holder, for attaching No 707, 708 or 709 First Aid to waist-belt or cycle handle bar	each Rs. 14
„ 710	‘Tabloid’ Brand First Aid Measurements $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in Contains ‘Tabloid’ Bandage, ‘Tabloid’ Dressings, ‘Borofax,’ ‘Vaporole’ Iodine Tincture, ‘Vaporole’ Aromatic Ammonia, Carron oil (solidified), adhesive and cout plaster, camel hair brush and pins In Scarlet Enamelled Metal	 4 0
„ 715 *	‘Tabloid’ Brand First-Aid Measurements $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in Contains eight tubes of ‘Tabloid’ and ‘Soloid’ Brand products, ‘Vaporole’ Iodine Tincture, ‘Vaporole’ Aromatic Ammonia, ‘Borofax,’ Sal Volatile, Carron oil (solidified), ‘Tabloid’ Bandages and Dressings, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised or Black Japanned Metal	 25 0
„ 722	‘Tabloid’ Brand First-Aid Measurements $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains eight tubes of ‘Tabloid’ and ‘Soloid’ Brand products, ‘Vaporole’ Iodine Tincture, ‘Vaporole’ Aromatic Ammonia, ‘Hazeline’ Cream, ‘Borofax,’ sal volatile, Carron oil (solidified), ‘Tabloid’ Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, jaconet, castor oil, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised Metal	 38 0

* See illustration on page xciv

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

**Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)**

- No 723 'Tabloid' Brand First Aid Measurements $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, 5al volatile, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, jaconet, plaster, protective skin, scissors, pins, etc

Each
Rs 15

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Imperial Green
Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminium Metal

45 0

- " 730 'Tabloid' Brand First Aid (for offices, theatres, assembly halls, etc) Measurements $16\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 10 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline,' 'Hazeline' Cream, " 'Hazeline' Snow," 5al volatile, Carron oil (solidified), jaconet, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, dressing forceps, scissors, pins, etc

In Mahogany, with glass panel front

130 0

- " 740 " 'Tabloid' Brand First Aid (for factories, mines, etc) Measurements $18 \times 16 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 15 bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Brand product, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Carron oil (solidified), 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, collodion, chloroform, ether, ethyl chloride, etc, together with tourniquet, splints, clinical thermometer, artery forceps, bone saw and other surgical instruments and sundries, hypodermic and ophthalmic cases, etc

In Black Japanned Metal

1100 0

In Teak or Mahogany

1360 0

Refills for any of these First Aid Equipments are
supplied Particulars and prices on application

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

CHESTS AND CASES, TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND

Antiseptic

Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand—

No 400	¶ 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case	Measurements	Each
	6½ × 5½ × 2½ in	Contains four feather weight tubes of 'Soloid' Brand products	Rs 14
	In Solid Brun Cover, unlined	<i>approx</i>	37 8
	In Brun Cover	"	44 0
" 401	¶ 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case	Measurements	
	7½ × 5½ × 2½ in	Contains five feather weight tubes of 'Soloid' Brand products	
	In Brun Cover	<i>approx</i>	55 0
" 410	¶ 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case	Measurements	
	9½ × 7½ × 5½ in	Contains eighteen 3½ oz glass stoppered bottles of 'Soloid' Brand products, and tray for minor surgical dressings, etc	
	In Black Japanned Metal	<i>approx</i>	125 0

Prices depend upon the contents selected

Analysis and Test

Analysis and Test Cases, 'Soloid' Brand—

Compact, portable Cases, fitted with the necessary reagents and apparatus for conducting analyses of water, sewage, or urine No 505 and No 506 'Soloid' Brand Cases provide, in small compass, the apparatus and materials necessary for carrying out ordinary bacteriological examinations and blood tests

No 500	'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case	Measurements	Each
	12½ × 10½ × 4½ in	Contains 1 nickel evaporating dish, Erlenmeyer flask, tripod, spirit lamp, 100 c c and other graduated cylinders, together with 'Soloid' Brand products for water analysis	Rs 14
	In non-warping, seasoned wood with mahogany finish		105 0
501	'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case (<i>The "British Army Regulation"</i>)	Measurements, including cover 13½ × 11½ × 5 in	
	Contains 'Soloid' Brand products, apparatus, analytical chart, etc Complete, with waterproof canvas cover and all necessary straps for transport		
	In non warping, seasoned wood with mahogany finish, well screwed together, green-bauve lined		180 0

¶ *Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only*

**Chests and Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (continued)**

No 502	'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case Measurements $18\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 'Soloid' Brand products and apparatus, specially adapted for the examination of water and sewage effluents, and including a special distillation outfit for the estimation of ammonia In non warping, seasoned wood, with mahogany finish	Each Rs 48
" 505	'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case Measurements $5 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ in Contains a com- prehensive outfit of 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains, three stoppered bottles for absolute alcohol, methyl alcohol, distilled water, a red stoppered bottle for Gram's blue, microscopic slides, cover slips, capillary pipettes for blood collecting, sterile throat swab, graduated pipette, cover glass forceps, dissection forceps, spirit lamp, watch glasses, glass funnel, filter papers, a metal case of needles (straight No 9), etc Complete with soft leather cover In Nickel plated Metal	175 0 55 0
" 506	'Soloid' Brand Blood Test Case Measure- ments $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 'Soloid' Brand Romanowsky Microscopic Stain (Leishman's Powder), 20 c.c drop bottle containing distilled water, two 10 c.c glass stoppered and capped phials for methyl alcohol, 1 c.c pipette, grease crayon, glass rod, camel hair brush, vaseline, haemoglobinometer scale, absorbent paper for use with scale, a vest-pocket case containing Hædorn needle in carbolic alcohol, and six microscopic slides Complete with soft leather cover In Nickel plated Metal	
" 510	'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case Measure- ments $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in Contains 'Soloid' Brand products, urinometer, Esbach albumino- meter, graduated measure, analysis charts, pipette, test tubes and stand, spirit lamp etc Complete with soft leather cover In Nickel plated Metal	
	The following apparatus can be obtained separately —	Rs 0
	Esbach's Albuminometer	3 6
	Urinometer	3 8
	30 c.c Graduated tube	2 0
	Immersion tank	11 4
	Two test tubes (Large, As 4, small, As 3)	12 7
	The above set complete	9 0

* See illustrations on page 2000

Always write 'Soloid' in full

Chloroform, 'Vaporole' Brand (<i>see</i> 'Vaporole' Brand Products, <i>page</i> lxxxiv)	
Chloroform, 'Wellcome' Brand (<i>see</i> 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)	
Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract, 'Kepler' (<i>see</i> <i>page</i> xlv)	
Compound Menthol Snuff (B W & Co) (<i>see</i> <i>page</i> xlv)	Rs 14
Creosote and Camphor Balls, 'Wellcome' Brand, 2 oz pots, per doz	48 0
Dialysed Iron (B W & Co)—	
Bottles containing 4 fl oz with dropper	per doz 30 0
¶ " " 16 fl oz " "	" 84 0
Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, 'Wellcome' Brand (<i>see</i> <i>page</i> li)	
Diphtheria Antitoxin, Concentrated, 'Wellcome' Brand (<i>see</i> <i>page</i> li)	

DRESSINGS, PLEATED, COMPRESSED TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Pleated, Compressed Bandages, and Dressings were *originated* and *introduced* by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This series provides surgical accessories which are superior to the ordinary varieties in every particular. They are extremely compact and convenient, and made from materials of the finest quality.

Dressings, Surgical, 'Tabloid' Brand—		Per
Absorbent Cotton between Gauze, Compressed 'Tabloid' Brand—		doz Rs 14
2 oz packets		9 0
Bandages, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
Open Wove, 1 in × 6 yards		4 0
" " 2½ in × 6 yards		7 0
" " 3 in × 6 yards		9 0
Flannel, 2½ in × 5 yards		24 0
Triangular (Pictorial)		14 0
Cotton, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
Absorbent, ½ oz in packets of 4	per doz packets	Rs 8 6
" 1 oz packets		4 12
" 1 oz "		6 8
Boric, ½ oz "		4 0
" 1 oz "		5 8
Double Cyanide, 3%, ½ oz packets		5 0
" " 3%, 1 oz "		7 8
Gauze, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
Absorbent, in packets of 3 yards		18 0
Bismuth, * ½ in × 1 yard, cartons of 6 (<i>Standard</i>)		76 0
" * 1 in × 1 yard " 6 "		36 0
" * 2 in × 1 yard " 6 "		54 0
" * 3 in × 1 yard " 6 "		70 0
" in packets of 1 in × 6 yards		15 0
" " 2 in × 6 yards		24 0
" " 3 in × 6 yards		30 0
" " 36 in × 3 yards		27 0

* These Dressings are not Pleated Compressed

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

**Dressings, Surgical, 'Tabloid' Brand**

(continued)—

Gauze, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (continued)

	Per doz
Boric, in packets of 3 yds	20 0
Double Cyanide, $\frac{3}{4}$ %, in packets of 1 yard	10 0
" " " " 3 yds	42 0
Iodoform, " " 1 yard	14 0
" " " " 3 yds	33 0
" " " " 1 m & 3 yds	16 0
Sal Alembroth, 1%, " 3 yds	22 0
Head Dressing, Adjustable (Compressed), 'Tabloid' Brand—	
Packets containing Adjustable Head Dressing, Pad of Double Cyanide Gauze, Safety Pin and Directions Slip	2 0
Packets containing Adjustable Head Dressing, large size (for major operations), Pad of Double Cyanide Gauze, Safety Pin and Directions Slip	33 0
Lint, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—	
Plain, 1 oz packets	5 8
" " " " 1 oz "	7 0
Boric, 1 oz "	1 0
" " " " 1 oz "	6 6
Carbolised, 1 oz "	3 8

Ear Drums, Artificial (Dr Wood Cousins design), in four sizes—

Boxes of 10	per doz boxes	84 0
Probe and Forceps combined, for insertion or extraction of the drum	per doz	48 0

TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'ELIXOID' is a registered trade mark or brand

Agreeably flavoured, elegant and acceptable fluid preparations of drugs

'ELIXOID' BRAND—

	Per doz
Acetomorphine (see Heroin, below)	18 1/2
" Ammonium Valerianate, bottles containing 4 fl oz	54 0
Each fluid drachm contains Ammonium Valerianate, gr 2	
Dimorphine (see Heroin, below)	
" Formates Compound, bottles containing 4 fl oz	1 0
Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Formate, gr 1	
Sodium Formate, gr 6, and Magnesium Formate, gr 6	
" Glycerophosphates, bottles containing 4 fl oz	24 0
Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr 1	
Sodium Glycerophosphate, gr 2 Potassium Glycerophosphate, gr 2, and Magnesium Glycerophosphate, gr 1	
" Heroin and Terpin Hydrate, bottles containing 4 fl oz	30 0
Each fluid drachm contains Heroin Hydrochloride, gr 1/10, and Terpin Hydrate, gr 1	
" Mucin, bottles containing 4 fl oz	54 0
Each fluid drachm contains, in suspension, Mucin, gr 2 1/2	
" Pine Tree Compound, bottles containing 4 fl oz	30 0
A pleasantly flavoured product, each fluid drachm of which contains 1 gr, Balsam of Tolu and 'Pinol,' with Terpin Hydrate, gr 1/8, Tincture of Virginian Prune, min 1/2, and Liquid Extract of Ipecacuanha, min 1/2	

Also other preparations issued under the 'ELIXOID' Brand

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

TRADE MARK 'ENULE' BRAND RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES

The word 'ENULE' is a registered trade mark or brand

In 'ENULE' Rectal Suppositories, the active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass by a special process. Each product is enclosed in a sheath of pure tinfoil.

In prescribing or ordering, it is sufficient to quote the distinguishing number, for instance—"R 'Enule,' No 31."

'ENULE' BRAND—

No	In boxes of one dozen (of one strength)	Per doz boxes
31	Adrenalin, 0.003 gm	Rs 1/4
10	Belladonna Extract (Alcoholic, B.P. 1898)—gr 1/4	30 0
11	" " " " gr 1/2	27 0
12	" " " " gr 1	27 0
9	Bismuth Subgallate, gr 10	27 0
14	Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr 1/2	36 0
30	'Epinine' Hydrochloride, 0.003 gm (Trade Mark)	30 0
25	Gall and Opium Each contains Opium Extract, gr 1/4, and Tannic Acid, gr 3, equivalent to gr 5 of Galls	27 0
1	Glycerin, Anhydrous, 95%, Children's size	24 8
2	" " Adults' size (<i>'Enule' Glycerin Suppositories are issued in screw-capped glass pots</i>)	24 8
5	'Hazeline' (Trade Mark) Compound This 'Enule' Rectal Suppository contains 'Hazeline,' Extract of Hamamelis and Zinc Oxide. It should be noted that Extract of Hamamelis is liable to stain linen. (See also 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page xxxiii)	27 0
19	Lead and Opium R Plumbi Acetatis gr 1 Pulv. Opii gr 1	27 0
3	Meat, Predigested, Children's size	12 0
4	" " Adults' size The children's size contains gr 8½ and the adults' size gr 15 of Concentrated Fresh Beef Peptone in each product	32 0
6	Milk, Predigested, Children's size	27 0
7	" " Adults' size The children's size contains gr 10 and the adults' size gr 18 of Concentrated New Milk Peptone in each product	27 0
16	Morphine Hydrochloride, gr 1/4	27 0
17	" " gr 1/2	27 0
18	" " gr 1	27 0
15	Morphine and Belladonna (Alcoholic Extract, B.P. 1898) R Morphine Hydrochloridi, gr 1/4 Ext. Belladonnae Alcoholic B.P. 1895, gr 1/2	27 0
20	Opium Extract gr 1	27 0
13	Quassin, Amorphous, gr 1/2	27 0
8	Quinine Bisulphate, gr 5	36 0
21	Santonin, gr 3	120 0
23	Soap Compound R Saponis Animalis, gr 7 Sodii Sulphatis Fuscicati gr 7	27 0

Also other products issued under the 'ENULE' Brand

Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories must be kept in a cool, dry place

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only



TRADE MARK 'EPININE' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'EPININE' is a registered trade mark or brand 'EPININE' (3,4-dihydroxyphenylethylmethylamine) is a synthetic product of great stability and purity, possessing in a high degree the pharmacological action of the suprarenal active principle

'Epinine' Hydrochloride, in tubes of 1 gm per doz tubes Rs. A 48 0

'Epinine,' 1 in 100, in amber coloured stoppered bottles

Bottles of 10 cc per doz 16 0

" 25 cc " 30 0

'Epicaine' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride), in amber (Trade Mark) coloured stoppered bottles

Bottles of 10 cc per doz 18 0

Each cc contains Epinine 0.0003 gm [gr 1/200] and Cocaine

Hydrochloride, 0.01 gm [gr 1/20] each min 10 contains

'Epinine' gr 1/365 and Cocaine Hydrochloride gr 2/11

(See also 'Lusol' 'Epinine' Hydrochloride, page xxx, 'Hypoloid' 'Epicaine,' page xlii, 'Hypoloid' 'Epinine,' page xlii, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Epinine,' page xlii, 'Tabloid' 'Epinine' Compound, page lxvii, and 'Soloid' Ophthalmic Zinc Sulphate Compound, page xlviii)

Ergot (see 'Tabloid' Brand, page lxxviii, also 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

TRADE MARK 'ERNUTIN' BRAND PRODUCTS

MODIFIED FORMULA

The word 'ERNUTIN' is a registered trade mark or brand

These products present chemically standardised preparations, having the therapeutic efficiency of liquid extract of ergot without its undesirable constituents

'Ernutin' (Oral), bottles containing 1 fl oz per doz Rs. A 30 0

" " " " 4 fl oz " 90 0

" " " " 16 fl oz " 300 0

'Ernutin,' 'Hypoloid' Brand (see page xlii)

Ether, Pure, 'Wellcome' Brand (see 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

'Ethidol' Brand Ethyl Iodocinnoleate (Trade Mark) Bottles containing 1 oz per doz Rs. A 36 0

Ethyl Chloride, 'Wellcome' Brand (see 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

" 'Eucalyptia' (Trade Mark), Pure Oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*— Rs. A 24 0
Bottles containing 2 fl oz per doz

Extracts, 'Wellcome' Brand (see 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

'FAIRCHILD' DIGESTIVE PREPARATIONS

¶ 'Enzymol' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), stamped	4 oz bottles, per doz	Rs 56 0
¶ Glyceinum Pepicum	4 oz " "	58 0
¶ " "	16 oz " "	187 0
¶ Holadin'	1 oz " "	97 0
'Holadin' (Capsules), gr 3, bottles of 25	" "	22 0
" " " " 100	" "	65 0
'Holadin' and Bile Salts (Capsules), bottles of 25	" "	34 0
" " " " 100	" "	95 0
Lecithin Elivar	8 oz bottles, "	92 0
¶ 'Oxyntin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>)	4 oz " each	15 6
'Panopepton' (<i>Trade Mark</i>)	6 oz " per doz	35 0
" " " "	12 oz " "	59 0
'Pepsencia' (<i>Trade Mark</i>)	4 oz " "	36 0
¶ " " " "	8 oz " "	65 0
¶ " " " Winchester Quarts (80 fl oz)	" each	43 12
Pepsin—Powder ¶ or Scales	1 oz " per doz	72 0
" " " "	1 oz " "	51 0
¶ " " " "	1 lb " each	12 11
¶ " " " "	1 lb " "	21 15
¶ " " " "	1 lb " "	39 3
¶ Peptogenic Milk Powder	per doz Rs 38 0 and 76 0	
In bottles of two sizes		
Peptone	1 lb bottles each	5 8
¶ " "	1 lb " "	9 15
¶ " "	1 lb " "	18 6
'Zymine' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) (Ext Pncreatic)	per doz Rs 72 0 and 65 0	
In 1/4 oz and 1 oz bottles		
'Zymine' Peptonising Tubes	per doz boxes 15 0	
In boxes containing 6 tubes		
'Zymine' Peptonising Tubes	" " 26 0	
In boxes containing 12 tubes		
* 'PEPULE' BRAND—		
Pepsin, gr 1 (<i>sugar coated</i>), bottles of 25 and 100	per doz Rs 11 0 and 28 0	
" Pepsin, gr 3 (<i>sugar coated</i>), bottles of 25 and 100	" 17 0 " 46 0	
" Pepsin and Zymine (<i>sugar-coated</i>), bottles of 25 and 100	" 34 0 " 95 0	
" Pepsin, Bismuth and Zymine (<i>sugar-coated</i>), bottles of 25 and 100	" 22 0 65 0	
" Zymine, gr 3 (<i>sugar coated</i>), bottles of 25 and 100	" 22 0 " 65 0	
" Zymine Compound (<i>sugar coated</i>), bottles of 25 and 100	" 22 0 " 65 0	

*** 'TABLOID'**

is the trade mark of
Burroughs Wellcome & Co

'PEPULE'

is the trade mark of
Fairchild Bros & Foster

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co
have ceased to prepare

'TABLOID' products of the
'Fairchild' digestive ferments
and now supply

'PEPULE' products of these ferments
which are prepared by
FAIRCHILD BROS & FOSTER

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained only to order



Fehling Test, 'Soloid' Brand (see page lviii)
 First Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand (see pages xxiii-xxv)
 Gauze, Bismuth, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page xxviii)
 Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page xxviii)
 Glycerin, 'Enulic' Rectal Suppositories (see page xxx)

TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' PRODUCTS

'HAZELINE' preparations present the volatile active principles of *Hamamelis virginiana* in the most effective, convenient and elegant form

'Hazeline' Brand *Hamamelis virginiana*—
 Bottles containing 1 fl oz per doz 19 0
 " " 16 fl oz " 60 0

'Hazeline' Cream—
 Glass pots " 15 0
 Glass jars containing 1 lb " 105 0
 Collapsible tubes " 7 8
 " " (large) " 15 0

Vulcanite Nozzles—for attaching to tubes (see page lx xviii)

¶ 'Hazeline' Soap, boxes of 12 tablets per doz boxes 36 0

" 'Hazeline' Snow" (Trade Mark)—
 Glass pots per doz 15 0

'Hazeline' Suppositories
 Contain 'Hazeline' *Hamamelis virginiana* and do not stain linen
 Box of 12 per doz boxes 32 6

(See also Trade 'Hazeline' Compound, page xxx)

Also other preparations issued under the 'HAZELINE' Brand

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES AND NEEDLES SYRINGES

Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, The 'AGIA'
 Min 15, ¶ min 20, or 1 c c, with two regular steel needles each 8 8
 Min 40, with two steel needles " 13 8
 Min 60, " " " " " 16 8

The above Syringes can also be supplied fitted with needles suitable for use with Plug-in Needles, but the parts are not interchangeable. The prices remain the same except for a slightly increased charge for the needles.

Without Needles, the above Syringes are As 8 lbs each

Detachable Finger Grip, 'Tabloid' Brand, Nickel plated, for the min 15, ¶ min 20, or 1 c c Syringe " 0 8

Detachable Sheath Grip, 'Tabloid' Brand, for the min 15, ¶ min 20, or 1 c c Syringe " 1 8

¶ Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (H Pattern), The 'AGIA'—for intramuscular injection

Min 20, complete with two intramuscular steel needles " 8 8
 Min 40, " " " " " " " 13 6

Always write *Tabloid* in full

Hypodermic Syringes and Needles (continued)

Nickel plated Metal Cases, with removable rack, for the 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringes—	Rs As
For the min 40 Syringe	each 3 0
" " min 60 "	" 3 8
Nickel plated Metal Case, containing movable tray, with grips to hold the 'AGLA' Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (min 15, min 20, or 1 c c sizes), in separate parts	" 2 8
Hypodermic Syringes, The B W & Co —	
Nickel plated Min 20, with two regular steel needles	
In Cardboard Case	" 5 8
In Metal Case	" 6 8
¶ Dental Syringe, All Metal, 'Tabloid' Brand—	
Min 30, with finger grip, two needle attachments, two steel needles and a tube of mountless needles, complete in cardboard box	" 30 0
Serum Syringe, The 'AGLA' Aseptic—	
In metal case, with two steel needles and rubber connection	
2 c c each Rs 17 8 5 c c each Rs 23 0	
3 c c " Rs 21 0 10 c c " Rs 31 0	
25 c c each Rs 42 8	
The above Syringes can also be supplied fitted with nozzles suitable for use with Plug in Needles, but the parts are not interchangeable The prices remain the same except for a slightly increased charge for the Needles	
Tuberculin Syringe, The 'AGLA' Aseptic—	
1 c c (divided into 0.05 c c gradations), with two regular steel needles, complete in Nickel plated Metal Case	" 21 8
Without Needles the above Syringes are As 8 less each	
Serum Syringe Case Covers, Soft Leather—	
For metal cases, containing the 5 c c 'AGLA' Serum Syringe	" 2 8
" " 10 c c " "	" 3 0

NEEDLES

(for illustrations, see pages XXXVI and XXXVII)

NOTE—S W G means Standard Wire Gauge

No	REGULAR	Each Rs As
3	Steel, fine, short, 20 mm [4/5 in approx] S W G 27	0 8
203	" " " rustless, 20 mm [4/5 in approx], S W G 27	0 11
6	" " medium length, 30 mm [1-1/5 in approx] S W G 27	0 8
206	" " " " rustless, 30 mm [1-1/5 in approx] S W G 27	0 11
4	" medium bore, short, 25 mm [1 in approx], S W G 23	0 8
204	" " " " rustless, 25 mm [1 in approx], S W G 23	0 11
5	" " " small 23 mm [9/10 in approx], S W G 25	0 8
205	" " " rustless 23 mm [9/10 in approx], S W G 25	0 11
7	" " " medium length 30 mm [1 1/5 in approx], S W G 23	0 8
207	" " " " rustless, 30 mm [1-1/5 in approx], S W G 23	0 11
214	" " " rustless, for Schick Reaction, 12 mm [1/2 in approx], S W G 27	0 11
21	Platino-iridium, 25 mm [1 in approx], S W G 23	11 0
22	" " fine, 23 mm [9/10 in approx], S W G 25	7 0
28	" " with solid silver mounts, 25 mm [1 in approx], S W G 23	12 0

When ordering Needles, simply quote the distinguishing number

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

**NEEDLES (continued)**

No	EXPLORING	Each Rs. As.
11	Steel, 63 mm [2 1/2 in approx], S W G 19	0 12
211	" rustless, 63 mm [2 1/2 in approx], S W G 19	0 14
25	Platino iridium, 63 mm [2 1/2 in approx], S W G 19	36 11

INIRAMUSCULAR

13	Steel, H Pattern, 34 mm [1 2/5 in approx], S W G 22	0 8
213	" " rustless, 34 mm [1 2/5 in approx], S W G 22	0 11
26	Platino iridium, H Pattern, 34 mm [1 2/5 in approx], S W G 22	18 0
27	" " very stout, 1 3/4 in, 45 mm [1 4/5 in approx], S W G 19	38 6

AURAL

33	Steel, silver-plated, 50 mm [2 in approx], S W G 19	2 0
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DLNIAI

1	Regular, steel, fine, half inch, 14.5 mm [3/5 in approx], S W G 27	0 8
201	" " " " rustless, 14.5 mm [3/5 in approx], S W G 27	0 11
2	" " " medium bore, half inch, 14.5 mm [3/5 in approx], S W G 23	0 8
202	" " " " " rustless, 14.5 mm [3/5 in approx], S W G 23	0 11
30	Bent, steel, gold-plated, 18 mm [7/10 in approx], S W G 23	2 0
20	Straight, platino iridium, half inch, 14.5 mm [3/5 in approx], S W G 23	7 0
105	Steel, moundless, aseptic, in tubes of 6 12 mm [1/2 in approx], per tube	1 4

LACHRYMAL

32	Bent, solid gold, 20 mm [1/5 in approx], S W G 23	7 0
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FOR 5 CC 10 CC AND 25 CC 'AGLA' SERUM SYRINGES

9	Steel, fine, 10 mm [1 3/5 in approx], S W G 21	0 12
209	" " rustless, 10 mm [1 3/5 in approx], S W G 21	0 14
10	" " medium bore, 50 mm [1 in approx], S W G 18	0 12
210	" " " rustless, 50 mm [1 in approx], S W G 18	0 14
23	Platino iridium, 30 mm [1 1/5 in approx], S W G 21	17 15
24	" " fine, long, 40 mm [1 3/5 in approx], S W G 21	20 0

FOR 2 CC AND 3 CC 'AGLA' SERUM SYRINGES AND FOR NICKEL PLATED SERUM SYRINGES

12	Steel, fine, 41 mm [1 3/5 in approx], S W G 21	0 12
212	" " rustless, 41 mm [1 3/5 in approx], S W G 21	0 14
34	Platino iridium, 30 mm [1 1/5 in approx], S W G 21	17 15
35	" " fine, long, 40 mm [1 3/5 in approx], S W G 21	20 0

PLUG IN NEEDLES**FOR THE 'AGLA' HYPODERMIC SYRINGE**

54	Steel, short, 25 mm [1 in approx], S W G 21	0 14
57	" " medium length, 30 mm [1 1/5 in approx], S W G 23	0 14
71	Platino iridium 25 mm [1 in approx], S W G 23	11 0

FOR THE 'AGLA' SERUM SYRINGE

59	Steel, 40 mm [1 3/5 in approx], S W G 21	0 14
73	Platino iridium, 30 mm [1 1/5 in approx], S W G 21	17 15

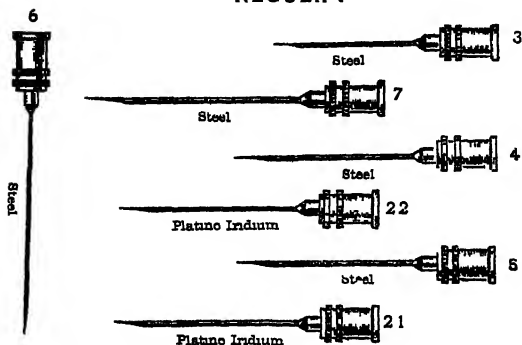
Hypodermic Polet Case, 'Tabloid' Brand (see pages vii and viii)

When ordering needles, simply quote the distinguishing numbers

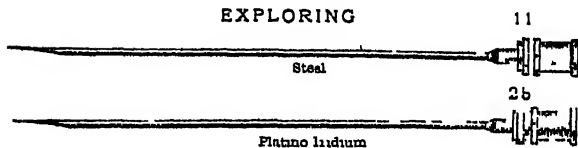
Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Hypodermic and other Needles (Actual Size)
(For list and prices, see pages xxxiv and xxv)

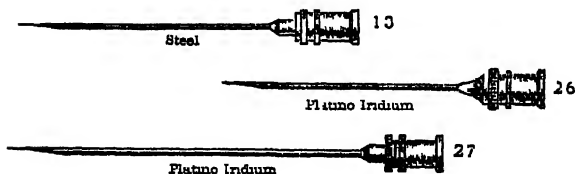
REGULAR



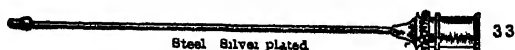
EXPLORING



INTRAMUSCULAR



AURAL



When ordering Needles, simply quote the distinguishing numbers

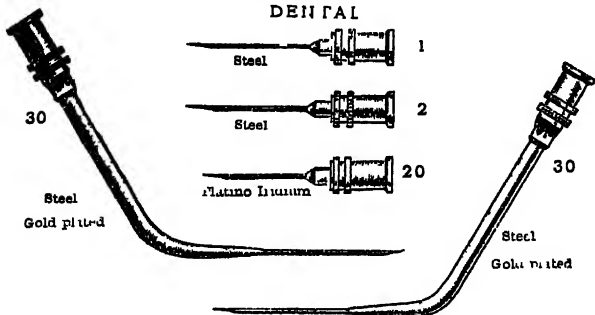
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Hypodermic and other Needles (Actual Size)

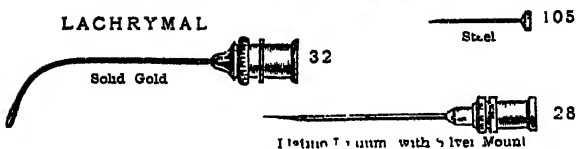
(continued)

(For list and prices, see pages xxxiv and xxv)

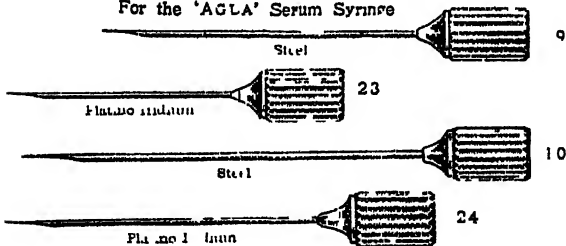
DENTAL



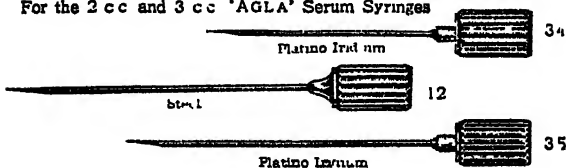
LACHRYMAL



For the 'AGLA' Serum Syringe



For the 2 cc and 3 cc 'AGLA' Serum Syringes



When ordering Needles specify both the designation and numbers

Always write *Tabloid* in full

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a registered trade mark or brand

'TABLOID' Hypodermic products contain accurate doses of pure medicaments. They are rapidly soluble, of uniform activity and keep perfectly

In prescribing or ordering, it is sufficient to quote the distinguishing number, for instance—"R 'Tabloid' Hypodermic, No 36"

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic) —			Per doz tubes No. 45
No			
	Acetomorphine Hydrochloride (<i>see Heading, page 1111</i>)		
36	Aconitine Nitrate	gr 1/640	10 0
71	*Anæsthetic Compound, A		15 0
	R Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/10	
	Morphine Hydrochloride	gr 1/50	
	Sodium Chloride	gr 9/10	
70	*Anæsthetic Compound, B		15 0
	R Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/5	
	Morphine Hydrochloride	gr 1/50	
	Sodium Chloride	gr 9/10	
80	*Anæsthetic Compound, C		14 0
	R β Eucaine Lactate	gr 7/16	
	Sodium Chloride	gr 3 15/16	
87	Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr 1/20	12 0
51	" "	gr 1/15	12 0
19	" "	gr 1/10	12 0
93	* { Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr 1/10	12 0
	{ Strychnine Hydrochloride	gr 1/60	
139	Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/200	8 0
15	" "	gr 1/150	8 0
129	" "	gr 1/120	8 0
14	" "	gr 1/100	8 0
13	" "	gr 1/60	8 0
121	{ Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/200	10 0
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	gr 1/100	
122	{ Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/150	10 0
	{ Strychnine Sulphate	gr 1/80	
	Benzamine (<i>see β-Eucaine, below</i>)		
79	*β Eucaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/3	12 8
78	" "	gr 1	22 8
112	*β Eucaine Lactate	gr 1/3	12 8
113	" "	gr 1	22 8
43	*Caffeine Sodio-salicylate	gr 1/2	14 0
23	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/10	12 8
22	" "	gr 1/6	17 8
54	* " "	gr 1/4	17 8
40	* " "	gr 1/2	25 0
44	Codaine Phosphate	gr 1/4	12 0
77	*Cotarnine Hydrochloride	gr 1/4	10 0

* In tubes of 12 Others in tubes of 20

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only



Hypodermic Products (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic) —

No			Per doz tubes Rs. As.
46	Curara	gr 1/12	10 0
"	Diamorphine Hydrochloride (64)		
"	Heroin Hydrochloride, (1, 10, 1)		
30	Digitalin (Amorphous)	gr 1/100	8 0
306	Digitalin (Crystalline)	0.0005 gm	34 0
80	Digitalin (Amorphous)	gr 1/100	8 0
"	Strychnine Sulphate	gr 1/100	
"	Digitalin (Amorphous)	gr 1/100	
125	Strychnine Sulphate	gr 1/100	10 0
"	Trimutin (Nitroglycerin)	gr 1/100	
130	* Emetine Hydrochloride	gr 1/3	18 0
136	"	gr 1/2	28 0
140	"	gr 1	28 0
362	" Ergamine' Acid Phosphate (1 inch 1/2 inch)	0.003 gm	10 0
38	Ergotamine Citrate	gr 1/200	12 0
37	"	gr 1/100	12 0
92	Ergotamine Citrate	gr 1/100	17 8
"	Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/6	
81	Ergotamine Citrate	gr 1/100	12 0
"	Strychnine Sulphate	gr 1/20	
116	* Ergotamine	gr 1/100	12 0
"	Ergotamine	gr 1/100	
119	Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/6	22 8
"	Ergotamine	gr 1/100	
120	Strychnine Sulphate	gr 1/20	12 0
"	Resine (or Phytostemine, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_6$)		
"	Fucaine (or β I ucinine, $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_6$)		
102	Hexon Hydrochloride	gr 1/25	10 0
101	"	gr 1/12	10 0
107	"	gr 1/6	12 8
47	Homatropine Hydrochloride	gr 1/2.50	10 0
79	Hydroxygon Perchloride	gr 1/60	9 0
76	"	gr 1/30	9 0
121	Hydroxygon Succinimide	gr 1/10	8 0
98	"	gr 1/5	8 0
49	Hyoscine Hydrobromide	gr 1/200	11 0
100	"	gr 1/100	12 0
48	"	gr 1/75	12 0
95	* Hyoscine Compound, A		17 8
"	Hyoscine Hydrobromide	gr 1/100	
"	Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/6	
"	Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/10	
96	* Hyoscine Compound, B		17 8
"	Hyoscine Hydrobromide	gr 1/100	
"	Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/6	
"	Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/10	
31	* Hyoscyamine Sulphate	gr 1/20	8 0
41	"	gr 1/20	10 0
150	Insulin Hydrochloride (10 units)		
"	Cartons contain 12 to products in one tube, per doz cartons, Rs 36 0		
152	Insulin Hydrochloride (10 units)		
"	Cartons of 10 tubes each containing one product per doz cartons, Rs 36 0		
66	Morphine Hydrochloride	gr 1/6	12 8
55	"	gr 1/1	12 8

* In tubes of 12 † In tubes of 6 Others in tubes of 20

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Hypodermic Products (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—

No				Per doz tubes
				Rs As
90		Morphine Hydrochloride	gr 1/3	12 8
" 91	*	" "	gr 1/2	12 8
" 132		Morphine Hypophosphite	gr 1/4	12 8
" 133		" "	gr 1/3	15 0
" 134	*	" "	gr 1/2	15 0
" 135	*	" "	gr 1	22 8
" 26		Morphine Meconate	gr 1/6	15 0
" 25		" "	gr 1/4	15 0
" 24		" "	gr 1/3	15 0
" 6		Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/12	12 8
" 5		" "	gr 1/8	12 8
" 4		" "	gr 1/6	12 8
" 3		" "	gr 1/4	12 8
" 2		" "	gr 1/3	12 8
" 1		" "	gr 1/2	12 8
" 76	*	" "	gr 1	22 6
" 88		Morphine Tartrate	gr 1/4	12 8
" 141		" "	gr 1/3	15 0
" 74	*	Morphine Hydrochloride	gr 1/6	12 8
" 12		Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/70	
" 12		Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/12	12 8
" 11		Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/250	
" 11		Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/8	12 8
" 10		Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/200	
" 10		Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/6	12 8
" 145		Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/180	
" 145		Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/6	12 8
" 9		Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/100	
" 9		Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/4	12 8
" 8		Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/150	
" 8		Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/3	17 8
" 85		Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/120	
" 85		Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/3	17 8
" 7	*	Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/60	
" 7		Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/2	12 8
" 89		Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/100	
" 89		Morphine Sulphate	gr 1/4	12 8
" 355	†	Strychnine Sulphate	gr 1/60	
" 355	†	New Tuberculin (W), Human, 0.0001 mgm of tubercle bacillary substance		12 0
" 356	†	" " " 0.0001 mgm of tubercle bacillary substance		12 0
" 357	†	" " " 0.001 mgm of tubercle bacillary substance		12 0
" 363	†	" " " 0.01 mgm of tubercle bacillary substance		15 0
" 358	†	New Tuberculin (W), Bovine, 0.0001 mgm of tubercle bacillary substance		12 0
" 359	†	" " " 0.0001 mgm of tubercle bacillary substance		12 0
" 360	†	" " " 0.001 mgm of tubercle bacillary substance		12 0
" 364	†	" " " 0.01 mgm of tubercle bacillary substance		15 0
" 39		Physostigmine (Eserine) Salicylate	gr 1/200	8 0

* In tubes of 12 † In tubes of 6 Others in tubes of 20

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

Hypodermic Products (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic) —

No			Per doz tubes
84	Picrotoxin	gr 1/60	10 0
338	Pilocarpine Hydrochloride	o 001 gm	10 0
34	Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr 1/10	12 0
64	"	gr 1/6	14 0
53	*Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr 1/3	16 0
32	"	gr 1/2	2 0
82	*Potassium Permanganate	gr 2	0 0
83	*Quinine Dihydrochloride	gr 1	10 0
73	"	gr 3	14 0
97	"	gr 5	18 0
103	*Quinine Bisulphate	gr 5	10 0
42	*Quinine Hydrobromide	gr 1/2	12 0
56	*Sparteine Sulphate	gr 1/2	10 0
52	Strophanthin	gr 1/500	10 0
146	"	gr 1/100	10 0
109	Strychnine Hydrochloride	gr 1/100	8 0
110	"	gr 1/100	8 0
128	"	gr 1/60	8 0
111	"	gr 1/30	8 0
62	Strychnine Nitrate	gr 1/15	10 0
61	"	gr 1/10	10 0
18	Strychnine Sulphate	gr 1/150	8 0
17	"	gr 1/100	8 0
16	"	gr 1/60	8 0
104	"	gr 1/50	8 0
99	"	gr 1/40	8 0
75	"	gr 1/30	8 0
123	"	gr 1/20	8 0
126	{ Strychnine Sulphate	gr 1/50	8 0
	{ Imintrin (Nitroglycerin)	gr 1/100	8 0
65	Imintrin (Nitroglycerin)	gr 1/200	8 0
115	"	gr 1/100	8 0
	Isberculin, New (W) [See New Isberculin (W) page 11]		
361	*Tyramine Acid Phosphate	o 02 gm	18 0

Also other Hypodermic Products issued under the 'TABLOID' Brand
Hypodermic Veterinary Products 'Tabloid' Brand (see page 155)

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS

TRADE
MARK

'HYPOLOID' BRAND

The word 'HYPOLOID' is a registered trade mark or brand

Each contains the stated weight of medicament, dissolved in water or suspended in a fluid vehicle, sterilised and ready for immediate hypodermic or intramuscular injection. Unless otherwise stated, the contents of each are sufficient to enable 1 c.c. (approx. min. 10) to be injected.

† Telegraphic
and
Cable
Code
Rocks

Supplied in hermetically sealed containers

'HYPOLOID' BRAND —

No		Per doz tubes of 10
JUBET	Adrenalin, 1 in 1000	Rx 10
KOSUD	Adrenalin and Cocaine Hydrochloride	10 0
	Adrenalin	o 0003 gm [gr 1/2000 approx.]
	Cocaine H ₂ Hydrochloride	o 02 gm [gr 1/3 approx.]
	Aquum	10 0

This formula is equivalent to Adrenalin 1 in 1000 and Cocaine Hydrochloride gr 0.11, in each min. 10

* In tubes of 12 Others in tubes of 20

† For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page 11

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Tele- graphic and Cable Code Roots	No	Hypodermic Products (continued) 'HYPOLOID' BRAND (continued)—	Per doz boxes of 10 Rs. A.
KARUL	515	Adrenalin and β -Eucaine Hydrochloride R Adrenalin 0.0016 gm [gr 1/400 approx] A Eucaine Hydrochloride 0.02 gm [gr 1/3 approx] Aquam ad 1 c c <i>This formula is equivalent to Adrenalin, 1:1675 and β-Eucaine Hydrochloride, gr 2/11, in each min 10</i>	36 0
KAKIT	521	Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 0.005 gm [gr 1/10 approx]	36 0
KAKOR	526	Atropine Sulphate, 0.0035 gm [gr 1/130 approx] Benzamine (see β -Eucaine, below)	36 0
KAKUX	530	β -Eucaine Lactate, 0.01 gm [gr 1/6 approx]	36 0
KALES	502	Caffeine Sodio benzoate, 0.25 gm [gr 3 3/4 approx]	36 0
KARAH	507	Calome ¹ , 0.05 gm [gr 3/4 approx] Suspension in a neutral fatty basis, with Creosote and Camphor	40 0
KALAR	516	Camphor, 0.1 gm [gr 1 1/2 approx] In Olive Oil	40 0
MATOS	542	" 0.2 gm [gr 3 approx] " "	40 0
KALOY	525	Cocaine Hydrochloride, 0.01 gm [gr 1/6 approx]	36 0
KALUZ	534	" " 0.02 gm [gr 1/3 approx]	36 0
KAMEF	503	Digitalin (Crystalline), 0.0001 gm [gr 1/640 approx]	36 0
LILOY	504	Emetine Hydrochloride, 0.02 gm [gr 1/3 approx]	40 0
LOFEO	512	" " 0.03 gm [gr 1/2 approx]	48 0
LUBON	529	" " 0.065 gm [gr 1 approx] boxes of 6, per doz boxes, Rs. 40 0	40 0
LAFAD	520	'Epicaine' ('Epinine' and Cocaine Hydrochloride) (Trade Mark) R 'Epinine 0.0003 gm gr 1/220 approx] Cocaine Hydrochloride 0.02 gm [gr 1/3 approx] Aquam ad 1 c c <i>This formula is equivalent to 'Epinine, gr 1/265, and Cocaine Hydrochloride gr 2/11 in each min 10</i>	36 0
KUWED	517	'Epinine' (Trade Mark), 1 in 100	36 0
GISUL	543	'Ernutin' (Modified Formula), 0.6 c c [min 10 approx] (Trade Mark) boxes of 6, per doz boxes, Rs. 40 0 Eucaine Lactate (see β -Eucaine, above)	40 0
KAROT	505	Grey Oil Suspension of 0.1 gm [gr 1 1/2 approx] of Mercury in a neutral fatty basis	40 0
KAMUR	508	Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 0.0005 gm [gr 1/130 approx] (See also Scopolamine, page 2111)	36 0
KEPAP	509	'Infundin' Brand Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract, (Trade Mark) (Original Strength, equivalent to 17 per cent Extract), 0.5 c c, boxes of 6, per doz boxes, Rs. 54 0	54 0
MENIH	518	'Infundin' Brand Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract (Trade Mark) (Original Strength, equivalent to 17 per cent Extract), 1 c c, boxes of 6, per doz boxes, Rs. 90 0	90 0
LIKOR	546	'Infundin' Brand Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract (Trade Mark) (New Standard, equivalent to 10 per cent Extract), 0.5 c c, boxes of 6, per doz boxes, Rs. 45 0	45 0
MENOD	551	'Infundin' Brand Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract, (Trade Mark) (New Standard, equivalent to 10 per cent Extract), 1 c c, boxes of 6, per doz boxes, Rs. 66 0	66 0

NOTE — 'Infundin' (Original Strength) is always supplied unless 'Infundin' (New Standard) is specified

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page 11

† Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only



*Tele
graphic
and
Cable
Code
Roots

'Hypodermic' Products (continued)

'HYPOLOID' BRAND (continued)—

	No		Per doz R. A.
ITFOK	527	Iron and Arsenic R. Ferri Citratis Viridis Sodii Arsenitis Anhyd Aquum 0.05 gm [gr 3/4 approx] 0.02 gm [gr 1/32 approx] ad 1 cc	36 0
KANAN	519	Morphine Hydrochloride, 0.01 gm [gr 1/6 approx]	36 0
KANED	523	" " 0.02 gm [gr 1/3 approx]	36 0
LUSIH	511	Nuclein, 0.03 gm [gr 1/2 approx]	36 0
		Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract (see 'Infundin', page viii)	
KALIK	513	Quinine Dihydrochloride, 0.2 gm [gr 3 approx]	40 0
KANOP	522	" " 0.4 gm [gr 6 1/4 approx]	15 0
LOTUZ	528	" " 0.6 gm [gr 9 approx]	54 0
MINIB	517	Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 0.0043 gm [gr 1/150 approx] in 0.5 cc	36 0
MINUV	541	" " 0.0014 gm [gr 1/450 approx] in 0.5 cc	36 0
		(See also Hyoscin, page viii)	
MARUC	536	Strophanthin, 0.00065 gm [gr 1/100 approx]	36 0
KAPAV	514	Strychnine Sulphate, 0.001 gm [gr 1/64 approx]	36 0
KAPUT	533	" " 0.002 gm [gr 1/32 approx]	36 0

Also other products issued under the 'HYPOLOID' Brand

Inhalers—

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vaporole' Brand

(For Price and Accessories, see page liii)

Menthol Pocket Inhaler (B W & Co) per doz 24 0

'Pinol Eucalypti' Dry Inhaler (B W & Co) " 24 0

Insulin Hydrochloride, 'Ibidol' Hypodermic (see page liii)

Insulin, 'Wellcome' Brand, in rubber capped amber-
glass phials of 5 cc, each containing 100 units per doz phials 36 0

Ionic Medication, 'Soloid' products for (see page liii)

Iron, Dilyed (B W & Co) (see Dilyed Iron, page liii)

TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' MALT PRODUCTS

Many attempts are made to imitate 'Kepler' Malt products, and it is necessary to take precautions against substitution, as malt preparations vary greatly in dietetic value. Always insist on obtaining 'Kepler' products.

'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations

'KEPLER' Malt Extract presents all the valuable principles of the finest barley malt in an active condition. It provides the best vehicle for the administration of cod liver oil.

	per doz R. A.
¶ 'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT	30 0
" " large bottle,	54 6
¶ 'Kepler' Malt Extract with Beef and Iron	36 6
Each fluid drachm contains Extract of Beef, gr 1, and Iron and Ammonium Citrate, gr 1/2	
¶ 'Kepler' Malt Extract with Cascara Sagrada	36 6
Each fluid ounce contains Extract of Cascara Sagrada, gr 6	

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page li

Always write 'Subloid' in full

**'Kepler' Malt Products—(continued)**

Rs 1s

¶ 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract and Iron Iodide	per doz	36 6
Each fluid ounce contains Iron Iodide, gr 2		
¶ 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract and Phosphorus		36 6
Each fluid ounce contains pure Phosphorus, gr 1½		

Also other preparations issued under the 'KEPLER' Brand

TRADE MARK 'KHARSIVAN' BRAND PRODUCTS

The words 'KHARSIVAN,' 'NEOKHARSIVAN' and 'KHAPSULPHAN' are registered trade marks or brands

'KHARSIVAN' Brand Arsenobenzol (Diaminodihydroxy arsenobenzene Dihydrochloride) and 'NEOKHARSIVAN' Brand Novarsenobenzol are British products manufactured in England by Burroughs Wellcome & Co under licence, and approved by the British Board of Trade and the Ministry of Health. Biologically tested under arrangements approved by the Board. They are approved, also, by the Local Government Boards of England, Scotland and Ireland for issue under the Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations. 'KHAPSULPHAN' Brand Novarsenobenzol, a more recent introduction, is designed to simplify treatment and specifically for use where the subcutaneous or intramuscular method of injection is preferred to the intravenous route.

In biologically valued units

		Per doz NET in A
'Kharsivan' Brand Arsenobenzol (Diaminodihydroxy (Trade Mark) arsenobenzene Dihydrochloride)	0.1 gm	14 4
" "	0.1 gm	20 0
" "	0.1 gm	21 0
" "	0.1 gm	21 0
'Neokharsivan' Brand Novarsenobenzol, 0.15 gm (Trade Mark)	0.15 gm	10 4
" "	0.15 gm	21 0
" "	0.15 gm	21 0
" "	0.15 gm	21 0
" "	0.15 gm	21 0
'Kharsulphan' Brand Novarsenobenzol (Trade Mark)	0.15 gm	10 8
" "	0.15 gm	21 0
" "	0.15 gm	21 0
" "	0.15 gm	21 0

Lanoline, 'Wellcome' Brand—

In tins of 1 lb and 7 lb ¶

Lanolin, Anhydrous, 'Wellcome' Brand—

In tins of 1 lb and 7 lb ¶

See 'Wellcome'

Chemical's Price List

Lanoline, Toilet, 'Wellcome' Brand—

British made at the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, England

Collapsible tubes

per doz

Rs 4-

7 8

" " (large)

15 0

Always with Tabloid in full

'Laxamel' —A jelly-like preparation of 'Paroleine'— (<i>Trade Mark</i>) In large glass jars		per doz	R. A. 21 12
'Lubafax' Surgical Lubricant — (<i>Trade Mark</i>) In 2 oz collapsible tubes		"	15 0
Malaria Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand, for Emergency use — Contains 'Tabloid' Brand Quinine Bihydrochloride, Laxative Vegetable, Aspirin, Iron Citrate Compound and Calomel In Blue Cardboard Case		each	6 0
Mallein (<i>see page lxxvii</i>)			
Malt Extract ('Kepler') and Preparations (<i>See 'Kepler' products, pages xliii-xlv</i>)			
'Menthofax,' Compound Methyl Salicylate Ointment, B P C (<i>Trade Mark</i>) In collapsible tubes		per doz	13 8
Menthol Compound Plasters (B W & Co) — Regular size ($7\frac{1}{2}$ in \times 5 in), each in a tin		"	21 8
¶ One yard rolls, in tins		"	96 0
Menthol Snuff, Compound (B W & Co) — ¶ In enamelled tin boxes		"	9 0
In metal capped bottles		"	9 0
Mercurial Cream, Blue, 'Wellcome' Brand — Containing 10 per cent of metallic Mercury, 2 oz bottles (<i>See also Calomel Cream, page v</i>)		"	48 0
Methyl Alcohol (Pure), for use in microscopic staining — Hermetically sealed glass phials containing 15 c c		"	21 0
Glass stoppered bottles containing 100 c c		"	84 0
Microscopic Stains (<i>see 'Soloid Brand Microscopic Stains, page lix</i>)			
'Moogrol' Brand Mixture of Esters of Acids of the Chaulmoogric (<i>Trade Mark</i>) Series, in bottles of 100 c c		each	12 0
" " " 1 litre		"	112 0
Mucin (in scales), 1 oz bottles		per doz	120 0
'Neokharsivan' (see 'Kharsivan' Brand products, page xlv)			
Nessler Solution, 'Soloid' Brand (see page lviii)			
'Nizin' (Trade Mark) —A zinc salt of sulphanic acid			
1 oz bottles		per doz	15 0
4 oz "		"	52 0
16 oz "		each	15 0
Nozzles, Vulcanite, for collapsible tubes (<i>see page lxxvii</i>)			
Nutritive Suppositories (Meat or Milk) (see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page xxx)			
'Opa' (Trade Mark) Liquid Dentifrice —Aromatic and antiseptic			
Bottles containing 2 fl oz, with sprinklers		per doz	20 0
" " 4 fl oz " "		"	30 0
Opacity Tubes for the Standardisation of Bacterial Vaccines (<i>see page lxxxiii</i>)			
Ophthalmic Pocket Case, No 93, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page xiv)			

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS

'TABLOID' AND 'SOLOID' BRANDS

The words 'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' are registered trade marks or brands.

'TABLOID' Ophthalmic products are minute in size, and as thin as notepaper, they contain exact quantities of pure drugs, prepared with a perfectly innocuous and rapidly soluble basis.

In prescribing or ordering it is sufficient to quote the distinguishing letter for instance—R 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'A'.

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Ophthalmic)—

Per doz
tubes
K 15

AJ	*Adrenalin	0 0006 gm	12 0
" 1	Alum	gr 1/250	12 0
" X	Atropine Sulphate	gr 1/600	12 0
" A	" "	gr 1/200	12 0
" B	{ Atropine Hydrobromide Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/200 } gr 1/200 }	15 0
" 4A	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/50	15 0
" C	* " "	gr 1/20	15 0
"	Dionin (<i>see Ethyl Morphine Hydrochloride, below</i>)		
" OO	Duboisine Sulphate	0 0005 gm	12 0
" AC	* 'Epinine' Hydrochloride (<i>Trade Mark</i>)	0 0075 gm	12 0
" 4M	Eserine (<i>see Physostigmine, below</i>)		
" AG	* " "	0 0005 gm	12 0
" Y	* Euphthalmine Hydrochloride	gr 1/40	12 0
" 7	* Fluorescein	gr 1/250	12 0
" H	Homatropine Hydrochloride	gr 1/400	12 0
" V	* " "	gr 1/40	12 0
" U	* { Homatropine Hydrochloride Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/240 } gr 1/24 }	15 0
" W	* { Homatropine Hydrochloride Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/50 } gr 1/50 }	15 0
" U	Hyosine Hydrobromide	gr 1/600	12 0
" AD	Physostigmine Salicylate	gr 1/1000	12 0
" GG	" "	gr 1/1000	12 0
" F	" "	gr 1/600	12 0
" G	* { Physostigmine Salicylate Tropacocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/500 } gr 1/100 }	12 0
" AE	Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr 1/3000	12 0
" K	" "	gr 1/400	12 0
" M	{ Pilocarpine Nitrate Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/400 } gr 1/200 }	15 0
"	Scopolamine (<i>see Hyosine, above</i>)		
" L	* Tropacocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/30	12 0
" XX	Tuberculin	0 0004 gm	12 0
<i>A supply of Tabloid Ophthalmic Control is included with each tube of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Tuberculin</i>			
" R	Zinc Sulphate	gr 1/250	12 0
" DD	* { Zinc Sulphate Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr 1/250 } gr 1/20 }	15 0

Also other Ophthalmic Products issued under the 'TABLOID' Brand

* In tubes of 12 Others in tubes of 25

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Ophthalmic Products (continued)

'SOLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—

			Per doz tubes K L
J	Corrosive Sublimat (Hydrag Perchlor), at 1/1000		12 0
" AF	*Zinc Sulphate Compound		12 0
	Zinc Sulphate	gr 1/500	
	Acid Boric	gr 1/100	
	Tinct Opn	min 1/15	
	Epinuc Hydrochlorid	gr 1/10	

(For other 'Soloid' Brand products suitable for Ophthalmic use, see pages liv-lvii)

'Paroleine' Brand Liquid Paraffin—An odourless, colourless, (Trade Mark) tasteless and perfectly stable oil	R L
Bottles containing 4 fl oz	per doz 18 0
" " 1 lb (16 fl oz)	" 54 0

'Paroleine' Atomisers (see Atomisers, page v)

'Paroleine' Spray Compound—

Menthol	gr 5
Chlorbutol	gr 5
Eucalyptol	min 15
'Paroleine'	ad fl oz 1

Amber coloured bottles of 1 1/2	12 0
" " " " 16 "	96 0

'Peptogenic' (Trade Mark)

Pepsin

Peptogenic Milk Powder

Peptone

'Pepule' (Trade Mark) Brand Products

(See 'Paroleine' Preparations, page lviii)

'Phenofax' (Trade Mark) Brand Carbolic Acid Ointment—A combination which presents the healing and antiseptic properties of pure phenol (of which it contains 3 per cent) in a form convenient for application

In glass pots	per doz 15 0
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PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a registered trade mark or brand

Developers

The Developers are packed in cartons, each containing the 'Tabloid' Reducing Agent and the 'Tabloid' Accelerator specially prepared for use with that Reducing Agent

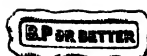
'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—

	Per doz K L
'Rytol' (Trade Mark) Universal Developer	cartons 16 6
" 'Tancol' (Trade Mark) Developer	" 16 6
" Amidol Developer	" 16 6
" Hydroquinone (Quinol) Developer	" 16 6
" Metol Developer	" 16 6
" Metol-Quinol Developer	" 16 6
" Pyro-Metol Developer (Imperial Standard Formula)	" 16 6
" Pyro Soda Developer (Ilford Formula)	" 16 6

NOTE—In addition to the complete Developers as above, 'Tabloid' Brand 'Rytol,' 'Tancol,' Amidol, Hydroquinone, Metol, Metol Quinol, Pyro Soda and Pyro Metol are supplied without their respective Accelerators, in bottles or tubes, at Rs 12 12 per doz, and the Accelerators only, in bottles, at Rs 9 0 per doz

* In tubes of 12 Others in tubes of 25

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only



Photographic Products (continued)

Desensitiser

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

Per doz
Ks As

Desensitiser

tubes of .5 16 6

Intensifiers

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

Per doz
Ks As

Chromium Intensifier

bottle of .25 10 14

" Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite

tubes of 15 13 8

Toners

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic)—

Per doz

Gold Chloride, gr 1/2, with Sulphocyanide Compound
(b 6)Ks As
cartons 21 12" Gold Chloride, gr 1/2, with Thiosulphate Compound
(b 10) (Combined Bath)

" 21 12

The above are supplied in cartons containing sufficient for the preparation of six toning baths of 5 to 10 ounces or more for convenience, they may be ordered by their numbers, thus " 'Tabloid' Gold Toning, B 6 or B 10 "

" Sepia Toner (for bromide prints and lantern slides)

cartons 21 12

" Bleaching Compound

tubes of 1 10 14

" Blue Toner

cartons 21 12

" Brown Toner (for modifying Sepia prints)

bottles of .25 21 12

" Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound

tubes of 15 14 8

" Green Toner

cartons 21 12

" Platinum Toning Compound

tubes of 9 4 6

" Sulphiding Compound

12 14 8

Accessories

'TABLOID' BRAND—

(Photographic)—

Per doz

ALKALI—

Ks As

'Tabloid' Sodium Carbonate, gr 44

bottles of .25 10 14

" DENSITY REDUCER—

'Tabloid' Ammonium Persulphate, gr 11

tubes of 15 10 14

'Tabloid' Potassium Ferricyanide, gr 2

" 22 10 14

" FIXER—

'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphite (Hypo), Dried,
gr 28.5 (=gr 44 of crystals)

bottles of .25 13 8

" HARDENER—

'Tabloid' Alum, gr 10

" 30 10 14

HARDENER and CLEARER—

'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid Compound

" 25 10 14

" PRESERVATIVES—

'Tabloid' Potassium Metabisulphite, gr 10

" 25 13 8

'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphite, Dried, gr 5 (=gr 10
of ordinary sodium sulphite crystals)

" 50 10 14

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Photographic Products (continued)

Accessories (continued)

'TABLOID' BRAND

(Photographic) —

Per doz

RESTRAINERS —

Rs 1

'Tabloid' Ammonium Bromide, gr 1

tubes of 30 10 14

'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, gr 1

" 30 10 14

'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, gr 1

" 25 10 14

„ SENSITISER (for carbon tissue, etc) —

'Tabloid' Potassium Ammonium Chromate, gr 24 „ 0 10 14

For Direct Colour Photography

'TABLOID' BRAND

Per doz

(Photographic) —

Rs 1

Reversing Compound

tubes of 15 20 0

„ Colour Plate Intensifier

cartons 21 12

(In development, 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer is used, see page xlviii)

Also other Photographic Products issued under the 'TABLOID' Brand

Photographic Stains, 'Soloid' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND —

Per doz

Photographic Stain (Blue, Green, Red or Yellow)

tubes of 6 8 4

Photographic Exposure Calculator, Handbook and Diary, 1925, 'Wellcome'

Published annually The most popular pocket-book for photographers Contains a mechanical calculator which, by a single scale, indicates correct exposure under any conditions Ruled pages for recording exposures, etc, memoranda and diary pages Also numerous useful articles and tables Three Editions are issued, Northern Hemisphere and Tropics, Southern Hemisphere and Tropics, and the Edition (in red cloth) for the United States of America

Rs 1

Bound in art-green canvas with wallet and pencil each 2 4

Photographic Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand, No. 905

A complete outfit for developing and fixing plates, films, bromide and gaslight papers, and for toning and fixing P O P Measurements 4 X 4 X 2½ in

In Royal Blue, Imperial Green, or Bright Scarlet Enamelled Metal, with standard contents

each 10 0

When ordering, please specify which colour is desired

'Pinol' (Trade Mark) The volatile oil of *Pinus pumilio* —

½ fl oz bottles

per doz 2 4

1 fl oz „

" 40 0

Pituitary (Infundibular) Extract (see 'Hypoloid' 'Infusum', page xlii)

Plasters, Menthol Compound (B W & Co) (see page xlv)

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

Quinine (see 'Enule' products, page xxx, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, page xli, 'Hypoid Brand' products, page xliii, 'Tabloid' products, pages lxxiv and lxxv, and 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

Quinine Injection Pocket-Case, No 45 'Tabloid' Brand (see page xliii)

Remington's *Practice of Pharmacy* (4th edition)—A profusely illustrated treatise on official and unofficial preparations, with descriptions of their uses, doses, etc By Prof J P REMINGTON

Saline Solutions for Intravenous Injection (see 'Soloid Saline Compound, Sodium Chloride, etc, page lviii)

Sanitary Towels, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Compact, portable, convenient In four sizes, each size being issued in cartons of one dozen towels

	per doz cartons	Rs As
¶ No 1	48	0
¶ No 2	52	0
No 3	60	0
No 4	64	0

'Saxin' (see 'Tabloid' 'Satin,' page lxxvi)
(Trade Mark)

SERA, ^{TRADE MARK} 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a registered trade mark or brand

A Telegraphic and Cable Code for ordering Sera has been adopted It consists of ROOTS and TERMINATIONS The ROOTS appear in the margin opposite the names of the Sera they indicate The TERMINATIONS are given below, and indicate quantities and sizes

EXAMPLES —

Send six phials of 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin, each containing 5000 units = **KOBERSADO**

Send five phials of 'Wellcome' Brand Antivenom Serum, each containing 25 c.c. = **FIVE HITETENOBA**

TERMINATIONS

	Regular size	One	Three	Six	1 doz
	10 c.c.	ARYCE	ASATA	ASEDO	ASEZA
	25 c.c.	ENEWE	ENEYU	ENEZA	ENGRA
		ENOBA	ENOGU	ENRIO	ENTAO

Tele-
graphic
and
Cable
Code
Roots

Use PLAIN CAPITAL LETTERS in Code Messages to avoid errors in transmission

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

Diphtheria Antitoxin Serum

Phials containing 500 Ehrlich units

				Hermatically sealed phials, each	Rs As
MELOH	"	1000	"		1 8
HIKOK	"	2000†	"		1 12
HIKUN	"	3000†	"		3 8
HILAK	"	4000†	"		5 0
HILEV	"	5000†	"		6 8

† 1000 units are contained in 25 c.c. or less

Concentrated Diphtheria Antitoxin

Phials containing 1000 Ehrlich units

					Rs As
KLIAC	"	2000	"		2 8
KLOEL	"	3000	"		5 0
KNAIR	"	4000	"		6 8
KNEIB	"	5000	"		7 8
KOBER	"	6000	"		8 8
LIZIL	"	8000	"		9 8
LIZUK	"		"		10 8

‡ 1000 units are contained in 1 c.c. or less

" Schick Reaction Products (see page lxxi)

" Diphtheria Prophylactic (see page lxxi)

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

Tele- graphic and Cable Code Roots	Sera (continued)	Hermetically sealed phials each
	'WELLCOME' BRAND—	R. As
MASOM	Tetanus Antitoxic Serum—	
LISUP	Phials containing 500 units	1 12
HIRUB	" " 1500 "	4 0
	" Anti colon bacillus Serum—	
	Phials containing 10 c c	3 8
	" " 25 c c	8 6
HITAX	" Anti dysentery Serum—	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
HISIT	" Anti gonococcus Serum—	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
HISUK	" Anti-meningococcus Serum—	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
HISEW	" Anti staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent—	
	Phials containing 10 c c	3 8
	" " 25 c c	8 8
HIPOB	" Anti streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas—	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
HIPIM	" Anti streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent—	
	Phials containing 10 c c	3 8
	" " 25 c c	8 8
HIRAZ	" Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever—	
	Phials containing 10 c c	3 8
	" " 25 c c	8 8
HIREX	" Anti-streptococcus Serum, Pyogenes—	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
HIRID	" Anti streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever—	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
HIROS	" Anti streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina—	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
LOSOM	" Anti streptococcus Serum, Ulcerative Endocarditis —	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
JOVOF	" Anti typhoid Serum—	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
HITET	" Anti-venom Serum—	
	Phials containing 25 c c	1 0
HITUL	" Normal Horse Serum, No 1—	
	Phials containing 10 c c	1 8
	" " 25 c c	3 0

Sera for Veterinary Use (see page 1441)

For Agglutinating, Hemolytic and other Sera for Diagnostic Use,
see Serological Products, 'Wellcome' Brand, below

SEROLOGICAL PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a registered trade mark or brand

Sera

(For Agglutination Tests against the following organisms)

	'WELLCOME' BRAND—		R As
LUNEX	† <i>V. cholera</i> in 1 c c containers	each	2 0
LUNIH	† <i>B. dysenteriae</i> (Shiga) "	"	2 0
LUNOD	† " (Flexner) "	"	2 0
MABAF	† <i>B. enteritidis</i> (Gaertner) "	"	2 0
LUNUS	† <i>M. melitensis</i> "	"	2 0
LUZOP	† <i>B. paratyphosus</i> A "	"	2 0
LUZUL	† <i>B. " B</i> "	"	2 0
LUPIT	† <i>B. typhosus</i> "	"	2 0

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page 11

† Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

**Serological Products (continued)****Suspensions**

(For Agglutination Tests of the following organisms)

'WELLCOME' BRAND—			R. A.
† <i>V. cholerae</i>	in 10 c.c. containers	each	2 8
" † <i>B. dysenteriae</i> (Shiga)	" "	"	2 8
" † " (Flexner)	" "	"	2 8
" † <i>B. enteritidis</i> (Gertner)	" "	"	2 8
" † <i>M. multiscaris</i>	" "	"	2 8
" † <i>B. paratyphosus</i> A	" "	"	2 8
" † " B	" "	"	2 8
" † <i>B. typhosus</i>	" "	"	2 8

† Supplied in 10 c.c. containers to special orders

Tubercle Bacilli

'WELLCOME' BRAND—		Per tube
Tubercle Bacilli (Human), Killed—For Opsonic Estimations		6 0
" Tubercle Bacilli (Bovine), Killed—For Opsonic Estimations		6 0
" Tubercle Bacilli (Human), Killed and finely ground—For Agglutination Tests		6 0
" Tubercle Bacilli (Bovine), Killed and finely ground—For Agglutination Tests		6 0

Schick Reaction Products**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

Toxin for the Schick Reaction—

Capillary Sets	Capillary tube of Undiluted Toxin, 10 c.c.
Diluting Fluid and 10 c.c. Control	per set 1 8

For Prophylaxis**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

¶ Diphtheria Prophylactic (Toxin Antitoxin Mixture for Active Immunisation)	Hermetically sealed phials of 1 c.c. each	2 8
" ¶ Diphtheria Prophylactic (Toxin Antitoxin Mixture for Active Immunisation)	Rubber stoppered bottles of 10 c.c. each	15 0
" ¶ Diphtheria Prophylactic (Toxin Antitoxin Mixture for Active Immunisation)	Rubber stoppered bottles of 25 c.c. each	25 0

Wassermann Reaction Products**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

† Wassermann Antigen (Alcoholic Extract of Sheep Heart, with Cholesterol)	phials of 1 c.c.	1 4
" † Haemolytic Serum for Sheep's Corpuscles (for use in the Wassermann and other complement deviation tests)	bottles of 1 c.c.	2 0

† Supplied in bottles of 10 c.c. to special orders

Sachs-Georgi Antigen**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

Sachs-Georgi Antigen (for use in the Sachs-Georgi test for the diagnosis of syphilis)	phials of 1 c.c.	1 4
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------	-----

Sera, for Veterinary Use (see page 144 vi)

Serum Syringes, Needles, etc (see pages 144 iii-144 iv)

'Sketofax' Brand Antiseptic Cream, in collapsible tubes, (Trade Mark) per doz. 12 8

'Soamin' (Trade Mark) (Sodium *p*-Aminophenylarsinate)—
 Bottles of 5 gm per doz. 24 0
 " 25 gm " 96 0

(See also 'Tabloid' 'Soamin', page 144 viii)

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page 14

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'SOLOID' is a registered trade mark or brand

THE series of 'SOLOID' Brand products provides reliable antiseptics, astringents, anæsthetics, etc Their portability, accuracy, activity and ready solubility render them preferable to stock solutions



'SOLOID' BRAND —		Per doz	
		bots of 25 Rs A	bots of 100 Rs A
Adrenalin, 0.002 gm, tubes of 6, per doz tubes,	Rs 12 0		
" " 0.005 gm, " 6, " "	Rs 30 0		
Adrenalin and Cocaine, " 12, " "	Rs 22 8		
Adrenalin gr 1/200			
Cocaine Hydrochloride gr 1/8			
Adrenalin Compound with β -Eucaine, No 1,	tubes of 6, per doz tubes, Rs 30 0		
Adrenalin 0.001 gramme [gr 1/64 approx]			
Sodu Chloride 0.9 gramme [gr 13 1/2 approx]			
β -Lucaine Lactate 0.2 gramme [gr 3 approx]			
Adrenalin Compound with β -Eucaine, No 2,	tubes of 12, per doz tubes, Rs 12 0		
(One tenth the strength of No 1)			
Adrenalin with Atropine Sulphate (for intravenous injection)	tubes of 12, per doz tubes, Rs 12 0		
Adrenalin 0.0025 gramme [gr 1/200 approx]			
Atropine Sulphate, 0.001 gramme [gr 1/64 approx]			
Alkaline Compound (Nasal)		10 0	30 0
Borax, gr 5			
Sodu Chloride gr 5			
Alkaline Compound with Cocaine Hydrochloride (Nasal)		18 0	58 0
Borax, gr 5			
Sodu Chloride gr 5			
Cocaine Hydrochloride gr 1/6			
Alum, gr 10			20 0
Alum and Zinc Sulphate		18 0	
Alumina gr 15			
Zinc Sulphate, gr 15			
Alum and Zinc Compound, Strong		20 0	
Alumina, gr 30			
Zinc Sulphate gr 15			
Antimony Tartrate Compound, No 1		21 8	
Antimony et Sodu Tartrate gr 10			
Sodu Chloride, gr 5 1/2			
Antimony Tartrate Compound, No 2		19 0	
Antimony et Sodu Tartrate, gr 1			
Sodu Chloride gr 11/20			
Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound (Nasal)		10 0	30 0
Sodu Bicarbonate, gr 5			
Acid Carbolica, gr 1/2			
Borax, gr 5			
Argyrol, gr 1, tubes of 12	per doz tubes, Rs 12 0		
" gr 5 45 " 6	" " Rs 24 0		
Atropine Sulphate, gr 0.545, tubes of 6,	" " Rs 24 0		
	per doz tubes, Rs 24 0		
One in one drachm of water = 1 in 100 solution (approx)			

Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only



'SOLOID' BRAND—

	Per doz bott of 25		bott of 100	
	Rs	As	Rs	As
Benzamine (<i>see</i> β Eucaine, below)				
" β -Eucaine Hydrochloride, gr 1, tubes of 25,				
per doz tubes, Rs	30	0		
" " " " gr 5	120	0		
" β -Eucaine Lactate, gr 1	30	0		
" " " " gr 5	120	0		
" Black Ink	12	0		
" Black Mercurial Lotion	18	0		
One in one fluid ounce of distilled water yields 1 solution corresponding to Lotion Hydargyn Ngr 1 P B				
" Boric Acid, gr 6 (<i>Orto of Rose scented</i>)	12	0		
" " " gr 15 (<i>unscented</i>), botts of 50,				
per doz, Rs	16	0		
" Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate (<i>Orto of Rose scented</i>)	12	0		
β Acidi Borici gr 6				
Zinci Sulphatis gr 1 1/2				
" Calcium Chloride Compound (for the preparation of hypertonic saline solutions), tubes of 12,				
per doz tubes, Rs	10	0		
β Soda Chloridi, gr 30				
Calcii Chloridi, gr 1				
" Carbolic Acid (Phenol)—				
gr 5, tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs	15	0		
" " " gr 20, " " " " Rs	15	0		
" " " gr 60, " " " " Rs	16	0		
" Chinosol, gr 1 75	18	0		
" " gr 8 75	48	0	108	0
" Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr 1/2, tubes of 25,				
per doz tubes, Rs	57	8	131	4
" " " gr 1, tubes of 25,				
per doz tubes, Rs	60	0	210	0
" " " gr 5	-55	0	950	4
" " Cocaine and β -eucaine, of each, gr 1/2, tubes of -5,				
per doz tubes, Rs	52	8		
" Corrosive Sublimate (<i>Ophthalmic</i>), gr 1/1000 (<i>see page xlviii</i>)				
" Corrosive Sublimate (Hydarg Perchlor), gr 1 75			15	0
One in 4 fl oz of water = 1 in 1000 solution				
" Corrosive Sublimate (Hydarg Perchlor), gr 8 75	11	0	33	0
One in one pint of water = 1 in 1000 solution				
" Corrosive Sublimate (Hydarg Perchlor) gr 17 5	18	0	58	0
One in one pint of water = 1 in 500 solution				
" Eucaine (<i>see</i> β -Eucaine, above)				
" 'Eucalyptia' Compound (Nasal)	12	0	36	0
β Soda Bicarbonatis, gr 3				
Boracis, gr 3				
Sodu Benzoatis, gr 13				
Sodu Salicylatis, gr 1 1/3				
Ol Eucalypti, min 1/6				
Thymol, gr 1/6				
Menthol, gr 1/10				
Ol Gaultherie, min 1/12				
" Homatropine Hydrobromide, gr 0 545, tubes of 6,				
per doz tubes, Rs	42	0		
One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a one per cent solution.				

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

'SOLOID' BRAND—

	Per doz lots of 25	Rs. A.	Per doz lots of 100	Rs. A.
Homatropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6, per doz tubes, Rs 60 0				
℞ Homatropine Hydrobromide gr 0 545 Cocaine Hydrochloride gr 1 09 One dissolved in one drachm of distilled water yields a solution containing Homatropine Hydrobromide one per cent and Cocaine Hydrochloride two per cent				
„ ¶ Homatropine Methylbromide and Cocaine, tubes of 6, per doz tubes, Rs 60 0				
℞ Homatropine Methylbromide gr 0 545 Cocaine Hydrochloride gr 1 09 One dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing Homatropine Methylbromide one per cent and Cocaine Hydrochloride two per cent				
„ Lead and Opium Lotion	15	0		
℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr 2 Tinct Opii min 20				
„ Lead Subacetate, gr 10 One dissolved in five ounces of distilled water yields a solution containing about the same quantity of lead subacetate as an equal volume of the official Liq Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus This is a convenient method of preparing Goulard water	12	0		
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide, gr 1 75, tubes of 25, per doz tubes Rs 12 0			36	0
One in 4 oz of water = 1 in 1000 solution (frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution)				
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide, gr 4 37 One in 10 oz of water = 1 in 1000 solution (frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution)	18	0	58	0
„ Mercuric Potassium Iodide, gr 8 75 One in 1 pint of water = 1 in 1000 solution (frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution)	30	0	105	0
„ (Nasal)— (See Alkaline Compound, page liv, Alkaline Compound with Cocaine, page liv, Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound, page liv, 'Eucalyptia' Compound, page lv, Phenol Compound, below, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, page lvii, Sodium Bicar- bonate Compound, Saccharated, page lvii)				
„ Naso-Pharyngeal Compound	18	0	58	0
℞ Soda Chloride gr 7 Boracic gr 2 1/2 Acid Boric gr 3/4 Soda Benzoate gr 1/2 Menthol gr 1/50 Thymol gr 1/100 Cocaine Hydrochloride gr 1/6 Ol Gaultheriae min 1/10				
„ 'Nisin' (Trade Mark), gr 2			18	0
„ „ „ gr 20	36	0		
„ Paraform, gr 5			30	0
„ Phenol Compound (Nasal)	12	0		
℞ Soda Bicarbonate gr 12 Acid Carbolic gr 1 1/2 Soda Chloride gr 2				
„ Potassium Iodide and Starch (See also 'Tabloid' Water Steriliser, page lxxix)	16	0		
„ Potassium Permanganate, gr 1			10	0
„ „ „ gr 5	8	0	24	0
„ Potassium Permanganate and Alum			30	0
℞ Potassium Permanganate gr 3 Alumina gr 5				
„ Protargol (see Silver Proteinate, page lvii)				
„ Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 0 05 gm, tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 16 0			52	0

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only



'SOLOID' BRAND—

		Per doz lots of 25	lots of 100
		Rs As	Rs As
Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 0.5 gm		72 0	270 0
" Saline Compound, tubes of 12, per doz tubes	Rs 10 0		
R Calcium Chloride	gr 7 1/10		
Potassium Chloride	gr 7 1/10		
Sodium Chloride,	gr 2 1 1/2		
Sodium Bicarbonate	gr 7 7/10		
Dextrose	lb 3 1/2		
Two dissolved in 16 fl oz of boiled (sterile) water to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F (37° C)			
" Scarlet Ink		7 0	
" Silver Nitrate, gr 1, tubes of 25, per doz tubes	Rs 12 0		36 0
" " " gr 5		36 0	
" Silver Proteinate, gr 1			30 0
" " " gr 4		20 0	65 0
" Sodium Bicarbonate, gr 44		18 0	
One in 5 fl oz of water = 2 per cent solution (approx)			
" Sodium Bicarbonate Compound (Naasal)		10 0	30 0
R Sodium Bicarbonate	gr 5		
Boric Acid	lb 1 5		
Sodium Chloride,	gr 5		
" Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Saccharated (Naasal)		10 0	30 0
R Sodium Bicarbonate	gr 5		
Boric Acid	gr 5		
Sodium Chloride	gr 5		
Saccharin Alkali	gr 5		
" Sodium Chloride, gr 40, tubes of 12, per doz tubes	Rs 10 0		
Two dissolved in one pint of boiled (sterile) water forming a solution containing 0.9 per cent of Sodium Chloride for intravenous injection at 100° F			
" Sodium Chloride, gr 80, tubes of 6, per doz tubes	Rs 10 0		
One dissolved in one pint of boiled (sterile) water for intravenous injection at 100° F			
" Sodium Chloride 125 gm, tube of 12, per doz tubes	Rs 9 0		
For use in preparing solutions of 'Kharavin'. One dissolved in 50 cc, gives a 0.5 per cent saline solution			
" 'Tolamine' (Trade Mark), gr 375		48 0	
" " (" "), gr 875, tubes of 10, per doz tube	Rs 48 0		
" Zinc Chloride, gr 5 (prepared with 1 mm of Zn Chloride)		16 0	
" Zinc Permanganate, gr 1/8		27 0	
" Zinc Sulphate, gr 1		9 0	
" " " gr 10		16 0	
" Zinc Sulphate Compound (Ophthalmic) (see page xlviii)			
" Zinc Sulphocarbolate, gr 2		18 0	
" " " gr 10		42 0	

Also various other products issued under the 'SOLOID' Brand

Always write *Tabloid* in full

FOR IONIC MEDICATION

'SOLOID' BRAND—

	Per doz bott of 25 Rs As
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr 4 37	240 0
„ Copper Sulphate, gr 4 37	12 0
„ Lithium Sulphate, gr 4 37	18 0
„ Magnesium Sulphate, gr 4 37	12 0
„ Mercury Succinimide, gr 4 37	42 0
„ Potassium Iodide, gr 4 37	18 0
„ Quinine Bisulphate, gr 4 37	26 0
„ Sodium Chloride, gr 4 37	12 0
„ Sodium Salicylate (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr 4 37	12 0
„ Zinc Sulphate, gr 4 37	12 0

FOR URINE ANALYSIS

'SOLOID' BRAND—

	Per doz tubes of 20 Rs As
Benedict Test, cartons of 24	per doz cartons, Rs 18 0
„ Citric Acid, gr 1	12 0
„ Fehling Test cartons of 24	per doz cartons, Rs 18 0
„ Indigo Test for Sugar (Sodium Nitrophenylpropionate, gr 1/4)	24 0
„ Picric Acid, gr 1	12 0
„ Potassium Ferrocyanide, gr 1	18 0
„ Salicyl Sulphonic Acid, gr 2, tubes of 16, per doz tubes, Rs 12 0	

FOR WATER ANALYSIS

'SOLOID' BRAND—

	Per doz packages of 25 Rs As
Aluminum Sulphide, 0 1 gm	12 0
„ Ammonium Chloride, 0 00016 gm	12 0
„ Lead Acetate, 0 0184 gm	12 0
„ „ Phenylenediamine Sulphate, 0 01 gm	12 0
„ Nessler Solution, in hermetically sealed glass capsules—	
0 5 cc, boxes of 30	per doz boxes, Rs 90 0
2 cc, „ 24	„ „ Rs 102 0
„ Oxalic Acid, 0 1 gm	12 0
„ Potassium Chromate, 0 0065 gm	12 0
„ Potassium Ferrocyanide, 0 013 gm	12 0
„ Potassium Nitrate, 0 00144 gm	12 0
„ Potassium Permanganate, 0 00395 gm	12 0
„ Silver Nitrate, 0 0096 gm	12 0
„ Soap	12 0
„ Sodium Acid Sulphate, 0 324 gm	12 0
„ Zinc Dust, 0 13 gm	12 0

FOR SEWAGE ANALYSIS

'SOLOID' BRAND—

Oxalic Acid, 0 0079 gm	12 0
„ Potassium Permanganate, 0 00395 gm	12 0
„ Pyrogalllic Acid, 0 032 gm	12 0
„ Sodium Hydroxide, 0 13 gm	18 0

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

Telephone Number—“22300”



TEST INDICATORS

'SOLOID' BRAND—

- *Indigo-Carmine
- „ *Lacmoid
- „ *Methyl Orange

'SOLOID' BRAND—

- *Phenolphthalein
- „ *Rosolic Acid
- „ Starch, 0.5 gm

Tubes of 10

per doz, Rs 12-0

* One, dissolved in 20 c.c. of solvent forms the indicator of the terminations of reactions in volumetric analysis etc.

MICROSCOPIC STAINS

'SOLOID' BRAND—

Per doz
tube of 6
K.A.

- Bismarck Brown, pure, 0.1 gm 12 0
- „ Borax Methylene Blue 12 0
- „ Ehrlich Triple Stain 18 0
- „ Eosin, pure, 0.1 gm 12 0
- „ Eosin Azur (for Giesma staining), 0.038 gm 18 0
- „ Eosin Methylene Blue (Lounes Jenner's Stain), 0.05 gm 12 0
- „ Fuchsin (Basic), pure, 0.1 gm 12 0
- „ Gentian Violet, pure, 0.1 gm 12 0
- „ Gram's Iodine Solution, 15 c.c. 12 0
- „ Haemalum 12 0
- „ Haematoxylin, pure, 0.1 gm 12 0
- „ Methyl Violet, pure, 0.1 gm 12 0
- „ Methylene Blue, pure, 0.1 gm 12 0
- „ Neutral Red, 0.1 gm 12 0
- „ Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder), 0.015 gm 12 0
- „ Thionin Blue, pure, 0.1 gm 12 0
- „ Tolson Blood Fluid 12 0
- „ Toluidine Blue, 0.1 gm 12 0

Methyl Alcohol (see page 211)

CULTURE MEDIA

Per doz
tubes of 6
K.A.

'SOLOID' BRAND—

- Bile Salt Agar Agar (MacConkey)
- „ Nutrient Agar Agar
- „ Nutrient Broth

14 0
14 0
14 0

* 'Soloid' Brand Analysis Cases (see pages 2221 and 2222)

„ „ Antiseptic Cases (see page 2221)

Splint Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand—

A compact and reliable equipment, answering, in the minutest details, the requirements of practitioners. It consists of a set of unique metal splints, a wrist attachment, and a foot attachment, triangular bandages, padding, etc.

Complete in Cardboard box

each 24 0

„ „ Japanned Metal box

„ 34 0

Strophanthus Tincture (B W & Co), B.P., 1914
(Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)

Bottles containing ½ fl oz

per doz 7 8

„ „ 1 fl oz

„ 10 0

„ „ 1 lb (18 fl oz)

„ 84 0

(See also 'Tabloid' Brand Products, page 2228, and Wellcome's
Chemicals Price List)

Sulphonol, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page 2228)

Suppositories (see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 222, and
'Haseline' Suppositories, page 2222)

Suprarenal Gland (see 'Tabloid' Brand Products, page 2228)

Suprarenal Gland Extract (see Adrenalin, page 21)

Surgical Dressings, 'Tabloid' Brand, (see pages 2228 and 2229)

Syringes, Dental, Hypodermic, Serum and Tuberculin (see page 2228)

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'TABLOID' is a registered trade mark or brand. The sale of articles of any other manufacture, when the word 'Tabloid' is used in ordering, is an infringement and unlawful.

'TABLOID' Brand products, the excellence and the advantages of which are so universally recognised, are prepared under the supervision of specially-trained and qualified druggists and pharmacists of many years' experience. They contain only the finest drugs, so that therapeutic activity is secured, they are accurate in dosage, are readily carried, and keep well in any climate.

For the convenience of the Medical Profession, Burroughs Wellcome & Co undertake the preparation, according to the private formulae of medical men, of drugs and combinations of drugs which are suitable for this method of administration. *Plain*, in quantities of 1000 and upwards, *sugar coated*, in quantities of 5000 and upwards.

'Tabloid' Brand Products are supplied plain (where both are listed) unless sugar-coated is specially mentioned when ordering.

'TABLOID' BRAND—		Per doz.	
		bots of 25	bots of 100
		Rs As	Rs As
Acetanilide (<i>see Antifebrin, page lxi</i>)			
" Acetomorphine (<i>see Heroin, page lxviii</i>)			
" Acetylsalicylic Acid (<i>see Aspirin, page lxi, and 'Emphrin, page lxvii</i>)			
" †Aconite Tincture, min 1/4			18 0
" † " " min 1			18 0
" † " " min 5			18 0
" †Adrenalin, 0.003 gm, tubes of 12,			
	per doz. tubes, Rs 12 0		
" † " " 0.001 gm, tubes of 12,			
	per doz. tubes, Rs 18 0		
" *Aloes and Iron (<i>B P Pill</i>), gr 4			21 0
" §Aloes and Myrrh (<i>B P Pill</i>), gr 4			21 0
" †Alom, gr 1/10			12 0
" * " gr 1/2		7 0	18 0
" §Alcin Compound		7 0	18 0
℞ Alom	gr 1/4		
strychnin & Sulphuric	gr 1/60		
Ext Belladonna Vir P L 1006	gr 1/8		
Pulv Ipecacuanha	gr 1/10		
" *Ammoniated Quinine		16 0	54 0
Each product contains Quinine and Ammonium Bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the official tincture.			
" Ammoniated Quinine with Cinnamon (Capsule),			
boxes of 20, per doz. boxes, Rs 21 0			
℞ Tincture Quinine Ammoniated,	dr 1/2		
Pulv Cinnamon,	gr 2 1/2		
" †Ammonium Bromide, gr 5			15 0
" † " " gr 10			24 0
" †Ammonium Carbonate, gr 3			18 0
" †Ammonium Chloride, gr 3		6 0	15 0
" † " " gr 5			18 0
" † " " gr 10			21 0

* Sugar coated † Plain § Sugar coated or Plain

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

'TABLOID' BRAND—

		Per doz bott. of 25		bott. of 100	
		Rs As	P	Rs As	P
†Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice		7	0	18	0
℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr 3				
Lat Glycyrrhizæ	gr 2				
" †Ammonium Chloride Compound		10	0	30	0
℞ Ammonii Chloridi,	gr 1				
Potassii Chloridi,	gr 1				
Acidi Benzoici	gr 1/4				
Pulv Cubebæ	gr 1/4				
Lat Glycyrrhizæ	gr 1				
" †Ammonium Hippurate, gr 1				30	0
" †Antifebrin (Acetanilide), gr 2		8	0	24	0
" †" " " gr 5		10	0	30	0
" †Antifebrin Compound				36	0
℞ Antifebrini (Acetanilide, P B)	gr 2				
Camphoræ Monobromatæ	gr 1				
Caffinæ Citratæ	gr 1				
" †Antimony, Saturated, gr 1/50				15	0
" †Antipyrine (Phenazone), gr 2 1/2		10	0	30	0
" †" " " gr 5		12	0	36	0
" 'Aol' (Trade Mark), 0.3 gm (Capsule), bott. of 50, per doz bott., Rs 54 0					
" †Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr 1/50				24	0
" ¶†Apomorphine Hydrochloride and Morphine Hydro- chloride, of each, 0.0025 gm		14	0		
" †Apomorphine Compound		12	0	36	0
℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi	gr 1/50				
Ammonii Chloridi	gr 3				
Lat Glycyrrhizæ	gr 1 1/2				
" †Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium, B P, 21 5		7	0	18	0
Each contains approximately Chalk gr 1 1/4 Opium gr 1/8 with aromatics					
" †Arsenious Acid, gr 1/100				15	0
" †" " " gr 1/50				15	0
" †" " " gr 1/20				15	0
" *Arsenical Compound				21	0
℞ Acidi Arsenosi	gr 1/100				
Ferri Sulphatis Iussatæ	gr 1				
Chalk Sulphuricæ	gr 1				
Lat Gentianæ	gr 1				
" †Asafetida and Opium Compound				18	0
℞ Asafetidæ	gr 1				
Camphoræ	gr 1				
Pulv Opii	gr 1				
Pulv Piperis Nigræ	gr 1				
" Asafetida Compound Pill (see Galbanum Compound, page lxvii)					
" †Aspirin, gr 5		10	0	30	0
(See also 'Lupirin,' page lxvii)					
" †Astringent Mixture				36	0
℞ Conf Aromat (P B 1885),	gr 2 1/4				
Pulv pro Mist Cretæ	gr 10				
Ammonii Bicarbonatis	gr 1 1/4				
Tinct Cardamomi Co (P B, 1914),	min 4 1/2				
Tinct Catechu (P B 1914),	min 7 1/2				
Tinct Opii (P B 1914),	min 3/4				
Ol Cinnamonæ,	min 1/16				
" †Atropine Sulphate, 0.005 gm		0	0		
" †Belladonna Tincture, min 1				10	0
" †" " " min 5				12	0
" ¶†Benzoic Acid, gr 5				72	0

* Sugar-coated † Plain § Sugar coated or Plain

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

		Per doz	
		bots. of 25	bots. of 100
		R. A.	R. A.
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
† Benzoic Acid Compound		20 0	65 0
℞ Acidi Benzoici,	gr 1/2		
Codeine,	gr 1/10		
Menthol	gr 1/10		
Pulv Ipecacuanhe	gr 1/10		
Cocaini Hydrochloridi	gr 1/40		
Ol Menthe Pipentæ	min 1/16		
Gummi Rubri,	qs		
,, † Benzoic Acid (β-Eucaine) Compound		20 0	65 0
℞ Acidi Benzoici,	gr 1/2		
Codeine	gr 1/10		
Menthol	gr 1/10		
Pulv Ipecacuanhe	gr 1/10		
β Eucaine Hydrochloridi	gr 1/40		
Ol Menthe Pipentæ,	min 1/16		
Gummi Rubri	qs		
, † Benzo naphthol, gr 5			42 0
, † Beta-naphthol, gr 3			21 0
,, Beta-naphthol Compound (gelatin coated)		12 0	36 0
℞ Beta naphthol	gr 1		
Carbonis Ligni	gr 4		
Ol Menthe Pipentæ,	min 1/2		
,, † Bismuth Beta-naphtholate Compound			48 0
℞ Bismuthi Beta naphtholatis,	gr 1 1/2		
Bismuthi Subnitratæ	gr 2 1/2		
Pulv Ipecacuanhe Comp	gr 1		
,, † Bismuth Carbonate, gr 5		15 0	45 0
,, † Bismuth Salicylate (Physiologically Pure), gr 5		18 0	58 0
,, † Bismuth Subgallate, gr 5		18 0	58 0
,, † Bismuth Subnitrate, gr 5		15 0	45 0
,, † " " gr 10			60 0
,, † Bismuth and Dover Powder			30 0
℞ Bismuthi Subnitratæ,	gr 1 1/2		
Pulv Ipecacuanhe Comp	gr 2 1/2		
,, † Bismuth and Soda			24 0
℞ Bismuthi Subnitratæ	gr 1 1/2		
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 1 1/2		
,, † Bismuth Subsantonate Compound (chocolate basis)		168 0	630 0
℞ Bismuthi Subsantonatis,	gr 4		
Phenolphthaleini,	gr 1 1/2		
, † Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda		12 0	36 0
℞ Bismuthi Subnitratæ	gr 3		
Pulv Rhei,	gr 1		
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr 2		
,, *Blaud (Pil Ferrugin), gr 5, representing 22 5% of Ferrous Carbonate			12 0
,, *Blaud (Pil Ferrugin), gr 10, representing 22 5% of Ferrous Carbonate			15 0
,, *Blaud Pill and Aloin			14 0
℞ Pil Ferrugin (Blaud)	gr 5		
(=22 5% Ferri Carbonatis)			
Aloin,	gr 1/20		
,, *Blaud Pill and Arsenic			14 0
℞ Pil Ferrugin (Blaud),	gr 5		
(=22 5% Ferri Carbonatis)			
Acidi Arseniosi	gr 1/64		

* Sugar coated † Plain

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'TABLOID' BRAND—

			Per doz bott. of 25	bott. of 100
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.
*Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine				18 0
℞ Pil Ferrugin (Blaud)	℥ 3			
(= 25 5/16 Grm Carbonatis)				
Acidi Arseniosi	℥ 1 1/100			
Strychnini	℥ 1 1/100			
" *Blaud Pill and Cascara				14 0
℞ Pil Ferrugin (Blaud)	℥ 5			
(= 22 5/16 Grm Carbonatis)				
℥ x℥ Cascari 5 grains	℥ 1 1/2			
" *Blaud Pill Compound				18 0
℞ Pil Ferrugin (Blaud)	℥ 10			
(= 22 5/16 Grm Carbonatis)				
Pulv. Cascar.	℥ 1 1/4			
Alomi et Strychnini et Acidi Arseniosi	℥ 1 gr 1/30			
" †Blue Pill, gr 4			8 0	24 0
Each contains gr 1 1/3 of pure metallic Mercury				
" †Blue Pill, Colocynthis and Hyoscyamus			12 0	36 0
℞ Pil Hydrargyri P B	gr 2			
Pil Colocynthis et Hyoscyami P B	gr 1			
" †Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound				30 0
℞ Pil Hydrargyri, P B	gr 2 1/2			
Pil Rhei Comp., P B,	gr 2 1/2			
" *Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis				24 0
℞ Pil Hydrargyri, P B	gr 1			
Pulv. Scilla	gr 1 1/2			
Pulv. Digitalis	gr 1			
" Bone Medulla, gr 5 (Capsule),				
bottles of 50, per doz bottles, Rs. 4 0				
" †Borax, gr 5			6 0	15 0
" †Boric Acid, gr 5				15 0
" Bromide Compound (see Sodium Bromide Compound, page 122)				
" †Butyl Chloral Hydrate and Gelatinum			16 8	53 8
℞ Butyl Chloral Hydrate	gr 3			
Gelatinum et Hydrochloridi	gr 1/200			
" †Caffeine Citrate, gr 1				36 0
" †Caffeine Citrate, Effervescent, B P, gr 60,				
tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs. 27 0				
Each contains approximately gr 2 1/2 of Caffeine Citrate				
" †Caffeine Compound			12 0	36 0
℞ Caffeina	gr 1			
Antipyrin (Phenyl P B),	gr 3			
" †Calcium Carbonate Compound			12 0	36 0
℞ Calcii Carbonatis Precipitati	gr 3 1/2			
Magnesi Carbonatis Ponderosa	gr 2 1/2			
Bismuthi Carbonatis	gr 2			
" Calcium Iodo ricinoleate (see 'Iodine,' page 124)				
" †Calcium Lactate, gr 5			10 0	30 0
" *Calcium Sulphide, gr 1/10				12 0
" " " gr 1/4				12 0
" " " gr 1/2				15 0
" " " gr 1				18 0

* Sugar coated

† Plun

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		Per doz bott. of	
		25	100
'TABLOID' BRAND—		R. As	R. As
† Calomel, gr 1/20	gr 1/20		10 0
" † " gr 1/10	gr 1/10		10 0
" † " gr 1/6	gr 1/6		10 0
" † " gr 1/4	gr 1/4		10 0
" † " gr 1/2	gr 1/2		10 0
" † " gr 1	gr 1		12 0
" † " gr 2	gr 2		18 0
" † " gr 3	gr 3		20 0
" † " gr 5	gr 5		24 0
" † Calomel and Colocynth Compound			30 0
℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi	gr 1 1/2		
℞ Colocynthis et Hysocyami	gr 3		
Pulv Zingiberis	℥ 1 1/2		
" † Calomel and Creosote			18 0
℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi	gr 1/6		
Creosoti	min 1		
" † Calomel and Jalap			20 0
℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi	gr 1		
Pulv Jalape	gr 2		
" † Calomel and Piperine, of each, gr 1/2			27 0
" † Calomel, gr 1/2, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr 2 1/2		6 0	15 0
" † Calomel, gr 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr 5		7 0	18 0
" † Calomel Compound (Plummer Pill, B P), gr 4		10 0	30 0
Each contains approximately Calomel gr 1 Sulphurated Antimony gr 1 and Calcium Resin gr 2			
" Camphor Comp Tinct (Paregoric), (gelatin coated),			
	min 2		24 0
" " " " " " " " min 5			24 0
" " " " " " " " min 15			27 0
" † Cannabis Indica Tincture, B P, min 5			30 0
" † Capsicum Tincture, min 5			18 0
Capsules—			
(See Annotated Quinine with Cinnamon, page lx, 'Aol, page lxi, Bone Marrow, page lxiii, Carbolic Acid, below, Castor Oil, page lxx, Chenopodium Oil, page lxx, 'Iodine, page lxix, Phenol and Menthol Compound, page lxxiii, Sandal Wood Oil, page lxxvi, Terebinth, page lxxviii, Turpentine Oil, Rectified, page lxxix)			
" † Carbolic Acid (Phenol), for the throat, gr 1/4	gr 1/4	12 0	36 0
" † " " " " " " " gr 1/2	gr 1/2	12 0	36 0
" Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr 1 (Capsule),			
boxes of 24, per doz boxes, R 18-0			
" † Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm		16 0	48 0
Each contains Carbolic Acid, gr 1/2			
" † Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent, Artificial,			
tubes of 25, per doz tubes, R 21-8			
" † Cascara Sagrada (Dry Extract), gr 1	gr 1	6 0	15 0
" " " " " " " " gr 2	gr 2	7 0	18 0
" " " " " " " " gr 3	gr 3	9 0	27 0
" " " " " " " " gr 4	gr 4	10 0	30 0
" " " " " " " " gr 5	gr 5	12 0	36 0

† Plain § Sugar-coated or Plain

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'TABLOID' BRAND—

		Per doz bols of 5		bols of 100	
		Rs	As	Rs	As
*Cascara Compound					
‡ Fat	Cascara Sagrada	gr	1	9	0
‡ Fat	Eunomia	gr	1/2	27	0
‡ Fat	Indini	gr	1/2		
‡ Fat	Nucis Vomica	gr	1/10		
‡ Fat	Hysocyami Vir	gr	1/3		
" *Cascara and Belladonna					
‡ Fat	Cascara Sagrada	gr	-	9	0
‡ Fat	Nucis Vomica	gr	1/4	27	0
‡ Fat	Belladonna Vir	gr	1/3		
‡ Fat	Capsicum	gr	1/5		
" *Cascara and Gentian Compound					
‡ Fat	Cascara Sagrada	gr	-	9	0
‡ Fat	Nucis Vomica	gr	1/5	27	0
‡ Fat	Belladonna Vir	gr	1/10		
‡ Fat	Gentiana	gr	1		
‡ Fat	Capsicum	gr	1/10		
" Castor Oil, min 5 (Capsule),					
boxes of 50, per doz boxes, Rs 36 0					
" §Cathartic Compound					
‡ Fat	Colocythidis Comp	gr	1 1/3	9	0
‡ Fat	Hydrgyri Subchloridi	gr	1	27	0
‡ Fat	Jalap	gr	1		
‡ Fat	Cambogre	gr	1 4		
" †Cerebrin, gr 5					
" †Cerium Oxalate, gr 5					
" Chalk, Aromatic Powder, with Opium (see Aromatic					
Chalk Powder with Opium, page 121)					
" †Charcoal (Purified), gr 5					
" Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound), dr 1/2					
Contains the combined Phosphates of Iron Calcium Sodium					
and Potassium equivalent to drachm 1/2 of standard compound syrup of Phosphates					
" Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound), dr 1					
Equivalent to drachm 1 of standard Compound Syrup of Phosphates					
Chenopodium Oil (Capsule), min 3,					
boxes of 25, per doz boxes, Rs 40 0					
" " " min 5 " Rs 66 0					
" " " min 10 " Rs 108 0					
(See also Chenopodium Oil Helicon brand page 121)					
" *Chinosol, gr 5					
" †Chloralamide, gr 5					
" †Chloral Hydrate, gr 5					
" † " " gr 10					
" Chlorinated Lime (see Notes Stillsies, page 121)					
" †Chocolate, gr 60, boxes of 12, per doz boxes, Rs 42 0					
" †Cinchona Tincture, min 30					
" †Cinchona Compound Tincture, min 30					
" †Citric Acid, gr 5					
" Cocaine Hydrochloride (see Notes, page 121, and					
'Solid' Brand products, page 12)					
" †Cocoa Essence, gr 60,					
boxes of 12, per doz boxes, Rs 36 0					
" †Codeme, gr 1/4					

* Sugar coated

† Plain

§ Sugar coated or Plain

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'TABLOID' BRAND—

		Per doz bottles of	
		25	100
		R. A.	R. A.
† Codeine, gr 1/2		30 0	105 0
„ †† Codeine Phosphate, 0.03 gm			72 0
„ † Codeine and Nux Vomica		36 0	
R Codeine Phosphate	gr 1		
Ext Nux Vomica	gr 1/4		
„ † 'Coffee-Mint'		7 0	18 0
R Soda Bicarbonatis	gr 3		
Ammonii Bicarbonatis	gr 1/16		
Ext Coffea	gr 1/2		
Ceri Oxalatis	gr 1/4		
Oil Menthae Pipente	gr 1		
„ † Colchicine Salicylate, gr 1/32		15 0	45 0
„ † Colchicine and Nux Vomica Compound		12 0	36 0
R Colchicum	gr 1/70		
Ext Nux Vomica	gr 1/4		
Ext Hyoscyami Vir	gr 1/2		
Ext Gentiana	gr 1		
„ † Colchicum Compound			24 0
R Ext Colchici	gr 1/2		
Acidi Salicylici	gr 3		
„ § Colocynth and Hyoscyamus (B P Pill), gr 4			30 0
Each contains Compound Pill of Colocynth gr 2/3 and	gr 2/3 and		
Extract of Hyoscyamus gr 1/3			
„ § Colocynth Compound (B P Pill), gr 4			30 0
Each contains approximately Colocynth Pulp, gr 2/3, Aloes			
gr 1/3, Scammony Resin, gr 1/3, and Oil of Cloves			
min 1/6			
„ † Cotarine Hydrochloride, gr 3/4		30 0	
„ Cretæ Arom et Opio, Pulv (see Aromatic Chalk Powder			
with Opium, page lx)			
„ † Cubebs and Belladonna, Effervescent			30 0
R Pulv Cubebre	gr 1/2		
Ext Belladonna Vir, P B 1898	gr 1/20		
„ † Cubebs Compound		10 0	30 0
R Oleo resin Cubebe	gr 1/4		
Ammonii Chloridi	gr 1/2		
Glycyrrhizae Ammoniaci	gr 1/4		
„ † Dentifrice			24 0
„ Diamorphine Hydrochloride (see Heroin Hydrochloride,			
page lxviii)			
„ † Didymin (Orchitic Substance), gr 5			36 0
„ † Digitalin (Amorphous), gr 1/100			24 0
„ † Digitalin (Crystalline), gr 1/250		17 0	55 0
„ † Digitalis Tincture, min 1			18 0
„ † „ min 5			18 0
Prepared from physiologically standardized tincture			
„ † Donovan Solution, min 5			18 0
Each contains Arsenious Iodide and Mercuric Iodide, of each			
gr 1/20 and represents min 5 of Liq. Arseni et Hydrargyri			
Iodidi, P B			
„ † Dover Powder, gr 1/4			10 0
Each contains Opium and Ipecacuanha, of each, gr 1/40.			
„ § Dover Powder, gr 5		9 0	27 0
Each contains Opium and Ipecacuanha of each, gr 1/2			
„ * Easton Syrup, dr 1/2		10 0	30 0
„ * „ dr 1		15 0	45 0
Prevents the amount of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine con			
tained in corresponding doses of Easton Syrup			

* Sugar-coated

† Plain

§ Sugar coated or Plain

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'TABLOID' BRAND—

		Per doz bols of 25	bols of 100
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
† Elaterin, gr 1/40		18	0
" Emetine Bismuthous Iodide, gr 1,			
bottles of 36, per doz, Rs.	108 0		
" Emetine Hydrochloride, gr 1/2 (keratin coated)		60	0
† 'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid, gr 5		10	0
(Trade Mark)			30 0
† 'Empirin' and Caffeine		14	0
℞ 'Empirin', gr 4			4 0
Caffeine, gr 1			
† 'Empirin' and Dover Powder, of each, gr 2 1/2		10	0
† 'Empirin' and Phenacetin, of each, gr 2 1/2		12	0
† 'Empirin' Compound		15	0
℞ 'Empirin', gr 3 1/2			45 0
Phenacetin, gr 2 1/2			
Caffeine, gr 1/2			
† 'Epinine' Compound		10	0
(Trade Mark)			30 0
℞ 'Epinine' Hydrochloride, gr 1/1000			
Heroin Hydrochloride, gr 1/100			
Puly Ipecacuanha, gr 1/50			
Acid Benzoic, gr 1/40			
Oil Gaultheria, min 1/30			
* Ergotin (Extractum Ergotæ, P B, 1914), gr 1		12	0
" " " " " gr 2		18	0
" " " " " gr 3		24	0
* Ergotin and Strychnine		23	0
℞ Ergotin [Ext Ergotæ, P B, 1914] gr 3			75 0
Strychnine Sulphate, gr 1/30			
† Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitum), gr 1/4		24	0
† " " " " " gr 1/2		40	0
† " " " " " gr 1			
bottles of 12, per doz, Rs.	40 0		
† Euonymin (Euonymus Extract, B P), gr 1/8		6	0
† " " " " " gr 1/2		7	0
" Quinine (see Quinine Ethylcarbonate, page lxxv)			
† Ferric Chloride, min 10			4 0
† Ferric Chloride and Arsenic			10 0
℞ Tinct Ferri Perchloridi, min 10			
Soln Arsenici, gr 1/30			
Each of the above two products represents the amount of			
ferric chloride in min 10 of the official Tinct Ferri Per			
chloridi, P B, and contains a small quantity of ammonium			
chloride as a vehicle			
" 'Forced March' (see Kola Compound, page lxx)			
† Galbanum Compound (B P, 1898, Pill), gr 4			27 0
Each contains approximately Assafœtida Galbanum and			
Myrrh of each gr 1 1/7			
† Gelsemium Tincture, min 5			18 0
† Gentian and Soda Compound (Must Gentiana Alkalina)			20 0
℞ Soda Bicarbonate, gr 3			
Ammonii Carbonatis, min 3			
= Sp Ammon Arom, fl dr 2 1/2			
Inf Gentiana Comp			
† 'Gingement' (Neutralising Compound)		7	0
(Trade Mark)			18 0
℞ Soda Bicarbonate, gr 5			
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr 1 1/2			
Gingerini			
Saccharini			
Oil Mentha Piperita			

* Sugar-coated

† Plain

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'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Plr doz		lots of 100	bols of 100
	Rs	As	Rs	As
†Ginger Essence (B P '83), min 5				18 0
" † " " " min 10				18 0
" *Glycerophosphates Compound, di 1/2	15	0	45	0
Each contains the amount of Calcium Sodium Potassium Magnesium and Iron Glycerophosphates with Strychnine Glycerophosphate, gr 1/800, Pepsin, Digestive and Kola contained in 1/2 fluid drachm of Syrup of Glycerophosphates				
" †Green Dye, Aniline, gr 30,				
tubes of 12, per doz tubes, Rs 1 1/2				
" §Gregory Powder (Rhubarb Compound Powder), gr 5	5	0	4	0
Each contains Rhubarb gr 1-1/2, Magnesia gr 3 1/2 and Ginger, gr 5/6				
" †Grey Powder, gr 1/4				9 0
" † " " gr 1/3				9 0
" † " " gr 1/2				9 0
" † " " gr 1				10 0
" † " " gr 2				13 0
" † " " gr 3				15 0
" † " " gr 5				20 0
" †Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each, gr 1/2				12 0
Each contains Mercury, gr 1/6, Opium and Ipecacuanha of each, gr 1/10				
Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each, gr 1				15 0
Each contains Mercury gr 1/3 Opium and Ipecacuanha of each, gr 1/10				
" †Grey Powder and Opium				15 0
R Hydargyri cum (ret) 1 1/6 Pulv Opi 1 1/6				
" ¶†Grey Powder, Opium and Quinine				14 0
R Hydargyri cum (ret) 1 1/6 Ext Opi 1 1/6 Quinin c Sulph (ret) 1 1/6				
" †Grey Powder, gr 1/2, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr 1/2				0 0
" †Grey Powder, gr 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr 1/2	0	0	2 1/2	0
" †Guaiacol Camphorate, gr 5	1 1/2	0	10 1/2	0
" †Guaiacol Carbonate, gr 5	1	0	50	0
" †Guaiacum Resin, gr 5	1 1/2	0	30	0
" †Guaiacum and Sulphur	1 1/2	0	20	0
R Guaiaci Resina, gr 1 Sulphuris Precipitati, gr 1				
" †Guaiacum and Quinine Compound				30 0
R Guaiaci Resina, gr 1 Sulphuris Precipitati, gr 1 Quinin c Salicylati, gr 1 1/2				
" *Hæmoglobin, gr 5				25 1
" †Heroin Hydrochloride, gr 1/25	1-	5	37	8
" † " " gr 1/10				17 8
" †Hexamine, gr 3	8	0	4	0
" † " gr 5	9	0	7	0
" Hydarg et Colocynth et Hyocy (see Blue Pill and combinations, page lxiii)				
" Hydarg c Cretâ, and combinations (see Grey Powder and combinations, above)				
" †Hydarg Iodidi Flavî, gr 1/8	7	0	18	0

* Sugar-coated

† Plain

§ Sugar coated or Plain

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Per doz bott. of 25 Rs. A.	bott. of 100 Rs. A.
† Hydrarg Iodidi Rubri, gr 1/20		18 0
" † " " " gr 1/16		18 0
" † Hydrarg Iodidi Viridis, gr 1/8		18 0
" † Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr 1/100		12 0
" † " " " gr 1/16		12 0
" † Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr 1/32, et Potassii Iodidi, gr 2-1/2		42 0
" † Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr 1/16, et Potassii Iodidi, gr 5		42 0
" Hydrarg Subchlor (<i>see Calomel, page lxiv</i>)		
" † Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr 1/4	50 0	190 0
" § Hydrastine Compound	84 0	315 0
§ Hydrastine Hydrochloridi, gr 1/4		
Ergotini (Ext Ergot, P B, 1914) gr 1/-		
Cannabini Tannatis, gr 1/-		
" § Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride	90 0	338 0
§ Hydrastine Hydrochloridi, gr 1/4		
Ergotini (Ext Ergot, P B, 1914) gr 1/2		
Cannabini Tannatis, gr 1/2		
Cotarnina Hydrochloridi, gr 1/4		
" † Hyoscyne Hydrobromide, 0.003 grm		30 0
" † Hyoscyamus Tincture, min 10		18 0
" Hypodermic Products (<i>see pages xxviii xli</i>)		
" § Hypophosphites Compound, gr 1 1/2 = di 1/2 of Syrup	6 0	21 0
Each contains gr 1 1/2 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium Potassium Sodium Manganese Iron and Quinine with gr 1/128 of Strychnine Hypophosphite (equivalent to 1/2 fluid drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites)		
" § Hypophosphites Compound, gr 3 = dr 1 of Syrup	12 0	36 0
Containing gr 1/64 of Strychnine Hypophosphite		
" † Hypophosphites Compound and Cresote		12 0
Each contains Cresote min 1, with gr 3 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium Sodium Potassium Manganese Iron and Quinine and gr 1/64 of Strychnine Hypophosphite (equivalent to 1 fluid drachm of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites)		
" Ichthyol, gr 2-1/2 (<i>coated with keratin or keratin over laid with sugar</i>)	12 0	30 0
" † Ink		1 0
" 'Iodizin' (Calcium Iodo ricinoleate), gr 3 (Capsule), (<i>Trade Mark</i>)		
	bott. of 50, per doz	bott. of 48 0
" † Ipecacuanha Powder, gr 1/10		12 0
" † " " gr 5		30 0
" " " gr 5 (<i>keratin coated</i>)		53 8
" † Ipecacuanha deprived of its Emetic Principles, gr 5		36 0
" † Ipecacuanha and Tartarated Antimony, of each, gr 1/100		12 0
" Ipecacuanha Compound Powder (<i>see Doses Potules, page lxxvi</i>)		

† Plain

§ Sugar coated or Plain

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

'TABLOID' BRAND—

		Per doz	
		bott of 25	bott of 100
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
† Ipecacuanha Wine, min 5			15 0
" § Ipecacuanha with Squill (<i>B P Pill</i>), gr 4			30 0
Each contains approximately Ipecacuanha, Opium, of each gr 1/5 Powdered Squill and Powdered Ammoniacum, of each, gr 2/3			
" † Iridin Compound		14 0	42 0
§ Iridin,	gr 2		
Ext Hyoscyami Vir, P B, 1898	gr 1/2		
Pl Rhea Comp,	gr 1 1/2		
" † Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, gr 5			24 0
" † Iron Glycerophosphate, gr 3		12 0	36 0
" § Iron and Quinine Citrate, B P, gr 3		14 0	42 0
" Iron, Reduced (<i>see Reduced Iron, page lxvi</i>)			
" † Iron Sulphate, Dried, gr 3			24 0
" * Iron Valerianate, gr 1			36 0
" * Iron and Strychnine Phosphates		12 0	36 0
§ Fern Phosphat Solubilis,	gr 1		
Strychnine Phosphat,	gr 1/50		
" † Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin		12 0	36 0
§ Fern Phosphat Solubilis,	gr 3		
Acidi Arsenosi,	gr 1/100		
Digitalin (Amorph)	gr 1/100		
" § Iron and Arsenic Compound			42 0
§ Fern Hypophosphitis,	gr 2		
Quinine Sulphatis,	gr 1		
Acidi Arsenosi,	gr 1/50		
Strychnine Sulphatis,	gr 1/50		
" * Iron Citrate Compound		16 0	52 0
§ Fern et Ammonii Citratis,	gr 3		
Quinine Sulphatis,	gr 1		
Acidi Arsenosi,	gr 1/60		
" Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine (<i>see Eastern Syrup, page lxvi</i>)			
" Iron Pill (<i>see Bland, pages lxii and lxiii</i>)			
" † Jalap, gr 5			24 0
" † Kidney Substance, gr 5			30 0
" † Kino Compound Powder, B P, gr 5			24 0
Each contains Kino, gr 3 3/4, Opium gr 1/4 and Cinnamon, gr 1			
" † Kussingen Salt, Effervescent, Artificial,			
tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 21 8			
" † Kola Compound (<i>formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March'</i>)		16 0	52 0
Contains the combined active principles of Kola nut and Coca leaves.			
" * Kō sam			56 0
Each represents one gram of Kō sam Seed.			
" † Krameria and Cocaine		12 0	36 0
§ Ext Krameria,	gr 1		
Cocaine Hydrochloridi,	gr 1/20		
" Laudanum (<i>see Opium Tincture, page lxvii</i>)			
" § Laxative Vegetable		10 0	30 0
§ Ext Colocynthis Comp,	gr 1		
Ext Jalapae,	gr 1/2		
Podophylli Resinae,	gr 1/4		
Leptandrin,	gr 1/2		
Ext Hyoscyami Vir, P B, 1898,	gr 1/4		
Ext Tamaraci,	gr 1/4		
Ol. Menthae Piperita	gr 5		

* Sugar coated

† Plain

§ Sugar-coated or Plain

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only



'TABLOID' BRAND—

		Per doz bott. of	
		25	100
		Rs As	Rs As
§Lead with Opium (<i>B P Pill</i>), gr 4			24 0
Each contains approximately Lead acetate gr 3 Opium gr 1			
" †Liquorice Compound Powder, gr 30		10 0	30 0
Each represents Senna gr 5 Liquorice Root gr 5 Sublimed Sulphur gr 2 1/2 etc			
" §Lithium Benzoate Compound			54 0
R Lithi Benzoatis gr 1 Sulphuris Precipituli gr 1 Quinn e Silicis gr 1			
" †Lithium Carbonate, gr 2			18 0
" †Lithium Citrate, gr 5, <i>Effervescent</i>		15 0	45 0
" †Lithium Citrate, Effervescent, B P, gr 60,			
tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 24 8			
" †Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent,			
tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 27 0			
R Lithi Citratis gr 5 Sodu Sulphatis gr 5			
" †Lithium Hippurate, gr 1			42 0
" Livingstone Rouser (<i>see Quinine and Rhubarb Compound, page lxv</i>)			
" *Lodal' Chloride (6 7 - Dimethoxy - 2 methyl - 3			
(<i>Trade Mark</i>) 4 - dihydroquinolinium Chloride), gr 1			
" †Lymphatic Gland, gr 5		30 0	105 0
" †Magenta Dye, Aniline, gr 30,			120 0
tubes of 12, per doz tubes, Rs 24 0			
" †Magnesium Carbonate Compound		8 0	24 0
R Magnesi Carbonatis gr 1 Potassii Bicarbonatis gr 1 Sodu Bicarbonatis gr 1			
" †Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent, B P, gr 60,			
tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 21 8			
Each represents gr 30 of Magnesium Sulphate			
" †Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent,			
tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 21 8			
R Magnesi Sulphatis gr 15 Sodu Sulphatis gr 15 Magnesi Carbonatis gr 5 Liq /ingheris min 3 1 0			
" † 'Mamos' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) (Mammary Gland), gr 5			16 0
" *Manganese and Iron Citrate (<i>Soluble</i>), gr 1		12 0	40 0
" " " " " gr 5		15 0	45 0
" †Manganese Peroxide, gr 2		7 0	22 0
" Medulla (<i>see Bone Medulla, page lxviii</i>)			
" †Menthol, gr 1/4		15 0	45 0
" †Menthol Compound			45 0
R Menthol gr 12 Sodu Bicarbonatis gr 3 Saccharini gr 16			
" †Mercuric Potassium Iodide, gr 1/6			12 0
" Mercury Salts (<i>see Hydrarg, pages lxviii and lxix</i>)			
" Mercury with Chalk (<i>see Gray Powder, page lxviii</i>)			
" *Methylene Blue, gr 2			50 0
" †Milk Sugar, gr 3			12 0

^ Sugar coated † Plain § Sugar coated or Plain

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

'TABLOID' BRAND—		Per doz	
		bots. of 25	bots. of 100
		R. A.	R. A.
Mineral Water Salts, Effervescent, Artificial (<i>see Carlsbad, page lxiv, Kissingen, page lxv, Vichy, page lxxix</i>)			
" † Mistura Alba			30 0
℞ Magnesi Carbonatis Ponderosa	gr 2 1/-		
Magnesi Sulphatis	gr 15		
Ol. Menthe Piperite	min 1/12		
" † Mixed Glands, No 1 (Male)			55 0
℞ Glandule Thymice	gr 2		
Glandule Thyroidee	gr 1/5		
Glandule Pituitarie			
(Lobuli Anteriori)	gr 1/2		
Glandule Suprarenalis	gr 1/4		
Dilymin	gr 1/-		
Cerebrum	gr 1 2		
" † Mixed Glands, No 2 (Female)			60 0
℞ Glandule Thymice	gr 2		
Glandule Thyroidee	gr 1/5		
Glandule Pituitarie			
(Lobuli Anteriori)	gr 1/-		
Glandule Suprarenalis	gr 1/4		
Vanum	gr 1/-		
Mammos	gr 1/-		
Cerebrum	gr 1/-		
" † Morphine Hydrochloride, 0 or 2m			37 8
" † Morphine Sulphate, gr 1/20			25 0
" † " " gr 1/8			33 12
" † " " gr 1/4			48 12
" † Morphine and Emetine			48 12
℞ Morphine Sulphatis	gr 1/40		
Emetine Hydrobromidi	gr 1/80		
" † Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna		12 0	56 0
℞ Morphine Sulphatis	gr 1/12		
Strychnine Sulphatis	gr 1/60		
Lat. Belladonna Vir. P. B. 1922	gr 1/100		
" † Mucin Compound		42 0	147 0
℞ Mucin	gr 5		
Sodu Bicarbonatis	gr 5		
" Naphthol (<i>see Beta naphthol, page lxiii</i>)			
" Nitroglycerin (<i>see Trinitrin, page lxxix</i>)			
" † Nuclein, gr 1			48 0
" * Nucleo-Lecithin Compound		16 0	52 0
℞ Nuclein	gr 1/4		
Lecithin	gr 1/2		
Potassi Glycerophosphatis	gr 1		
Calcii Glycerophosphatis	gr 1		
" * Nux Vomica Compound		12 0	36 0
℞ Ext. Nucis Vomice			
Alum.			
Ferri Sulphatis			
Pulv. Myrrhæ			
Pulv. Saponis	11 gr 1/2		
" † Nux Vomica Tincture, min 1			18 0
" † " " " min 5			18 0
" † " " " min 10			18 0
" Ophthalmic Products (<i>see pages lxvii and lxviii</i>)			
" † Opium, gr 1/2			24 0
" † " " gr 1			36 0
" † Opium Tincture, B. P. (Laudanum), min 2			18 0
" † " " " min 5			18 0
" † " " " min 10			24 0

* Sugar coated † Plain

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Per doz	
	bott of 25	bott of 100
	Rs As	Rs As
Ovarian Substance (<i>see 'Varium,' page lxix</i>)		
" Ox Bile (Purified), gr 4 (<i>keratin coating overlaid with sugar</i>)		54 0
" †Papan, gr 2	18 0	58 0
" †Parathyroid Gland, gr $\frac{1}{5}$ Liquid to 1/10 gr desiccated gland	40 0	
" Paregoric (<i>see Camphor Compunct, page lxiv</i>)		
" †Pelletierine Tannate, gr 2	84 0	
" *Pepana' (Trade Mark)	15 0	45 0
R Pepain, gr 1		
Pancreatin, gr 1		
Calcii Lactophosphatis, gr 1		
The pepain is liberated in the stomach by solution of the sugar coating but the pancreatin and calcium lactophosphate are enclosed in a coating of keratin and do not act until the intestine is reached		
" †Pepain, Saccharated, gr 5		4 0
" †Pepain and Strychnine	15 0	45 0
R Pepain, gr 2		
Strychnine Sulphate, gr 1/100		
" †Pepain, Bismuth and Charcoal	18 0	58 0
R Pepain, gr 1		
Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr 1		
Carbonis Ligni, gr 1		
" †Pepain, Bismuth and Strychnine	20 0	65 0
R Pepain, gr 1		
Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr 3		
Strychnine Sulphate, gr 1/100		
" †Phenacetin, gr 1	6 0	15 0
" † " gr 5	12 0	36 0
" †Phenacetin Compound	15 0	45 0
R Phenacetini, gr 1		
Caffein, gr 1		
" †Phenacetin and Quinine Compound		18 0
R Phenacetini, gr 1		
Quinini Hydrobromidi, gr 1		
Caffein, gr 3		
" Phenazone (<i>see Antipyrin, page lvi</i>)		
" Phenol and Menthol Compound (Capsule), bottles of 25, per doz bottles, Rs 30 0		
R Phenol, gr 1/4		
Menthol, gr 1		
Oil Caputari, min 1		
" Phosphates Compound (<i>see Chemical Food, page lvi</i>)		
" Photographic Products (<i>see pages lxviii-l</i>)		
" Pig Bile (Purified), gr 4 (<i>keratin coating overlaid with sugar</i>)		4 0
" †Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr 1/10	15 0	
" †Piperazine, gr 5	7 0	
" † " gr 5, Effervescent, tubes of 12, per doz tubes, Rs 32 8		
" †Pituitary Gland, gr 2		12 0
" Plummer Pill, B P (<i>see Calomel Compound, page lxiv</i>)		
" †Podophyllin, gr 1/4		15 0

* Sugar coated

† Plain

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

† Plain § Sugar-coated or Plain

lxiv



'TABLOID' BRAND—

		Per doz	
		bots of 25	bots of 100
		R. A.	R. A.
§ Quinine Bisulphate, gr 5		19 11	63 14
" † " " gr 10		31 8	110 4
" † Quinine Ethylcarbonate, gr 5		36 12	128 10
" § Quinine Hydrobromide, gr 1		7 14	23 10
" § " " gr 2		17 4	36 12
" § " " gr 3		15 13	50 12
" § " " gr 4		19 4	63 0
" § " " gr 5		22 1	79 10
" § Quinine Hydrochloride, gr 1		7 11	21 0
" § " " gr 2		11 6	31 0
" § " " gr 3		15 12	50 1
" § " " gr 4		19 1	63 0
" § " " gr 5		21 14	77 0
" † Quinine Salicylate (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr 1		7 0	21 0
" † " " " gr 3		15 12	50 12
" † " " " gr 5		21 14	77 0
" † Quinine Sulphate, gr 1, gr 2, gr 3, gr 4 and gr 5			
Prices are the same as for 'Tabloid' Quinine Bisulphate			
" * Quinine Valerianate, gr 2			67 0
" † Quinine and Camphor		10 0	30 0
§ Quinine Bisulphate, gr 1			
Camphore, gr 1/4			
" † Quinine and Strychnine		17 0	36 0
§ Quinine Bisulphate, gr 1			
Strychnine Sulphate, gr 1/100			
" † Quinine, Arsenic and Iron		18 0	58 0
§ Quinine Hydrochloride, gr 1			
Acidi Arseniosi, gr 1/4			
Iron Redacti, gr 3			
" † Quinine, Arsenic and Strychnine			30 0
§ Quinine Bisulphate, gr 1			
Acidi Arseniosi, gr 1/4			
Strychnine, gr 1/100			
" † Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor		10 0	30 0
§ Quinine Sulphate, gr 1/4			
Ext Belladonna Vir, P B 1928, gr 1/4			
Camphore, gr 1/4			
" † Quinine, Camphor and Aconite		10 0	30 0
§ Quinine Bisulphate, gr 1/4			
Camphore, gr 1/4			
Tinct Aconiti, min 1			
" † Quinine Compound		12 0	36 0
§ Cinchone Alkaloidum, gr 1			
Antifebrini (Acetanilidi P B), gr 1/5			
Camphore Monobromate, gr 1/5			
Pulv Ipecacuanha, gr 1/8			
Ext Cascara Sagrada, gr 1/4			
" † Quinine and Rhubarb Compound (<i>well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser</i>)		16 0	52 0
§ Pulv Jalapeo, gr 1/10			
Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr 2			
Pulv Rhei, gr 1/2			
Quinine Bisulphate, gr 1			

* Sugar-coated

† Plain

§ Sugar-coated or Plain

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

		Per doz.	
		bots of 25	bots of 100
		Rs As	Rs As
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
†Red Gum		12 0	36 0
" †Reduced Iron, gr 2			24 0
" †Reduced Iron Compound		12 0	36 0
R Ferru Redact.	gr 2		
Ext Hyoscyami Vir P B, 1898	gr 1		
Ext Nucis Vomicae	gr 1/2		
Olei Carui	min 1/4		
" †Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound		12 0	36 0
R Ferru Redact.	gr 2		
Ext Hyoscyami Vir P B 1898	gr 1		
Ext Nucis Vomicae	gr 1/2		
Pil Rhei Comp	gr 1		
Olei Carui,	min 1/4		
" †Residuum Rubrum, gr 5			30 0
" †Rhubarb, gr 3		10 0	30 0
" †Rhubarb and Soda		10 0	30 0
R Pulv Rhei,	gr 3		
Sodu Bicarbonatis	gr 1 1/2		
Pulv Zingibers,	gr 1/2		
" †Rhubarb Compound Pill, B P, gr 4		9 0	27 0
Each contains approximately, Rhubarb gr 1 Aloes, gr 3/4, Myrrh and Hard Soap of each, gr 1/2 and Oil of Peppermint, min 1/16			
" Rhubarb Compound Powder (<i>see Gregory Powder,</i> <i>page lxviii</i>)			
" †Rhubarb and Gentian Compound (Stomachic Compound)			36 0
R Inf Gentianae Comp,	fl dr 2		
Inf Rhei,	fl dr 1		
Sodu Bicarbonatis,	gr 5		
Ol Menthae Piperit e	min 1/6		
" †Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia		9 0	27 0
R Pulv Rhei,	gr 1		
Sodu Bicarbonatis	gr 1 1/2		
Magnesi Carbonatis Pond,	gr 2		
Pulv Zingibers	gr 1/2		
" †Salicin, gr 5		20 0	65 0
" †Salicylic Acid (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr 3			20 0
" †" " " " " gr 5			27 0
" †Salol, gr 5		12 0	36 0
" Sandal Wood Oil, min 5 (Capsule), boxes of 25, per doz boxes, Rs 48-0			
" " " " min 10 (Capsule), boxes of 20, per doz boxes, Rs 66 0			
" †Santonin, gr 1/2		42 0	147 0
" †" gr 1		78 0	293 0
" †" gr 2		144 0	540 0
" †" gr 3		216 0	810 0
" †Santonin and Calomel		84 0	315 0
R Santonin	gr 1		
Hydrargyri Subchloridi	gr 1		
" †'Saxin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>), gr 1/4			12 8
" †" " " " bottles of 200, per doz, Rs 23 8			
" †" " " " bottles of 500, per doz, Rs 54 8			
" †Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 21.8			

† Plain

‡ Sugar coated or Plain

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Per doz bols of 25	bols of 100
†Slippery Elm Each represents gr 5 of the mucilage of Slippery Elm Bark	Rs 12 0	36 0
„ †'Soamin' (<i>Trade Mark</i>) (Sodium β Aminophenyl-arsinate), gr 1		30 0
„ † " " " " " " " gr 3	24 0	
„ †Soda-Mint (<i>Neutralising</i>) R Sodium Bicarbonates gr 4 Ammonia Bicarbonatis gr 1/12 Oil Mentha Piperitis, gr 1	6 0	15 0
„ †Sodium Acid Phosphate, gr 10	10 0	30 0
„ †Sodium Acid Sulphate (for purifying drinking water), bottles of 50, per doz, Rs 16 0		
„ †Sodium Bicarbonate, gr 5	5 0	12 0
„ † " " " gr 10		15 0
„ †Sodium Bromide, gr 5		15 0
„ † " " " gr 10		24 0
„ †Sodium Bromide Compound R Soda Bromidi gr 2 Strontii Bromidi gr 2 Ammonii Bromidi, gr 1 Soda Arsenatis Anhyd gr 1/60		24 0
„ †Sodium Cacodylate, gr 1/4		30 0
„ †Sodium Citrate, gr 2		16 6
„ † " " " gr 5	8 0	24 0
„ †Sodium Nitrite, gr 1		18 0
„ †Sodium Nitrite Compound R Soda Nitritis, gr 1/2 Erythrol Tetrannitritis, gr 1/8 Mannitol Nitritus, gr 1/4 Ammonii Hippuratis, gr 1	30 0	126 0
„ †Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent, B P, gr 60, tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 27 0		
Each represents gr 30 of Sodium Phosphate		
„ †Sodium Salicylate (<i>Natural</i>), gr 3	15 0	
„ † " " " gr 5	21 0	
„ †Sodium Salicylate (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr 3	7 0	18 0
„ † " " " gr 5	8 0	24 0
„ †Sodium Salicylate (<i>Physiologically Pure</i>), gr 10, Effervescent, tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 21 0		
„ †Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate, of each, gr 5	12 0	36 0
„ †Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent, B P, gr 60, tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 21 8		
Each represents gr 30 of Sodium Sulphate		
„ †Sodium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent, tubes of 20, per doz tubes, Rs 21 8		
R Soda Sulphatis Effervescent gr 30 Potassii Tartratis Acidi, gr 10 Potassii Bicarbonatis, gr 2 1/2 Fes Zingiberis, gr 1 Salis Effervescentis, gr 1		
„ †Sodium Sulphocarbonate, gr 5		20 0
„ Sodium Thiosulphate (<i>see Water Steriliser, page lxxix</i>)		

† Plain

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

	Per doz	
	bots of 25	bots of 100
	Rs As	Rs As
'TABLOID' BRAND—		
†Sparteme Sulphate, gr 1	20 0	
„ †Spinal Cord Substance, gr 2-1/2		42 0
„ †Spleen Substance, gr 5		42 0
„ †Strontium Bromide, gr 5		24 0
„ †Strophanthus Tincture, B P, min 2		18 0
„ †Strychnine Sulphate, gr 1/60		18 0
„ † „ „ gr 1/30		18 0
„ † „ „ gr 1/20		18 0
„ † „ „ gr 1/15		18 0
„ Sugar of Milk (<i>see Milk Sugar, page lxxi</i>)		
„ †Sulphonol, gr 5	18 0	58 0
„ †Sulphur Compound	9 0	27 0
℞ Sulphuris Precipitati		
Potassii Tartratis, Acidi,	gr 5	
	gr 1	
„ †Suprarenal Gland, gr 5		54 0
„ †Tannin, gr 2 1/2		21 0
„ †Tar, gr 1	8 0	24 0
„ †Tar and Codeine	16 0	32 0
℞ Picis Liquide,		
Codeine	gr 1	
	gr 1/8	
„ Tea (<i>see page lxxx</i>)		
„ Terebene, min 5 (Capsule),		
boxes of 50, per doz boxes, Rs 42-0		
„ Tetranitrim (<i>see Erythrol Tetranitrate, page lxxvii</i>)		
„ †Thurst Quencher	10 0	30 0
Composed of Tartaric Acid and Sodium Bicarbonate, agreeably		
flavoured		
„ †Three Bromides, Effervescent,		
tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 24 8		
℞ Potassii Bromidi,	0 4 grammes [gr 6 1/4 approx]	
Sodii Bromidi,	0 4 grammes [gr 6 1/4 approx]	
Ammonii Bromidi,	0 2 grammes [gr 3 approx]	
Salis Effervescentis,	gr 1	
„ †Three Glands		60 0
℞ Glandule Thyroidee	gr 6	
Glandule Suprarenales,	gr 3/4	
Glandula Pituitaria	gr 1/16	
„ *Three Syrups, dr 1	12 0	36 1 0
℞ Syr Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina		
et Strychnini (Foston)	min 15	
Syr Hypophosphitum Comp,	min 15	
Syr Phosphatum Comp (Parrish),	min 30	
„ *Three Valerianates	22 0	72 0
℞ Quinine Valerianatis	gr 1	
Ferri Valerianatis	gr 1	
Zinci Valerianatis,	gr 1	
„ †Thymol, gr 1	12 0	
„ † „ gr 2	18 0	
„ † „ gr 5		72 0
„ †Thymus Gland, gr 5		36 0
„ †Thyroid Colloid, gr 1/2		66 0
„ †Thyroid Gland (<i>Standardised</i>), gr 1/10		12 0
„ † „ „ „ gr 1/4		12 0
„ † „ „ „ gr 1/2		12 0

* Sugar coated

† Plain

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

'TABLOID' BRAND—

	Per doz bottles of 25		bottles of 100	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
†Thyroid Gland (Standard discal), gr 1			14	0
" † " " " gr 1 1/2			18	0
" † " " " gr 2			20	0
" † " " " gr 2 1/2			24	0
" † " " " gr 5			42	0
" §Tonic Compound	14	0	42	0
℞ Ferri Pyrophosphatis, gr 2				
Quinini Sulphatis, gr 1				
Strychnine Sulphatis, gr 1/100				
" †Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr 1/200	7	0	18	0
" † " " " gr 1/100	7	0	18	0
" † " " " gr 1/50	7	0	18	0
" †Trinitrin Compound	10	0	30	0
℞ Trinitrin, gr 1/100				
Capsicum, gr 1/200				
Menthol, gr 1/100				
" †Trional, gr 5	24	0	84	0
" Turpentine Oil, Rectified, min 10 (Capsule), boxes of 20, per doz boxes, Rs 21 0				
" Urotropine (see Hexamine, page lxviii)				
" † 'Varium' (Trade Mark) (Ovarian Substance), gr 5			50	0
" Vegetable Laxative (see Laxative Vegetabil, page lxx)				
" †Veronal, gr 5	18	0		
" †Viburnum Prunifolium Extract, gr 2			42	0
" †Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 19 0				
" †Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, and Lithium Citrate, tubes of 25, per doz tubes, Rs 19 0				
Each contains gr 1 of Lithium Citrate in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy Water				
" †Violet Dye, Aniline, gr 30, tubes of 12, per doz tubes, Rs 48 0				
" †Voice (Cocaine Co., Potas., Chlor and Borax)	6	0		
" † " metal boxes, 25 in each, per doz boxes, Rs 6 0				
" † " bottles, 80 in each, per doz, Rs 12 0				
Each contains Borax, Boric Acid, Benzoic Acid, Cocaine, Hydrochloride and Potassium Chlorate flavoured with Oil of Rose				
" †Warburg Tincture, min 30			36	0
" † " " dr 2	30	0	105	0
" †Water Steriliser—In cartons, per doz, Rs 18 0				
Each carton contains 'Tabloid Chlorinated Lime', equivalent to gr 1 of Chlorine, and 'Tabloid', Sodium Thiosulphate, gr 6—25 of each				
For use in Testing—				
'Soloid' Potassium Iodide and Starch (see page lvi)				
" †Zinc Oxide, gr 2			12	0
" *Zinc Valerianate, gr 2			42	0
" *Zinc Valerianate and Asafetida Compound			36	0
℞ Zinc Valerianate, gr 1				
Asafetida, gr 1				
Myrrhæ, gr 1/2				

* Sugar coated

† Plain

§ Sugar-coated or Plain

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

'TABLOID' BRAND—

		Per doz bott of 100	
		Rs As	Rs As
Zinc Valerianate Compound			36 0
℞ Zinc Valerianate,	℥ 1		
Pulv Rhci	℥ 1		
℥ 1 Belladonna Vir P B 1898	℥ 1 8		
Pulv Zingibers	℥ 1		
" Zinc Valerianate with Iron and Arsenic			42 0
℞ Zinc Valerianate,	℥ 2		
Ferri Redacti	℥ 1		
Acidi Arsenosi	℥ 1 60		
℥ 1 Gentian	℥ 1		

* Sugar coated

'Tabloid' Brand Products, Hypodermic (see pages xxxviii-ix)	
" " " for Veterinary use (see page lxxxv)	
" " " Ophthalmic (see pages xlvii and xlviii)	
" " " Photographic (see pages xlviii-l)	

'Tabloid' Brand Tea.—The most convenient, portable and effective means of quickly preparing tea

	per doz	units	10 12
Pure Tea, in tins of 100			18 0
" " " 200 (½ lb = 200 products)			16 0
Special Blend, in tins of 100			16 0

Also various other products issued under the 'TABLOID' Brand

¶ Liebec, Pure (B W & Co) —	
Bottles containing 1 oz	per doz botts 18 0
" " 2 oz	" 24 0
Test Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (see Analysis Cases, pages xvi and xvii)	
Tincture of Strophanthus (B W & Co) (see page lix)	
Lowels, Sanitary, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (see page li)	

TUBERCULINS, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a registered trade mark or brand

Tele-
graphic
and
Cable
Code
Roots

Undiluted Tuberculin—Exotoxic

In rubber stoppered bottles, for dilution by the user

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

		1 inch bott
Old Tuberculin, Human (1) —		Rs As
LAFEW	1 cc of undiluted Old Tuberculin, Human	1 8
LOCAH	5 cc " " " "	6 0
" Old Tuberculin, Bovine (P 1) —		
LARAV	1 cc of undiluted Old Tuberculin, Bovine	1 8
LOOEX	5 cc " " " "	6 8
" Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Human (T O A) —		
LASAG	1 cc of undiluted T O A	1 8
LOGIC	5 cc " " " "	6 0
" Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate, Bovine (P T O) —		
LATAT	1 cc of undiluted P T O	1 8
LOCOF	5 cc " " " "	6 8

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page li

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

* Tele-
graphic **Tuberculin** (continued)
and
Cable
Code
Roots**Undiluted Tuberculin—Endotoxic***In rubber stoppered bottles, for dilution by the user*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—			Each
New Tuberculin (T R)—			Rs As
LUDID	1 c c containing the equivalent of 10 mgm tubercle bacillary substance		9 0
LUFAB	5 c c containing the equivalent of 50 mgm tubercle bacillary substance		10 0
,, New Tuberculin (W), Human—			
KOPOL	1 c c containing 2 mgm tubercle bacillary substance		9 0
LOBOC	5 c c ,, 10 mgm ,, ,,		10 0
,, New Tuberculin (W), Bovine—			
KORUS	1 c c containing 2 mgm tubercle bacillary substance		9 0
LOBUK	5 c c ,, 10 mgm ,, ,,		10 0
,, Tubercle Vaccine, Human—Bacillary Emulsion (B E)—			
LIWIN	1 c c containing 5 mgm tubercle bacillary substance		1 8
LAKIK	5 c c ,, 25 mgm ,, ,,		5 0
,, Tubercle Vaccine, Bovine—Bacillary Emulsion (P B E)—			
LIWOK	1 c c containing 5 mgm tubercle bacillary substance		1 8
LAKOC	5 c c ,, 25 mgm ,, ,,		5 8

*{See also 'Tabloid' Hypodermic New Tuberculin (H), page 11}***Tuberculin for Diagnosis only—**

KOLAF Tuberculin (Human), B W & Co—*for von Pirquet's Cutaneous Reaction* Hermetically sealed tubes, per box of 6 tubes, Rs 4 0
(See also 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Tuberculin, page 111)

'Tyramine' (1. ad. 11a1) (β -Hydroxyphenylethylamine), (see page 111)

VACCINES, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a registered trade mark or brand

'WELLCOME' BRAND—			Hermetically sealed phials Each
Acne Bacillus Vaccine			Rs As
(IMAK	1 c c containing 10 million organisms		2 8
OGAP	1 c c ,, 50 ,, ,,		2 8
OGEH	1 c c ,, 200 ,, ,,		2 8
,, Acne Vaccine, Mixed, No 1			
(IMIN	1 c c containing 10 million Acne Bacilli and 250 ,, Staphylococci, mixed		2 8
,, Acne Vaccine, Mixed, No 2			
OFIW	1 c c containing 125 million Acne Bacilli and 125 ,, Staphylococci, mixed		2 8
,, Acne Vaccine, Mixed, No 3			
OFUX	1 c c containing 500 million Acne Bacilli and 500 ,, Staphylococci, mixed		2 8

The above Vaccines are also supplied to special order only, in self-sealing rubber-capped bottles of 10 c c and 25 c c

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page 11

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

* Tele- graphic and Cable Code Roots	Vaccines (continued)	Hermetically sealed phials Each
	'WELLCOME' BRAND—	R. A.
	B. Coli Vaccine	
KEFAN	1 c c containing 10 million organisms	2 8
KEFIP	1 c c " 50 " "	2 8
LOGUW	1 c c " 250 " "	2 8
LOHAD	1 c c " 1000 " "	2 8
	" Cholera Vaccine	
LUFY	1 c c containing 4 mgm (approximately 10,000 million organisms)	3 12
	" Coryza Vaccine, No 1	
KUDAH	1 c c containing 100 million <i>B. septus</i>	2 8
	" Coryza Vaccine, No 2	
KUDEB	1 c c containing 100 million <i>M. catarrhalis</i>	2 8
	" Coryza Vaccine, No 3	
KUDOX	1 c c containing 100 million <i>B. septus</i> and 100 " <i>M. catarrhalis</i>	2 8
	" Coryza Vaccine, No 4	
LUNAW	1 c c containing 50 million each of <i>B. septus</i> , <i>B. Hoffman</i> , <i>B. Friedlander</i> , <i>M. catarrhalis</i> and Staphylococci, mixed, and 10 million each of Pneumococci and Streptococci, mixed	2 8
	" Gonococcus Vaccine	
LAKEB	1 c c containing 5 million organisms	2 8
KEHUF	1 c c " 20 " "	2 8
KEBOP	1 c c " 200 " "	2 8
JUNOS	1 c c " 1000 " "	4 0
	" Influenza Vaccine	
KUCIS	1 c c containing 10 million <i>B. influenza</i>	2 8
KUCUD	1 c c " 50 " "	2 8
	" Influenza Vaccine, Mixed	
MAFIS	1 c c containing 400 million <i>B. influenza</i> , 200 million Pneumococci and 80 million Streptococci	2 8
	" Pneumococcus Vaccine	
KEDEW	1 c c containing 10 million organisms	2 8
KEDIF	1 c c " 50 " "	2 8
	" Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus	
JUGAB	1 c c containing 200 million organisms	2 8
JUBER	1 c c " 1000 " "	2 8
	" Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed	
KEFOY	1 c c containing 200 million organisms	2 8
JOYAF	1 c c " 1000 " "	2 8
	" Streptococcus Vaccine, Dental	
LAVIN	1 c c containing 10 million organisms	2 8
LAVUG	1 c c " 50 " "	2 8
	" Streptococcus Vaccine, Polyvalent	
KEDOK	1 c c containing 10 million organisms	2 8
KEDUP	1 c c " 50 " "	2 8

The above Vaccines are also supplied to special order only, in self-sealing rubber-capped bottles of 10 c c and 25 c c

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page 11

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

* Tele-
graphic
and
Cable
Code
Roots**Vaccines (continued)****'WELLCOME' BRAND—**Hermetically
sealed phials
Each

	Streptococcus Vaccine, Rheumatic Fever	Rs. As.
LABAM	1 c.c. containing 10 million organisms	2 8
LABIN	1 c.c. " 50 " "	2 8
	" Typhoid Vaccine	
JOZEK	1 c.c. containing 500 million organisms	1 1
JOZOB	1 c.c. " 1000 " "	1 1
LALIS	1 c.c. " 2000 " "	1 1
	" Typhoid Vaccine, Mixed, No 1 a	
MAOEX	1 c.c. containing 500 million <i>B. typhosus</i> , and 375 million each of <i>B. paratyphosus</i> A and <i>B. paratyphosus</i> B	3 12
	" Typhoid Vaccine, Mixed, No 1 b	
MACIC	1 c.c. containing 1000 million <i>B. typhosus</i> , and 750 million each of <i>B. paratyphosus</i> A and <i>B. paratyphosus</i> B	3 12
	" Typhoid Vaccine, Mixed, No 2 a	
MAOOF	1 c.c. containing 500 million <i>B. typhosus</i> , 375 million each of <i>B. paratyphosus</i> A and <i>B. paratyphosus</i> B, and 5000 million <i>V. cholerae</i> (= 2 mgm)	3 12
	" Typhoid Vaccine, Mixed, No 2 b	
MAOUD	1 c.c. containing 1000 million <i>B. typhosus</i> , 750 million each of <i>B. paratyphosus</i> A and <i>B. paratyphosus</i> B, and 10,000 million <i>V. cholerae</i> (= 4 mgm)	3 12
	" Undulant Fever (Mediterranean Fever) Vaccine	
OKEW	1 c.c. containing 100 million organisms	2 8

The above Vaccines are also supplied to special order only, in self-sealing rubber-capped bottles of 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

" Vaccines for Veterinary use (see page 124 vi)

(For suspensions of killed bacilli for use in Agglutination tests and other methods of Laboratory Diagnosis, see 'Wellcome' Brand products for Serological Diagnosis, page 121)

For Standardisation of Vaccines**'WELLCOME' BRAND—****Opacity Tubes for the Standardisation of Bacterial Vaccines**

Sets of 10 tubes (in cardboard outer), per set Rs. 21-0

TRADE MARK 'VALOID' BRAND PRODUCTS ¶

The word 'VALOID' is a registered trade mark or brand

'VALOID' products provide extracts of definite standard strengths, for making tinctures, syrups and other official and unofficial preparations

The strength of each 'Valoid' preparation is indicated on the label

'VALOID' BRAND—

Rs. As.

Aromatic Cascara Sagrada, bottles containing 4 fl oz per doz 30 0

" Ergot " 4 fl oz " 48 0

Also other preparations issued under the 'VALOID' Brand

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page 11

Always write 'Tabloid' in full

TRADE MARK 'VALULE' BRAND PRODUCTS ¶

The word 'VALULE' is a registered trade mark or brand
Products for the easy administration of accurate doses of
medicaments

'VALULE' BRAND—

Rs. As.

Bone Medulla, gr 5 (flexible capsules), bottles of 100, per doz 96 0
(See also 'Tabloid' Bone Medulla, page 1111)

Also other products issued under the 'VALULE' Brand

'Vana' Brand Tonic, bottles of 16 fl oz per doz 90 0
(Trade Mark)

Each fluid ounce contains Calcium Glycerophosphate, gr 1 [0.065 gm],
and Cinchona Alkaloids gr $\frac{1}{2}$ [0.013 gm]

TRADE MARK 'VAPOROLE' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'VAPOROLE' is a registered trade mark or brand

For Aural Use

*Issued in thin glass capsules, surrounded with absorbent material
and enclosed in silken netting*

Per doz
boxes of 10

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

Rs. As.

Chloroform, min 3 [0.178 c c] 24 0

For Inhalation

*Issued in thin glass capsules, surrounded with absorbent
material and enclosed in silken netting*

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

Rs. As.

Amyl Nitrite, min 3 [0.178 c c] 36 0

" " " min 5 [0.296 c c] 42 0

" Aromatic Ammonia, for use as "Smelling Salts" 24 8

" Chloroform and Ethyl Iodide Compound,
per doz boxes of 6, Rs. 36 0

R. Chloroform min 10 [0.592 c c]

Ethyl Iodide min 5 [0.296 c c]

Menthol gr 1/8 [0.038 gm]

For External Application

*Issued in thin glass capsules, with pointed end enclosed with
absorbent material and silken netting*

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—

Rs. As.

Iodine Tincture (3% weight in volume)

Containers of min 20 [1.184 c c], boxes of 6 per doz boxes 24 0

" " 1/2 fl oz [14 c c], each in a wooden box " 20 0

For Hypodermic and Intramuscular Use

(Now issued under the 'Hypoloid' Brand, see pages 111-1111)

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only

**'VAPOROLE' AMMONIUM CHLORIDE INHALER****'VAPOROLE' BRAND—****Ammonium Chloride Inhaler—**

Rs. A.

A compact apparatus for conveniently and quickly preparing perfectly neutral vapour of Ammonium Chloride for inhalation. Complete with one dozen each 'Vaporole' Acid and 'Vaporole' Alkali

" Acid, for use in above Inhaler, boxes of 12	per doz boxes	21 7
" Alkali, for use in above Inhaler, " 12	" " "	21 7
Nasal Attachment, for use with above Inhaler	each	1 4

Also other products issued under the 'VAPOROLE' Brand

¶ VETERINARY BOUGIES, TRADE MARK 'ENULE' BRAND

Supplied in boxes containing 12

'ENULE' BRAND—**No Veterinary Bougies—**

Per doz

boxes

Rs. A.

100 Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg Perchlor), gr 1/25	24 8
-----------------------------------------------------	------

VETERINARY HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS**TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND**

Supplied in tubes containing 12, with the exception of Physostigmine Hydrobromide, gr 1 (No 220), which is in tubes of 6

In prescribing or ordering it is sufficient to quote the distinguishing number for instance—"R Tabloid Vet Hypodermic No 201"

'TABLOID' BRAND**(Veterinary Hypodermic)—**

No		Per doz tubes	Rs. A.
¶203	Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr 1	50 0
" 201	Atropine Sulphate	gr 1'	34 0
" ¶205	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr -	75 0
" ¶207	Conine Hydrobromide	gr 1	22 0
" 209	Ergotinine Citrate	gr 1/20	26 0
" ¶210	Hyoscyamine Sulphate	gr 1/8	14 0
" ¶211	Morphine Sulphate	gr 1	25 0
" ¶212	" "	gr 2	40 0
" ¶213	{ Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	gr 2 } gr 1/2 }	67 8
" 220	Physostigmine Hydrobromide	gr 1	86 0
" ¶215	Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr 1	36 0
" ¶216	Sodium Arsenite	gr 1 1/2	12 0
" 217	Strychnine Sulphate	gr 1	12 0
" ¶218	Veratrine Hydrochloride	gr 1/4	12 0

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* Tele-
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Roots

VETERINARY SERA, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

		Hermetically sealed phials Each
MEMAZ	¶ Botulinus Antitoxic Serum	Rs. 8 8
	Phials containing 25 c c	
MELUR	„ ¶ Botulinus Prophylactic	
	Phials containing 10 c c	5 0
	„ Tetanus Antitoxic Serum, Veterinary	
LIHAZ	Phials of 10 c c containing 1000 units	2 8
LOBAF	¶ Bottles of 30 c c containing 3000 units	Rs. 5 0
LOKID	„ ¶ Anti-colon Bacillus Serum (Canine)	
	Phials containing 10 c c	3 8
LOKEM	„ ¶ Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent (Equine)	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
MAVOP	„ ¶ Anti-streptococcus Serum, Joint ill	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
LOKAT	„ ¶ Anti streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent (Equine)	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
LOJOL	„ ¶ Anti-streptococcus Serum, Pyogenes (Canine)	
	Phials containing 10 c c	3 8
LOJER	„ ¶ Anti streptococcus Serum, Pyogenes (Equine)	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8
LOHUS	„ ¶ Anti streptococcus Serum, Strangles	
	Phials containing 25 c c	8 8

VETERINARY VACCINES, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

		Hermetically sealed phials—each
	¶ Bacillus Abortus Vaccine (Killed)	Rs. 2 8
MAJOL	5 c c Phials containing 100,000 million organisms	2 8
MAKAT	5 c c „ „ 250,000 „ „	2 8
MAKEM	5 c c „ „ 500,000 „ „	2 8
LUGUT	† 25 c c containing 100,000 million organisms in each c c , each Rs. 15-0	

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page 11

† In rubber capped bottles

¶ Not stocked in Bombay, obtained to order only



* Tele-
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and
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Books

Veterinary Vaccines (continued)**'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

11c mu tu ally
-c- the d ph d -c- ch
K 1 15

	Streptococcus Vaccine, Joint-ill	
NAVUL	Bottles of 25 c.c. containing 2000 million organisms, Rs 7 8	
"	Streptococcus Vaccine, Strangles (Curative)	
LOKOB	¶ 5 c.c. containing 5000 million organisms	1 8
LOKUC	5 c.c. " 25,000 " "	1 3
"	Streptococcus Vaccine, Strangles (Prophylactic)	
LOLEP	5 c.c. containing 5000 million organisms	1 8
LOLOF	¶ 5 c.c. " 25,000 " "	1 8
LOMAK	¶ 5 c.c. " 50,000 " "	1 8

VETERINARY PRODUCTS FOR DIAGNOSIS**TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND****'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

Lach

Mallein, for diagnosis of Glanders

Rs 1 9

IIWEF	Phials of 1 c.c. (sufficient for one injection)	1 0
OROH	¶ Bottles of 30 c.c.	16 0
"	Tuberculin, for Veterinary Diagnosis	
UYAX	Phials of 4 c.c.	1 0
ODAN	¶ Bottles of 30 c.c.	5 0
"	¶ Tuberculin, for Veterinary Ophthalmic Reaction	
UZAN	Bottles of 1 c.c. (with dropper, in metal case)	3 0

Also various other Veterinary products issued under the 'TABLOID',
'EUSULE' and 'WELLCOME' Brands

Vulcanite Nozzles, curved or straight, for screwing on collapsible
tubes of 'Hazeline' Cream per doz 8 0

Water Analysis, A Simple Method of (9th Edition),
by J C THRESH, M D, D Sc, etc, each, net 2 8

'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals and Galenicals (see 'Wellcome'
Chemicals Price List)

'Zymine' and preparations (see 'Fairchild' Preparations, page xxxii)

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, see page 11

Always write 'Tabloid' in full



TRADE
MARK 'MOOGROL' BRAND

MIXTURE OF ESTERS OF ACIDS OF THE
CHAULMOOGRIC SERIES

Reports from leper settlements clearly indicate the value, in the treatment of leprosy, of injections of esters of acids of the chaulmoogric series 'MOOGROL' is prepared by Burroughs Wellcome & Co as the result of researches extending over many years It is a limpid, almost colourless oil, eminently suitable for injection

(See page xlv)

TRADE
MARK 'NEOKHARSIVAN' BRAND

NOVARSENOBENZOL

For the treatment of syphilis and also useful in recurrent fever, frambæsia, filariasis, malaria and in nervous disorders requiring arsenical medication 'NEOKHARSIVAN' combines a minimum toxicity with the maximum therapeutic efficiency, while the technique demanded for the preparation and administration of its solution is comparatively simple

(See page xlv)

TRADE
MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND

ANTIMONY TARTRATE COMPOUND
NOS 1 AND 2

Convenient for the preparation of solutions of sodium antimony tartrate in normal saline, suitable for intravenous injection in the treatment of kala-azar and oriental sore

(See page liv)





ILLUSTRATIONS OF MEDICINE CHESTS AND CASES

At all times Burroughs Wellcome & Co have devoted great attention and not a little ingenuity to supplying the ever-increasing demands for a series of medicinal outfits at once reliable, compact and sufficiently complete to meet the emergencies of general practice, military exigency or residence remote from institutional aid. Ashore or afloat, one type or other of the series will be found an indispensable part of the physician's armamentarium.

'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' Equipments have won universal commendation, proving themselves under the most searching tests of hard usage and long service in extreme climatic conditions. Typical examples of these 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand Cases of hypodermic, ophthalmic and general medicaments are illustrated on this and the following pages, whilst a full description of their contents and prices will be found on *pages xi-xlvii* of the Price List. Application for fuller particulars and illustrations in actual colours is cordially invited.

The assistance which Burroughs Wellcome & Co are able to give in the choice of suitable equipments is always freely at the disposal of those who are called upon to select outfits for soldiers, travellers, missionaries and others proceeding to remote parts of the world.

No. 93 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic Pocket-Case



Exceptionally complete
and compact. Fits easily
into the vest pocket.
If the contents be
removed, the case may
readily be sterilised.

In Nickel-plated
Metal

No. 93 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Ophthalmic
Pocket Case

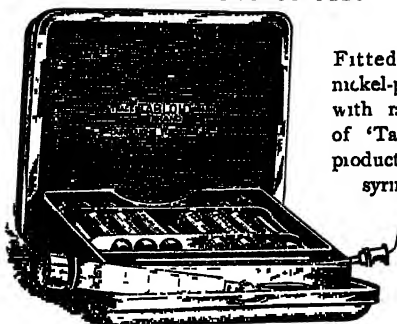
Measurements $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ in (approx.)

For detailed list and price, see page xiv

TRADE
MARK
'TABLOID' BRAND
HYPODERMIC POCKET-CASES

Provide complete equipments for hypodermic work in the smallest possible space. The metal cases may readily be sterilised on removal of their contents.

No. 7 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case



Fitted with detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame with rack carrying tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products and holders for syringe and needles.

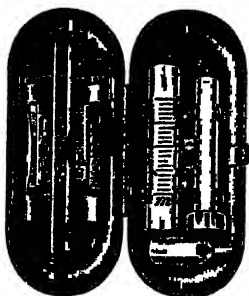
In Aluminium and
Solid Silver

No. 7 Tabloid Brand Aseptic Hypodermic
Pocket Case
Measurements $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ in (approx)

No. 40 'Tabloid' Brand Aseptic Hypodermic Pocket-Case
(The Mussel Shell)

Component parts held in metal clips and rack, ensuring maximum security.

In Nickel-plated Metal, complete with soft leather cover.



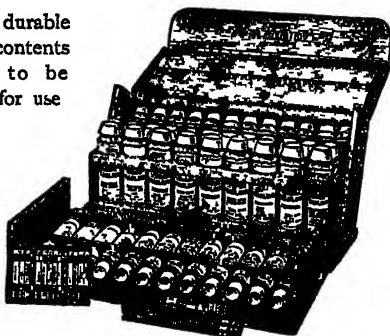
No. 40 Tabloid' Brand Aseptic
Hypodermic Pocket-Case
Measurements $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ in
(approx)

For detailed list and prices, see pages xi and xiii

No. 211 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

A very neat and durable case with the contents arranged so as to be instantly available for use

In
Morocco Leather
or Brun Cover



No 211 Tabloid Brand Medicine Case
Measurements $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in (approx)

No. 223 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

An ideal case for
the physician's
carriage or motor-
car

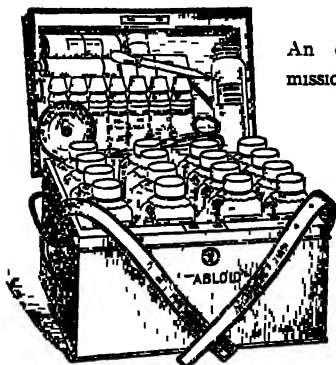


In Brun Cover

No 223 Tabloid Brand Medicine Case
Measurements $15\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ in (approx)

For detailed list and prices, see pages xix and xx

No. 254 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest
(*The Indian*)



An excellent equipment for
missionary, expeditionary, or
itinerant use

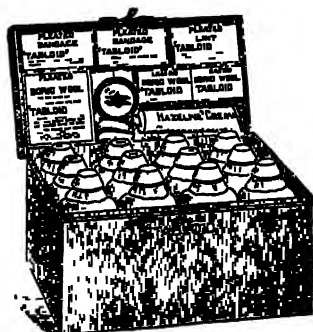
In Japanned Metal

No 254 Tabloid Brand Medicine Chest
Measurements $9 \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ in (approx)

No 258 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case
(*The Settler's*)

A compact and useful case
for settlers' or travellers'
use, and for stations,
farms, or camps in out-
of-the-way places

In
Black Japanned Metal



No 258 Tabloid Brand Medicine Case
Measurements $8\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in (approx)

For detailed list and prices, see page xxi

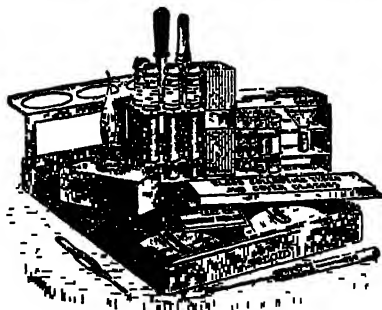
TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND ANALYSIS AND TEST CASES

Portable outfits containing apparatus and reagents for the analyses of urine, water, sewage, etc., and equipments providing, in small compass, the essentials for the bacteriological examination of blood, pus, sputum, etc

No. 505 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case

Owing to its small size and light weight this case can readily be carried into the sick chamber, to obtain a blood specimen or a throat swab

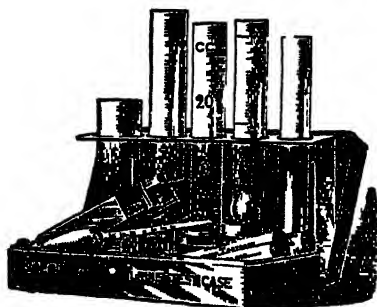
In Nickel-plated Metal, with soft leather cover.



No 505 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case
Measurements $5 \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in (approx)

No. 510 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case

Compact and easily rendered aseptic



Contains the means of applying to urine qualitative and quantitative tests for albumin, sugar, etc

In Nickel-plated Metal, with soft leather cover.

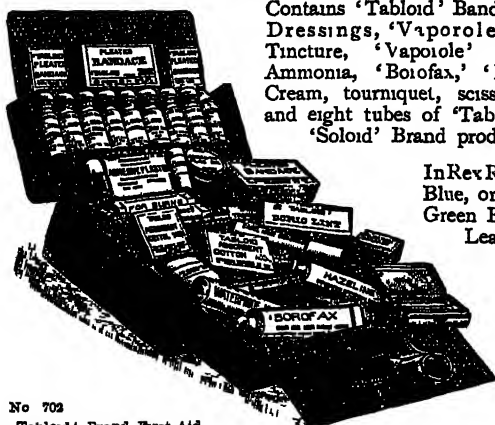
No 510 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case
Measurements $6\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in (approx)

For detailed list and prices, see page xxviii

TRADE MARK
'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

Compact, comprehensive outfits of dressings, first aid accessories, etc

No. 702 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid



Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Iodine Tincture, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, tourniquet, scissors, etc, and eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products

In Rex Red, Royal Blue, or Imperial Green Enamelled Leather

No 702

'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid

Measurements $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in (approx)

No. 715 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid



Suitable for emergencies in the home and especially convenient for motorists and travellers generally

In Rex Red, Royal Blue, or Imperial Green Enamelled Metal, or in Aluminised or Black Japanned Metal

No 715 'Tabloid' Brand First Aid

Measurements $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in (approx)

For detailed list and prices, see pages xxiii and xxiv



At every
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
at which
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
have exhibited they have received
the greatest number of
**COMPETITIVE
HIGHEST AWARDS**
for the
SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE
of their Products
The total number of these Competitive
Highest Awards now exceeds
270
including
TWO GRAND PRIZES
at the
INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICINE
London, 1913



EXPLANATION OF THE USE OF TEST TYPES

The figures over the respective types indicate in metres the distance at which a normal eye can read. Thus No 1 should be read by each eye separately at $\frac{1}{2}$ metre, No 3 at 1 metre, and so on. A normal sighted person can read, with each eye separately, No 5 at 6 metres (about 20 feet), and No 6 at 9 metres, provided the test is well illuminated. Vision is then said to be $\frac{6}{6}$.

If he be unable to do this, he should approach the type until he can. His distance from the type should then be measured, this becomes the numerator of the fraction, the number over the type being the denominator. Thus, if No 5 be read at only 3 metres, vision = $\frac{3}{6}$, i.e., half normal vision.

If looking through a pinhole in a piece of card improves distant vision, *astigmatism* may be suspected. *Myopia* is generally indicated if the near types Nos 1 to 4 can be read only at a nearer distance than that stated. Thus, if No 3, which ought to be read at one metre, cannot be read farther from the eye than 25 cm., this is the patient's far point, and a myopia of $\frac{100}{25}$, or 4D is indicated. Such a person would probably read No 5 with -4D.

If a person's distant vision be normal, but he cannot read No 1 type at 22 cm. (Donders), *presbyopia* is probably present, if the patient be over 40. Hypermetropia hastens, and myopia delays, the advent of presbyopia.

N.B.—These tests are supplied with the object of enabling medical men who have no sight testing apparatus at hand to form a *rough* idea of the condition of a patient's sight. The capability of passing these tests is *no* proof of the absence of refractive errors. Hypermetropia and astigmatism may both be present, but concealed by accommodation, which may be paralysed for purposes of examination in various ways, as indicated below.

Low errors of astigmatism, which are so constantly the cause of vision, can never be properly diagnosed without the use of a cycloplegic.

METHODS OF PARALYSING THE ACCOMMODATION

1. In patients under fifteen (below the age of puberty), one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product of Atropine and Cocaine (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three days previous to the examination.

2. In patients over twenty-five, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product of Homatropine and Cocaine (W) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid one hour before examination.

3. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, the first named method is better, but the preparation need be used only two or three times, about twenty-four hours before the examination. The effect of the atropine, however, even in these cases, takes some days to pass off, and where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, homatropine may be used instead, in the following way. Place one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product (W) on the inner surface of each lower lid, and after an interval of twenty minutes use a second, examining the patient one hour after the second application. The effect of the 'Tabloid' preparation (W) passes off

D 050

Nº 1

FELT	LEFT	FELL	TELL
COLT	LOFT	COLL	TOLE
LOST	LOLT	LOLL	LOLF

D-075

Nº 2

LEE	ELL	ELF	FOR
COD	TOD	COT	TOO
FEE	LET	FEL	ELL
ODD	COD	LOO	DOE

D 100

Nº 3

FELL	TOLL	DELL
NOTE	FOOL	TOLD
FLED	LOLL	CELT
COLD	FOOD	DOFF

D 200

Nº 4

TOE	OFT
DOD	ODE
LOT	FED

Reading Type

D 600

Nº 5

L D T

D-900

26

F B Z

Distant Type